Part One
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The New York Times.

Two Parts
16 Pages

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,135. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Tuesday: FAIR, CLOUDY in the morning.

Wheat, 98½; corn, 20½; cotton, 7 9-16.

Stock Market—Dull and rather weak.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 13.

Amusements.—Page 5.

Real Estate—Page 12.

Court Calendars—Page 11.

Business Troubles.—Page 12.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 13.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Sorosis members discussed the education of American girls.—Page 16.

District Attorney John R. Fellows died at his home in this city.—Page 8.

Capt. Fairchild's defense was begun before the Government court of inquiry.—Page 11.

A number of Representatives in Congress yesterday expressed their views on the President's message.—Page 7.

Mme. Emma Calvé arrived yesterday on La Champagne. She said she is anxious to sing Marguerite in "Faust."—Page 16.

Thieves broke the window of Ehrich's dry goods store some time Sunday night and took about $250 worth of small articles.

Judge Truax yesterday heard arguments in the King's Bridge Road injunction proceedings. He reserved his decision.—Page 6.

Gossip at Washington yesterday was to the effect that Speaker Reed will lead the opposition to President McKinley in his own party.

William E. Farrell, a daring burglar, was caught by New York detectives Sunday night, and will be held for the Jersey City authorities.—Page 6.

In an interview at Louisville yesterday Henry Watterson criticised Mr. Cleveland and said an ex-President should not seek to earn money.—Page 3.

Assistant District Attorney Veron M. Davis was appointed to act as District Attorney in place of Mr. Fellows, pending the Governor's action.—Page 8.

Representative James F. McCleary of Minnesota has announced himself as a candidate for Secretary of the Treasury in President McKinley's Cabinet.

Mr. Moody, at his services yesterday, asked for prayers for those in authority, saying it was a shame the way the President had been abused.—Page 16.

The Committee on Draft of the Greater New York Charter Commission finished its revision of the chapters on the Bureau of Elections and Police Department.—Page 2.

Venezuela has accepted the arbitration treaty agreed to by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, regarding the boundary dispute with Great Britain.

It was reported yesterday that five negroes were killed and a number of others wounded by a volley of bullets fired at them from ambush near Malvern, Ark.

The aquarium at Castle Garden, when it is thrown open to the public, Thursday, will contain seventy-eight varieties of fish life, with many additions to come.—Page 16.

Louis F. Payn will be the next State Superintendent of Insurance. Governor-elect Black has said he would appoint him, and the ex-Marshal has decided to accept.—Page 6.

Officers tried on Sunday to buy a drink at John T. Barry's place. He would not sell it to them, but they prevailed on him to sell a cigar. He was fined $5 for the act yesterday.—Page 3.

In the Barberi trial Drs. Hamilton and Hammond described the effects of epilepsy, and the trend of their evidence was to show that a person subject to the disease is not responsible.—Page 16.

Conrad Newcomb, thirteen years old, applied for admission to St. Malachy's Home, Brooklyn, yesterday, saying he had been sent by his parents to beg, and wanted to go to school.—Page 16.

The bonds and stock found in Bessie Marcou's old desk by Brian G. Hughes were found to be worthless; the finder decided to turn the property over to the Public Administrator.—Page 6.

In a report submitted to Congress yesterday with the President's message, Secretary Olney gave an exhaustive review of this Government's relations to the Cuban and Venezuelan troubles.—Page 10.

An agreement for the international races between the Royal St. Lawrence and the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has been reached, and the contests will take place off Oyster Bay, July 12, 13, and 14.—Page 7.

The President's message met with warm approval in the ranks of New York business men; their comments showed that the Cuban question was an absorbing one among most of those who expressed an opinion.—Page 3.

In his charge to the Grand Jury yesterday Recorder Goff referred to the complaint of the labor organizations that they were not represented. He admonished the members to lay aside all feeling of class distinction.—Page 16.

New York ministers discussed the "Ideal Newspaper" at the conference of Ministerial Associations in this city. Some of them condemned the Sunday editions and others dwelt on the good accomplished by the press.—Page 10.

Politics is said to have caused a difference between the Rev. Lewis A. Banks of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, and his congregation. Mr. Banks says he will not remain with his present charge after the close of the year.—Page 3.

CONGRESS—The President's message and Secretary Carlisle's estimates were received. The Pension Appropriation bill was reported to the House. Certificates of election were received for Mr. Stokes of South Carolina and Mr. Boatner of Louisiana, who were unseated at the last session.

In the suit involving Westchester Water Company stocks and bonds Elihu Root, attorney for Mrs. Maria H. Hotchkiss, charged that false swearing had been done in the complaint made by Moses R. Crow, and said he would call the attention of the Public Prosecutor to it.—Page 3.

Secretary Carlisle yesterday sent to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for the public service for the year ending June 30, 1898. The estimates foot up $421,718,970.60, against $418,094,075.17, estimated for 1896-7, and $432,431,605.90 appropriated for that year.—Page 2.

Republican primaries will be held throughout the city to-night to elect delegates to the Assembly district conventions. These will elect members to the County Committee, which Edward Lauterbach can lead again if he desires. Promise of a lively contest in the Twenty-fifth District to oust Amasa Thornton.—Page 3.

Fell from a Steeple.

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 7.—John Jacobson, thirty-five years old, a carpenter, while at work on the steeple of the Swedish Lutheran Church here this afternoon, lost his footing and fell forty-five feet to the ground. He was internally injured and will probably die. He has a wife and several children.

A Lodge One Hundred Years Old.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Dec. 7.—The one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Suffolk Lodge, F. and A. M., was celebrated here to-day. The lodge was started with eight charter members by Grand Master Robert L. Livingston. For a time there was no regular meeting place, but in 1819 Setauket was selected. In 1825 the lodge suspended. It was reorganized in 1856, with headquarters in this village.

GEN. WEYLER HEARD FROM

HE WAS ENCAMPED AT ARROYO GRANDE LAST SATURDAY.

No News of Importance from Any Other Part of Cuba—A Filibustering Vessel Captured in Jamaica.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—A correspondent at San Cristobal reports that Gen. Weyler was encamped on Dec. 5 at Arroyo Grande. It is yet unknown whether or not he has had an encounter with the rebels.

The official dispatches from other parts of the island are devoid of interest.

The recent attack on Guanabacoa has caused the military authorities to commence the construction of fortifications there.

Reinforcements to the number of 1,750 arrived to-day from Spain.

The increase of 5 per cent in the duties on imports, decreed a few days ago by Captain General Weyler, will be collected on merchandise arriving after Dec. 31.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 7.—A filibustering vessel, which was preparing for a voyage to Cuba, has been captured by the British authorities at Anetta Boy, on the north side of the island, about twenty-two miles west of Port Antonio. When captured the vessel was embarking rifles, ammunition, and other war material. The members of the Cuban Junta here disclaim all connection with the expedition.

Maceo Will Not Leave Cuba.

Cuban officials at the Revolutionary Headquarters, in New Street, deny absolutely the cable from Madrid that Gen. Antonio Maceo is on his way to New York. "Maceo is too successful in the island to leave there for a day," said an official at the Junta yesterday. "We could not get along without him there, particularly at this time, when he has Weyler to attend to. There is no truth whatever in the story that he is going to leave Cuba, and Madrid will hear soon enough that Gen. Maceo is very much in evidence there."

Learn of Gomez's Whereabouts.

Private advices communicated to the Cuban Junta yesterday were to the effect that Gen. Gomez was now in the Province of Havana. The exact whereabouts of Gomez had for some time been unknown to the members of the Junta.

MANAGER CANARY IS DYING.

No Hope of His Recovery from the Illness That Seized Him in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Thomas Canary of Canary & Lederer, the New York theatrical firm, and the present managers of Lillian Russell and The American Beauty Opera Company, is critically ill in his apartments at the Great Northern Hotel. The physicians who are attending him say that his recovery is doubtful.

Friday night Mr. Canary was attacked with severe pains in the back of his head. He was compelled to take to his bed, and the doctors who were called diagnosed his ailment as congestion of the brain. Since Friday night he has had intervals of consciousness, but there has been no improvement in his condition to warrant the hope of recovery. Mrs. Canary is in New York and has been notified of her husband's condition. The sick man protested against informing her during his intervals of consciousness. She is subject to heart disease, and he feared the shock would be fatal to her.

Mr. Canary's condition was so hopeless this afternoon that his partner, George W. Lederer, decided to let Mrs. Canary know the facts. He telegraphed friends in New York to break the news to her.

SHOT DOWN BY THE OFFICERS.

One Thief Killed and Two Others Mortally Wounded.

DECATUR, Ind., Dec. 7.—A battle occurred in the southern part of this county this morning between a posse of officers and a gang of thieves who have been creating a scene of terror in the neighborhood where the fight took place. A farmer's house was broken into last night and everything of value carried away. A posse of officers, headed by Marshal France of Berne started out to capture the thieves.

After being discovered the thieves took refuge in a thicket, where they were surrounded. As soon as the officers appeared in sight they were fired upon, and immediately began exchanging shots. Two of the officers were slightly wounded and one of the gang of thieves was killed and two others mortally wounded. From papers found on the body of the dead man his name is supposed to be Gotehart Brown. The wounded were brought to this city, but it is thought they cannot live through the night.

The rest of the gang escaped.

AN OLD KENTUCKY PICTURE.

Bequeathed to a New York Woman by Mary Oates.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7.—The will of Mrs. Mary Oates, who died at an advanced age, was probated to-day.

Among her possessions was a picture of her grandfather, whose name she does not give, and who, she says, was the first Congressman from Kentucky from Mason County. Christopher Greenup was the first Congressman, in 1792. The picture is in a gold frame, to which is attached a gold chain. The picture is said to have been painted in 1794 by a celebrated artist by the name of Peel. The testatrix left this to her niece, Mary Van Lucus, of New York City.

New Jersey Building Societies.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—The annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries of New Jersey shows that of the building and loan associations in the State, 303 are local organizations, 13 State organizations, and 6 National organizations. The grand totals for the three classes of organizations for the year are as follows: Net assets, $41,060,215; total receipts, $17,913,690; total disbursements, $17,775,373; total shares, 750,496; shareholders, 89,150.

DU PONT FOR THE CABINET.

His Friends Say He Would Be a Good Secretary of War.

CANTON, Dec. 7.—Col. Henry A. Du Pont of Delaware is spoken of as a Cabinet possibility. Said a friend of his to-night:

"Col. Du Pont would make an excellent Secretary of War, and under certain contingencies may be seriously considered for the position. He is a graduate of West Point, served with distinction through the war, and is a capable and highly successful man of affairs.

"He is in every way qualified for this official position, and his appointment would offend neither of the Republican factions in Delaware."

AN AVOWED CANDIDATE.

McCleary of Minnesota Wants the Treasury Portfolio.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 7.—James T. McCleary, Congressman for the Second Minnesota District, has announced that he is a candidate for the position of Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McCleary did this in a letter to an old-time friend, Frank M. Bailey, editor of The Clay County (S. D.) Freeman, in which he frankly stated his ambition, and said this was the first public announcement he had made of his desire. Mr. McCleary is best known throughout this section for his scholarly addresses on finance, but it is not thought Mr. McKinley has him seriously under consideration for a Cabinet position.

No Word from Mr. Allison.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 7.—Senator Allison could not be seen in relation to the report that he had been chosen for Secretary of State in President-elect McKinley's Cabinet. A member of the household said that while he had sat up for some hours yesterday, the Senator had seen nobody for several days except his secretary, and his physicians had positively forbidden him to receive anybody and had cautioned him to read little. Mr. Allison, it was said, would hardly be able to leave for Washington this week.

SOCIAL REFORMERS MEET.

Papers to be Read at the Conference in Session in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The first session of the conference of social reformers and charity workers took place this afternoon at Chicago Commons. Prof. Graham Taylor presided, and told how great was the need of interest in, and discussion of, the problems which confront society. Prof. C. R. Henderson of the University of Chicago spoke on "Social Reconstruction; a Growth of Human Life."

To-night Dr. Washington Gladden read his paper on "The True Socialism; the Social Basis Afforded by the Sermon on the Mount." To-morrow afternoon Dr. Gladden will speak again, and at night Ernest Howard Crosby of New York will deliver an address on "The Philosophy of Tolstoi." What he is to say will probably not be original with him, with little exception. He will present the great Russian reformer's views and theories, and will present them in their right light, with comments and explanations as to their applicability in America, and especially in Chicago. He will also speak Wednesday afternoon, and in the evening Henry D. Lloyd, author of "Wealth Against Commonwealth," will appear. His subject is "The Money of the New Conscience."

At Hull House Thursday afternoon Miss Jane Addams will speak on "Ethical Impulses Working Toward Social Reconstruction." Dr. John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Mass., will deliver the evening address, having for his subject "The Fabian Movement." Dr. John Dewey of the University of Chicago is the speaker Friday afternoon. His topic is "The Relation of Education to Social Reform." The Rev. Thomas C. Hall, D. D., pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, is on the programme for Friday evening at 8 o'clock, and will have for his theme "Christ's Word to His Disciples in the Matter of Reform." Saturday afternoon Charles O. Boring of Chicago is to speak of "Co-operation as Applied to Christianity," and John Z. White will speak for the single tax. Prof. Mackenzie of the Chicago Theological Seminary, whose address is the last of all, will present the Christian social ideal Saturday evening.

MR. BELL TO BE CHAIRMAN.

Selected by Mr. Hanna to Have Charge of Inaugural Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—C. J. Bell of this city was this morning requested to take the Chairmanship of the Inaugural Committee by Mr. Hanna, and has accepted. He is a Republican and a well-known business man.

The position had been offered to S. W. Woodward, another widely known business man of this city, but after some consideration, the result of much discussion in Republican circles here, he declined the honor. Mr. Woodward was known as a "gold Democrat."

PACIFIC RAILROAD PROSPECTS.

A Belief that the Refunding Bills Will Not Be Passed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—A careful canvass and weighing of probabilities satisfies the Pacific Railroad crowd that there is small prospect of the passage of the refunding bills this session. Too many big interests are arraying themselves in opposition.

A strong attempt to secure the needed legislation will be made, however, and it is reported that the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee will make a definite alternative proposition to pay the Government a lump sum for its equities in that property. How Mr. Huntington stands with regard to that proposition is not known, the two companies standing on a somewhat different basis.

Heavy Damages for Injuries.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—A suit for $50,000 against the General Electric Company of Lynn was begun in the Superior Court today. The suit is brought by Louis M. Haecker of Lynn for damages as a result of injuries received in the electric company's works. Both Mr. Haecker's arms to the elbows were cut off by a machine which he claims was unsafe and defective.

The Queen Wins a Prize.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—At the annual Smithfield cattle show the Queen wins the first prize for Herefords and receives several medals for cattle of other classes. Baron de Rothschild wins the first prize for short-horn steers, and Lord Rosebery gets the first prize for short-horn heifers.

BOUGHT BY HAROLD WHITNEY.

The Newport Home Which He Has Presented to His Wife.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 7.—Harold Payne Whitney, son of ex-Secretary Whitney, has bought the John Knower place, on Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs, and has presented it to his wife, who was formerly Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt. He paid a quarter of a million for the estate, and is to have the house remodeled and turned into a palatial Summer residence, for which plans are now being prepared.

The work of remodeling is to be pushed at once, and the house is to be ready for use when Mr. and Mrs. Whitney complete their present tour of the world. The grounds of the Knower place are extremely picturesque, and contain about 130,000 square feet. They adjoin Hermann Oelrichs's place on one side and Mrs. William Astor's on the other. The place was owned by Mrs. Abel French of New York and Countess Suzannet, daughters of the late John Knower. It was the most desirable estate in Newport that was in the market.

George A. Freeman of New York has Mr. Whitney's commission to prepare plans for the new Summer residence, and he was here nearly all of last week in consultation with De Blois & Eldredge, the agents who made the sale, regarding the improvements. He felt that the present structure was good enough to form at least a part of the new one, and will doubtless plan to save nearly all of it.

Four years ago Calvin S. Brice and family occupied the place, and two years ago Count and Countess Suzannet had it. Except these two seasons it has not been occupied in recent years. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are delighted with their daughter's new Summer home, which is quite near theirs.

THREE KILLED IN THE WRECK.

A Disastrous Collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—A collision occurred this morning on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad at Sodamsville, between the Aurora accommodation, eastbound, and the officers' special inspection train, by which three persons were killed and several injured. The killed are:

DIXON, HORNER, fireman of special train.
PRICE, JOHN, fireman of accommodation train.
ZIPPERNICK, P. L., civil engineer, of North Bend.

The injured are:

HEATON, W. H., passenger, badly hurt.
BROOKS, E. R., Seymour, Ind., face and body cut.
HARVEY, CLARK, baggage master, bruises.
JONES, TOM, engineer accommodation train, badly hurt.
MARDEN, FRED, chief clerk, chief engineer's office Big Four, head cut.
PATTERSON, Mrs. ALEXANDER, wife of the cashier of the First National Bank, badly hurt.
RANDOLPH, GEORGE F., General Traffic Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.
WHITING, CHARLES E., of Lawrenceburg, bruised and badly hurt internally.

The collision occurred at 7:33 A. M., and is said to have resulted from a misunderstanding of orders sent to Conductor Elswick of the special train.

REED TO STAND ALONE.

Gossip Says He Will Lead the Anti-McKinley Republicans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The position taken by Speaker Reed in open opposition to what is now called the "Canton programme" for a special session is the occasion of much spirited discussion to-day.

In view of the recent friendly overtures made by people close to Major McKinley, the Reed demonstration is construed to mean that the Speaker does not at present propose to form an alliance with the incoming Administration, but that he proposes to "walk the quarter deck alone."

Gossip assigns to Mr. Reed the leadership of the so-called anti-McKinley wing of the Republicans—a somewhat uncertain quantity at the present writing.

This wing's existence is based principally on the disappointed hopes and revenges of "favorite sons" and their promoters, the latter being rather numerous and sore, though not without hope of recognition at the hands of the next Administration, and therefore inclined to lie in ambush for the time being. If they come out into the open it will be later on. Besides, it does not make any great difference what Speaker Reed's attitude toward the Dingley Emergency bill or the special session may be, as the bill is in the Senate and entirely beyond his control. That fact, however, makes all the more noticeable his special-session declarations, giving them the color of a gratuitous attack.

BROTHERS DEAD AND DYING.

Nathan H. Sanford and Dr. Leonard C. Sanford of New Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 7.—Nathan H. Sanford, a prominent retired business man, died suddenly this morning in his room at the New Haven House. His body was found this afternoon by Dr. Leonard C. Sanford, son of Dr. Leonard J. Sanford.

Dr. Leonard J. Sanford and Nathan H. Sanford are brothers. The younger Dr. Sanford went to summon his uncle to his dying father's bedside and was unable to gain access to his uncle's room. An entrance was forced, and Mr. Sanford was found dead.

The elder Dr. Sanford is expected to die at any moment.

Nathan H. Sanford was sixty-two years old, and was once a leading lumber merchant and real estate dealer.

Going Where Women Are Plenty.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 7.—Several colonies are being organized in this State which will start next Spring for St. John's Island, in the South Pacific Ocean, where there are plenty of women, but no men. The scheme proves so attractive to its managers that more recruits volunteer than can be accommodated.

Mrs. Cleveland's Uncle to Marry.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 7.—The announcement is made that Milford Harmon, uncle of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, and Miss Jessie Pringle, eldest daughter of Eugene Pringle, will be married Dec. 23. They will spend their Christmas with the President and family in Washington.

Court of Appeals Law Examiners.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—The Judges of the Court of Appeals have reappointed William P. Goodelle of Syracuse and Austen G. Fox of New York City as members of the State Board of Law Examiners.

THE SHORT SESSION BEGUN

CONGRESS ASSEMBLED YESTERDAY, BUT DID LITTLE WORK.

The Time Taken Up in Listening to the President's Message—Pension Appropriation Bill Reported.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress began at noon to-day. Comparatively few members of either house were absent. The Senate transacted no business beyond listening to the reading of the President's message. In the House the Pension Appropriation bill was reported and resolutions of respect were adopted in honor of the late Charles F. Crisp, Speaker of the last Congress. Certificates of election of Mr. Stokes of South Carolina and Mr. Boatner of Louisiana were received, and Mr. Stokes was sworn in. These gentlemen were unseated at the last session.

IN THE SENATE.

Nothing Done Beyond Listening to the Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Senate was called to order by Vice President Stevenson and prayer was offered by the blind Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Milburn. A special blessing was asked for the senior Senator from Iowa, (Mr. Allison, Rep.,) that he might be restored to perfect health and be brought speedily to his seat. The late election was thus referred to:

"We offer hearty thanksgiving that, after an energetic and exciting canvass, free from much of the personal rancor, vituperation, and scandalmongering of earlier years, the land is quiet and at rest, accepting the ballot of the Nation, and returning to the ways of orderly living."

The roll of Senators was called, and seventy-one Senators responded, the absentees being Messrs. Allison, Blanchard, Brown, Butler, Caffery, George, Hansbrough, Hill, Irby, Jones of Nevada, Lindsay, McBride, Martin, Morgan, Stewart, Teller, Warren, and White.

Indefinite leave of absence, on account of sickness, was given to Mr. George, (Dem., Miss.)

Senators Sherman (Rep., Ohio,) and Smith (Dem., New Jersey,) were selected on the part of the Senate to notify the President that Congress was in session.

The message was received at 1:45 o'clock, and its reading was at once begun. At first, close attention was paid to the message by the Senators—most of them following the reading with pamphlet copies of the message in their hands. Many of the strong points appeared to give general satisfaction, such, for instance, as that on the subject of Armenian outrages—that the present sombre prospect in Turkey would not be long "permitted to offend the sight of Christendom." The judicial summing up of the Cuban question by the statement that "when the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurgents has become manifest, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge," also seemed to be satisfactory to both sides of the Chamber.

Very little attention was paid by Senators to the other portions of the message, which had to do solely with internal affairs. The reading occupied one hour and fifty minutes. The message was laid on the table, and the Senate, at 3:35, adjourned until to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Pension Appropriation Bill Reported—Honors for Crisp.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—When Speaker Reed called the House to order 271 members were present. After prayer, Mr. Stokes, re-returned from the Seventh South Carolina District, was sworn in, and in regard to Mr. Boatner of Louisiana, similarly unseated on a contest during the last session, a certificate from the Governor of Louisiana was read certifying to his election.

The President's message was received at 2 o'clock. Its reading was followed with close attention. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. W. A. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) from the Appropriations Committee, reported the Pensions Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year.

Mr. Turner (Dem., Ga.,) stated that it was his melancholy duty to inform the House of the death of his colleague, ex-Speaker Crisp, who died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 23. At a later day he would ask that a day be assigned for paying proper respect to his distinguished character and eminent public services. He offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. Charles F. Crisp, late a Representative from the State of Georgia.

"Resolved, That as a mark of respect to his memory the House do now adjourn."

The resolutions were adopted, and the House at 3:50 adjourned until noon to-morrow.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Prominent Men Warmly Greeted by Their Associates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Congress reassembled to-day under "most favored nation" conditions, with bright sunshine, a gently bracing air, a temperature running from 40 to 55 degrees, and both halls of assembly renovated and purified and ventilated in a manner more nearly conforming to hygienic requirements than has ever before been attempted.

During the recess the flooring of the Senate chamber had been torn up and the whole system of forcing air into the interior changed. The sides of each desk are now hollow and connected with the ventilating plant so that a regulated supply of properly heated or cooled air without draft of any sort enters the chamber through the opening at the bottom of each desk. In the same manner air is forced in between fine wire netting at each terrace of the floor. In the gallery the old benches have given way to modern opera seats, each ventilated.

The several hundred gas jets that formerly illuminated the chamber through the false ceiling have been dispensed with, and in their place incandescent lights will dispel the shadows of night. Automatic thermometers and thermostats have been arranged, and everything that science and skill could do has been done to make the Senate wing

Continued on Page 2.

VENEZUELA IS SATISFIED.

She Accepts the Treaty of Arbitration with Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Venezuela has accepted the arbitration as agreed upon by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote.

Secretary Olney received to-day a cablegram from Minister Andrade, at Caracas, that the memorandum between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the boundary question had been accepted by the Venezuelan Government.

Minister Andrade's cablegram further stated that the memorandum would be published at Caracas this afternoon, and that an extra session of the Venezuelan Congress would be called as soon as possible, in order that the memorandum may be carried into effect by the necessary treaty between Great Britain and Venezuela.

SIGNS OF BETTER TIMES.

Mills Resuming Business and Hours of Workingmen Increased.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 7.—The working time of the shop and engine house employes of the Missouri Railway in Kansas City, Kan., has been increased from six to nine hours per day. Notice to this effect was posted in the shops Saturday. The order affects about 3,000 employes of the road on the Western Division.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 7.—The Aetna Rolling Mill, which has been shut down since the middle of October, started fires again this morning. Three hundred and fifty men are given work.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 7.—The Hartford Carpet Company this morning started twenty-five looms in the brussels department of its factory at Thompsonville. This will give employment to twenty-five men, fifteen boys, and as many girls. The brussels department has been closed for over four months.

The Colts Patent Firearms Manufacturing Company began to-day running its factory ten hours per day. It has run but eight hours daily for six months.

WOMEN ON 'CHANGE.

Equal Rights Question Before Chicago's Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—A rule recently adopted by the Chamber of Commerce provides that all members of firms doing business on the floor are required to purchase and hold memberships.

It was evident that the gentlemen who drafted this rule did not know of, or, as some insist, connived at, the fact that at least as many as a dozen firms include widows and "silent" women partners. Some of these are active and would not hesitate to avail themselves of admission to the floor.

There is a rumor that Robert Linblom has attempted to secure a membership card for his daughter. She is known to hold a heavy interest in her father's business, and has acted in the capacity of his private secretary. At any rate, the serious problem still remains whether the limitations of the rule will be waived in the case of female partners.

A number of prominent Board of Trade members confessed that under the new rule the board would have to admit the female members of firms, and give them the right to go on 'Change. If this concession were granted, no objection could be raised to direct applications for memberships from women.

FRUIT BELT OF THE SOUTH.

Many Families Emigrating to the Section from Wisconsin.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 7.—The exodus of families from this section of the country to what is termed "the fruit belt" of Georgia is beginning to attract considerable attention. It is estimated that already 150 families have disposed of their belongings in this city and Duluth and taken tracts of land in the South, mostly in the vicinity of Sibley, Ga., where there is a colony of Northern people.

Immigration companies, backed by the Southern railroads, have been doing missionary work in this section for a year, and claim to now have their colonization matter fairly started.

The Alleged Chicago Beef Trust.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The Federal Grand Jury, after a few minutes' session to-day, decided to abandon the alleged Beef Trust investigation, and was formally discharged by Judge Grosscup. Some of the members of the jury expressed themselves satisfied that a combination existed among the more prominent packers, but it had been impossible, however, to reach by subpoenas the witnesses most desired.

THE WEATHER.

The Indications for to-day are: Fair, probably cloudy in the morning.

The barometer has risen except in the extreme Northwest and on the Gulf Coast; it is highest over Utah and lowest North of Dakota. There is a slight depression in Southern Texas, attended by local rains in the Lower Mississippi Valley. It is warmer in the Southern States East of the Mississippi, and in the Northwest; it is slightly cooler in the lake region, New England, the Southwest, Missouri, and Kansas. The weather is clear to-night on the Atlantic coast and in Rocky Mountain districts, but it is cloudy in the lake region and the Mississippi Valley. The weather will continue generally fair on the Atlantic coast, but local showers are indicated for the States of the Lower Mississippi Valley and Eastern Texas.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	27	43	44
6 A. M.	28	41	42
9 A. M.	33	40	43
12 M.	36	48	49
4 P. M.	36	52	51
6 P. M.	38	50	50
9 P. M.	37	45	46
12 P. M.	35	40	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45⅞
Weather Bureau	47
Corresponding date, 1895	34
Corresponding date for last twenty years	38

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 4.

FIVE NEGROES MURDERED

SHOT FROM AMBUSH IN THE WILDS OF ARKANSAS.

Many of Their Companions Wounded—The Assassination the Outgrowth of a Long-Standing Feud.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 7.—Five negroes, it is reported, were killed and a number of others injured by a volley of bullets fired at them from ambush as they were at work on the Cotton Belt Railroad, in a jungle, near Malvern, last Tuesday.

Ill feeling has long existed between the gangs of blacks and whites employed in the lumber camps, which are plentiful in Ouachita County, on the Lower Arkansas. Threats have often been made by the whites to exterminate or drive out the negroes. The employers of negroes have not escaped the enmity of the whites.

Many murders have been committed, and the murderers have not been apprehended. Capt. Justice, a veteran saw mill owner, was shot from ambush and killed two years ago, and at least a score of persons, some white and some black, have been assassined.

The white foreman of the gang of negroes which was attacked Tuesday claims that he did not recognize any of the assassins as they came upon the roadbed in full view after firing the fatal volley, but the belief is that he knew of the intended assault before it occurred, and knows every man who took part in it, but fears for his own safety should he divulge their names. The negroes claim to have recognized several of their assailants, and claim they were employes of the several sawmills in the vicinity.

It is claimed that the reason news of this butchery did not get out before now is that the Sheriff of the county and the railroad detectives wanted to keep it a secret for the purpose of capturing the guilty parties. The Cotton Belt has offered $750 reward for the capture of the assassins.

Gov. Clarke says he knows absolutely nothing of the affair, and is inclined to discredit the report, although he admits that he cannot tell what might take place in the lumbering districts of the State

TO MARRY A RICH HEIRESS.

The Engagement of Isabel Perkins and Lars Anderson Announced.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The engagement of Miss Isabel Perkins, who has a larger fortune in her own right than any other young woman of the Summer Newport cottage set, to Lars Anderson has been announced. Miss Perkins is the only child of Capt. and Mrs. Perkins of Boston. Some years ago she was left $17,000,000 by her grandfather, Mr. Weld of Boston. This, with accumulations, will be given to her outright when she is twenty-one years old, which will be in the Summer of 1898.

Her mother, who inherited a like amount from her father, has been in somewhat delicate health for the past two years. It was deemed advisable that the heiress should see something of the world before coming into her fortune, and the services of Mrs. Maud Elliott were secured for her as traveling companion. Mrs. Elliott, who is a very charming woman, and a daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, gave a series of drawing-room lectures at Newport during the Summer of 1895. It was early in October of that season that Mrs. Elliott and Miss Perkins started on a European tour, which was to have extended over the entire period of Miss Perkins's minority.

It was while Mrs. Elliott and her interesting young charge were sojourning in Rome, last Winter, that the heiress met Mr. Lars Anderson. He is a son of the late Gen. Anderson of Washington, D. C., and Secretary of the American Embassy in Rome. It is now learned that the heiress cut her foreign sojourn short in order to obtain her parents' approval of her engagement. This sanction has been given, and the formal announcement of the engagement has been made.

It has not yet been decided whether the wedding of the young couple will be celebrated during the Winter in Boston, or whether it will be the nuptial event of the early Newport season of 1897.

Miss Isabel Perkins is dark, petite, slender, quite pretty, and very modest and unassuming. She has, it is said, received many offers, including some of titled foreigners.

TWO CHARTER ELECTIONS.

Four Tickets Were Voted in Flushing—Two in Whitestone.

FLUSHING, L. I., Dec. 7.—James F. Connor, candidate of Taxpayers' and Town Hall factions, and John H. Wilson and John Hepburn, candidates of all parties, were elected Trustees in to-day's charter election. The real fight was over Police Justice. Clinton B. Smith, candidate on the People's-Labor and Taxpayers' tickets, won by 836 votes, against William Rasquin, Jr., who ran on the Citizens' and Town Hall tickets, and received 798 votes.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Dec. 7.—In the charter election here to-day, John O'Brien and Joseph Winkler were elected as Trustee and Water Commissioner, respectively, on the Improvement Association ticket, over William Peck and George Trappon, on the Citizens' ticket. Sidell Tilghman and Moses Worms were elected Trustee and Water Commissioner, respectively, without opposition.

SHOT HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Both in the Hospital, and Both Probably Fatally Injured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Samuel Rosenbaum, aged thirty years, a cloth trimming agent, residing with his family at 76 Hudson Avenue, shot his wife, Rosie, three times this morning and then put two bullets into his own breast. Both are probably fatally injured, and were removed to the hospital.

Thinks He Is Heir to $200,000.

JAMAICA, L. I., Dec. 7.—George De Ronde of Woodhaven believes he is heir to $200,000. He says it is his intention to call at the office of the Consul General to the Netherlands in New York City to-morrow to inquire about the estate. He believes he is the only man in this country who had a relative in Holland by the same name. The Consul General advertised for the heir, who is said to have been in Chicago in 1893. De Ronde says he was in that city at that time.

HOW THEY SUCCEEDED.

The Experience of Others Should Be a Valuable Thing for Us.

How many people we meet these days who complain of tired, worn-out feelings and seem to be very much "under the weather." There seems to be an epidemic of ill-health and an unusually large number of people are feeling and looking weak and sickly. But there is fortunately a way to overcome these miserable feelings and regain lost health and strength. Thousands of people have discovered this way and many of them are giving others the benefit of their experience. Here is an interesting opinion on the subject:

Mr. E. B. Toale of 432 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, says: "In the Spring and Summer I was formerly a constant sufferer from weakness and nervous debility. I tried many remedies, but obtained no relief until I began taking Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Since I commenced using it, my friends are astonished at my improved appearance."

The above opinion has been selected from thousands of others, all testifying to the same effect. It proves beyond any question that for building up the system and imparting new life to weak, weary people Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is simply unequaled. It purifies the blood, quickens the circulation, promotes digestion, cures constipation, and gives new life to every part of the body. All grocers and druggists keep Duffy's Pure Malt, but in purchasing care should be taken to guard against inferior imitations.

THE TREASURY ESTIMATES

NEEDS OF DEPARTMENTS IN THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

Appropriations of $421,718,970.60 Proposed—Small Expenditures Contemplated for Public Buildings and River and Harbor Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Carlisle to-day sent to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for the public service of the fiscal year ending June 80, 1898, as furnished by the several executive departments.

The estimates foot up $421,718,970.60, against $418,091,073.17, estimated for 1896-7, and $432,431,005.98, appropriated for that year. The estimates for 1898, by title, are:

Legislative establishment	$4,379,820.80
Executive establishment	19,865,952.00
Judicial establishment	907,120.00
Foreign intercourse	2,082,728.76
Military establishment	24,202,636.48
Naval establishment	32,434,773.62
Indian affairs	7,279,625.87
Pensions	141,828,380.00
Public works	31,437,061.92
Postal service	1,288,334.47
Miscellaneous	26,344,216.68
Permanent annual appropriations	120,078,220.00
Total	$421,718,970.60

The tables this year are noticeable for the scarcity of estimates for the construction of public buildings except in the Marine Hospital Service, and for river and harbor improvements.

For Public Buildings.

The following amounts are asked for the public buildings at the places named:

Allegheny, Penn., Post Office	$55,000
Boise City, Idaho, Post Office and Court House	130,270
Buffalo, N. Y., Post Office	600,000
Brockton, Mass., Post Office	50,000
Camden, N. J., Custom House and Post Office	100,000
Cheyenne, Wyo., Court House and Post Office	186,980
Cumberland, Md., Court House and Post Office	50,000
Denver, Col., mint	200,000
Helena, Mon., Court House and Post Office	227,760
Kansas City, Mo., public building	266,000
Meridian, Miss., Post Office	80,000
Milwaukee, Wis., Custom House, Court House, and Post Office	400,000
Newport, Ky., Post Office	50,000
New York City, Appraisers' warehouse	800,000
Omaha, Neb., Custom House, Court House, and Post Office	125,000
Paterson, N. J., Post Office	70,000
Potsville, Penn., Post Office	40,000
Portland, Ore., Custom House	200,000
Pueblo, Col., Post Office	150,000
South Omaha, Neb., Post Office	75,000
St. Paul, Minn., Custom House, Court House, and Post Office	125,000
Savannah, Ga., Court House and Post Office	175,000
San Francisco, Post Office and Court House	100,000
Washington, D. C., Post Office	410,000
Repairs, rentals, heating apparatus, vaults, &c	574,343
Marine hospitals and quarantine stations	124,600
Lighthouses, fog signals, and beacons	1,584,785
Boston Navy Yard	14,500
Brooklyn Navy Yard	217,042
League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia	293,222
Washington Navy Yard	56,133
Norfolk Navy Yard	370,000
Port Royal, S. C., Naval Station	11,837
Key West Naval Station	35,000
Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco	66,785
Puget Sound Naval Station	84,143
Housing torpedo vessels	225,000
Repairs on navy yards	400,000
Repairs, &c., Capitol and public buildings in Washington	419,492
Repairs on arsenals, &c	139,796
Fortifications and other works of defense, including $5,000,000 for gun and mortar batteries and $9,770,156 for armament of fortifications	15,815,256
Military Academy, West Point	121,484
Buildings at military posts, &c	1,006,787
National parks	842,500

Rivers and Harbors.

The estimates for river and harbor improvements make a total of $5,349,000, divided as follows:

Point Judith, R. I.	$300,000
Channel in Gowanus Bay, New York	400,000
Delaware River at Philadelphia	550,000
Savannah, Ga.	400,000
Cumberland Sound, Georgia, and Florida	400,000
Galveston, Texas	600,000
Humboldt Harbor and Bay, Cal.	400,000
Hudson River	500,000
Newtown Creek, New York	400,000
Ship Canal in Great Lakes	1,000,000
Examinations and surveys	100,000

Accompanying the estimates for river and harbor appropriations is a statement of the sums that will be required during the year for materials and work on projects previously authorized by Congress, amounting to $17,829,653. The items covering more than half a million are as follows:

Buffalo, N. Y., Harbor	$550,000
Delaware Bay, Harbor of Refuge	1,165,000
Duluth and Superior Harbor	770,138
Locks and dams in Ohio River	700,000
Illinois and Mississippi Canal	1,427,740
Mississippi River, from St. Paul to mouth of Ohio River	1,500,000
Mississippi River, from mouth of Ohio to head of passes	2,583,333
Missouri River, from mouth to Sioux City	300,000
Williamette and Yamhrill Rivers, Oregon	160,000

Printing and Miscellaneous Estimates

The estimates for public printing, all told, are $3,657,186, against $3,112,320 appropriated for the current year. This is in addition to the amount asked for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing—$1,130,530.

Among the miscellaneous objects for which estimates are made are the following:

Life saving service	$1,502,795
Revenue cutter service	1,200,000
Lighthouse establishment	3,066,000
Coast and geodetic survey	518,020
Geological survey	708,690
Smithsonian Institution	404,000
Fish Commission	435,780
Inter-State Commerce Commission	250,000
National cemeteries	215,880
Soldiers' homes, National and State	3,443,214
Public land service	708,500
Surveying public lands	1,071,880
Miscellaneous expenses, United States Courts	4,996,212
District of Columbia, (half to be paid by United States)	8,686,616

The French Exposition.

The Secretary of State recommends an appropriation of $350,000 to enable the United States to accept the invitation of the French Republic to take part in the French Exposition of 1900. He also recommends that the jurisdiction of the Consul General at Apia be extended over Nukualofa, Tonga.

An increase of ten clerks is asked for in the force of the National Bank Redemption Agency.

The sales of public property of all kinds, mostly condemned and comparatively worthless, during the year 1896 realized $263,196.

Disbursements under the heading, "contingent expenses, independent Treasury, 1896," amounted to $175,000.

The New York Estimates.

New York's interest in the appropriation estimates is considerable. It is concerned about the $300,000 asked for to complete the Appraisers' stores, $5,000 asked for to replace the Orient Point light and fog signal station, $2,500 for a fog signal station at Hart Island, $3,000 for a fog station at Jeffreys Hook, Hudson River; $1,200 for a fog station at Iona Island, $1,200 for one at Esopus Island, $50,000 for a light and fog station at Southwest Shed, and the same amount for a like station at West Bank.

To complete the steam-light vessel for Fire Island $40,000 is asked; $85,000 is requested for a new steam tender for the third lighthouse district, and $25,000 is asked to continue improvements at the Staten Island Lighthouse depot.

An estimate is submitted of $40,000 to dredge Whitney Basin and Wallabout channel at the navy yard; $18,000 for a quay wall at Whitney Basin, $31,500 for ten boilers and piping, and $10,000 for a quay wall at Wallabout channel; $20,000 for a building for storage of ship steel and other items for the navy yard, amounting to $217,042. For Watervliet Arsenal, $52,100 is asked.

To carry out contracts already entered into, and to be continued until the works are completed, $400,000 is asked for improving Bay Ridge channel, the triangular area between Red Hook and Bay Ridge channels and Red Hook and Buttermilk channels; $500,000 to continue the improvement of the Hudson River, and $400,000 to carry on the improvement of Newtown Creek.

$141,263,880 for Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The General Pension Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1898, which was reported today to the House from the Appropriations Committee, carries a total of $141,263,880. This is $65,000 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year, and the same amount under the estimates submitted by the Commissioner of Pensions.

TAMMANY WELCOMES CROKER.

A Big Meeting of the Society and Several Initiations.

The meeting of the Tammany Society in the Wigwam last night was declared by all of the braves who were present to be the best attended monthly meeting held within a score of years. This was accounted for by the announcement made in advance that Richard Croker would attend. The gold men were represented by Thomas G. T. Crain, Henry D. Hotchkiss, Rollin M. Morgan, ex-Commissioner of Taxes Whalen, ex-Dock Commissioner J. J. Phelan, and Senator Jacob A. Cantor, and the men who advocated silver were present in great numbers. The society room was crowded to its utmost capacity. John C. Sheehan was there, and so was James J. Martin and all of the leaders who are with the powers, and all of the small group of leaders who are not with them, including Henry D. Purroy and Jacob Seabold.

Mr. Croker came in with John F. Carroll, Chief Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. He received a great welcome. The members cheered and stamped for a full minute. The roar of applause could be easily heard on Fourteenth Street. Mr. Croker sat down in one of the rear seats. He did no talking, but he was evidently very much pleased with the reception which Andrew Freedman of the New York baseball team got upon his initiation. It is years since so lively a reception was given to a new member as Mr. Freedman got last night. It was afterward insisted that Mr. Croker was not responsible for it, although there is doubt about this. Alderman Lantry, Assemblyman Gledhill, John J. Pallas, Abraham Hirschstein, and a few others were also initiated last night.

The proposals for membership were unusual. Richard Croker proposed the name of Nathan Straus; Peter F. Meyer proposed the name of ex-Lieut. Gov. W. F. Sheehan. The names of Miles O'Brien and Randolph Guggenheimer were also proposed.

Mr. Croker had a little consultation with Mr. Sheehan after the meeting. It was seriously declared that there was "no politics in it."

TROUBLE IN TROOP C.

Officer in Second Brigade Dropped Suddenly from the Rolls.

Troop C of the Second Brigade was about to break ranks after drill in the armory, Portland Avenue and Auburn Place, Brooklyn, last night, when Capt. B. T. Clayton said: "I have dropped from the rolls Quartermaster Sergt. and Armorer Van De McCumber. He will know why I have done so. I stated the reasons to him in a letter written on Saturday, after a conversation that we had."

The troop was dismissed. Capt. Clayton would add nothing to his statement, and Mr. Van De McCumber said that he had no explanation. It was his purpose to appeal to Gen. James McLeer, who commands the brigade. The incident caused excitement in the troop. About twenty members have asked Capt. Clayton to reverse his action. They were talking last night of resigning from the troop if Capt. Clayton does not. He appeared to be resolute in his position.

SAID TO BE IN THE GANG.

Arrest of a Brooklyn Man for Swindling a Bicycle Company.

John H. Walters, an alleged member of the McLaughlin-Valentine gang of swindlers, was arrested yesterday. He lives at 462 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. He is charged with getting $98 worth of bicycle fittings from the Anglo-American Cycle Company of Warren Street. He represented that he was the manager of the Lafayette Cycle Company of Brooklyn. He gave as reference J. H. Baker & Co. of 14 South Street, the firm that was shown to have been manipulated by the McLaughlin-Valentine crowd, and which really had no standing.

West 14th St
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

"NOW I AM IN A HOLIDAY HUMOR."—("As You Like It.")

Our show rooms are in holiday humor now. Throngs of new and tasty furnishings offer scores of suggestions to every gift-giver.

COTTON DERBY PORTIERE CURTAINS,
(assortment of colors),
$3.00 PER PAIR.

Any chosen bit of daintiness or comfort, in carpets, rugs, furniture, or bric-a-brac, will prove a bit of lasting good will to its recipient.

Each little price-tag carries good cheer to the over-burdened holiday purse. Better still—payments need not be made with the "Holiday Purse" at all, so convenient is our "Long Credit."

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
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Tiffany & Co.

Fine Pearls and Rubies for Holiday Gifts.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. are now offering a remarkable collection of fine pearls, rubies and other precious stones which have been selected with great care and discrimination.

They beg to impress upon intending purchasers the advantages of *first choice* which early inspections afford.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

TOPPLING OVER RECORDS

RIDERS AT THE GARDEN ARE DOING SOME GREAT WORK.

Hale and Another Throw Waller's 24-Hour Record in the Shade—Several Accidents to the Contestants—Score at 1 o'Clock This Morning.

SCORE AT 1 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

Reading	406	4	Rice	381	4
Hale	433	8	Schock	382	6
Moore	405	4	Smith	351	1
Pierce	377	8	Gannon	322	6
Ashinger	332	1	Maddox	328	6
Elkes	358	9	Vom Steeg	315	7
Taylor	398	2	Cassidy	321	0
Conklin	346	2	McLeod	287	0
Forster	366	5	Golden	299	6
Glick	355	2			

Indoor cycling records are at a discount in Madison Square Garden. The contestants in the six-day race are toppling them over every hour in a game struggle to achieve glory and fortune.

Several accidents have happened since the great race was started, the worst being that which threw Cartwright of Syracuse out of the contest. He fell in the second hour, and his pedal cut an ugly gash in his leg. Little Van Emburgh, the "Boy Wonder," and Waller, the Dutchman, also suffered by falls, and were forced to retire. The former was pitched sideways by the breaking of his chain, and Waller, who was right behind, went over him. It is thought the little fellow is injured internally.

Waller not only broke his nose, but a cheekbone, and his eyes puffed up until he couldn't see. Hanson had no accident for an excuse to retire, but he stopped after going 191 miles and 2 laps. When Waller fell he had traveled a distance of 209 miles and 1 lap. Lumsden, the Scotch rider, stopped after covering 80 miles in 3:49:34. He will take part in the short races each evening.

The riding during the day yesterday was without incident. The leaders kept up an even pace, hour after hour, leaving the track but seldom, and every now and then gaining a lap on the tail-enders. Up to 6 P. M., (the eighteenth hour,) Reading was about twenty miles ahead of the previous indoor record.

Before the race began, "Senator" Morgan, who used to be something of a rider himself, but is now a newspaper proprietor and mine owner, offered $50 to the man who would beat his record of 236 miles 800 yards without dismounting. Reading declared he would win the money, and win it he did, doing 240 miles.

A trainer whose man was lagging was overheard to tell a friend that the race was young. He said this as if he believed the tail-enders had a chance to cut down a lead of 100 miles. The first ten men are going so well to give much hope to the other ten, and the fight for the purse money is pretty sure to be between them. They are Reading, Hale, Moore, Pierce, Ashinger, Elkes, Taylor, Conklin, Forster, and Glick, with a good chance for Schock and Rice.

Schock is not himself by any means, but his astute trainer, "Billy" Young, says he will be very much in the hunt at the end. Rice of Wilkesburre is "plugging" away like a piece of machinery, and may wear out some of those ahead of him. He is a sturdy lad. Moore, the Quaker, is regarded by "Al" Reeves, the young cycling sharp, as one of the most likely men in the race. He is quiet and methodical, and since the contest began has been putting miles behind him at the rate of sixteen every hour. Hale and Reading, on yesterday's showing, appear to be the best men in the struggle. However, after another day the merits of all can be better judged than at this stage.

Waller's record for twenty-four hours was broken by both Hale and Moore, the former riding 426 miles and 4 laps and the latter 408 miles. The former record was 402 miles and 6 laps. The first twenty-four hours ended at 12:06 this morning, when the score stood as follows:

Hale, 426.4.	Glick, 355.2.
Reading, 396.8.	Smith, 334.0.
Moore, 408.0.	Forster, 349.5.
Taylor, 388.0.	Von Steeg, 311.7.
Pierce, 363.8.	Gannon, 322.6.
Ashinger, 370.3.	Cassidy, 316.3.
Rice, 377.3.	Maddox, 311.0.
Schock, 370.0.	Golden, 298.0.
Elkes, 358.9.	McLeod, 282.5.

No short-distance races were decided last evening. Several will be run to-night.

Linton, the rider who broke the hour record, dropped out at the end of the first hour. He will take part in the short-distance races.

NEW YORK CYCLISTS MEET.

Chief Consul Potter Not a Candidate for the Presidency.

The Board of Officers of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen held its annual meeting at the Grand Union Hotel last evening, every district being represented. Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter presided. His report alluded to the general policy of the organization, and referred at considerable length to the placing of guide boards in accordance with the existing law. In Rensselaer and Richmond Counties, he said, the division has secured good results in the direction of erecting signs.

So much talk has been aroused over the probability of Mr. Potter becoming a candidate, through the efforts of his friends, for the Presidency of the league, that he gave out a statement, following the reading of his report. In this he said that the official work in his own State, and the time necessary for his personal business, led him to decline to be a candidate for the Presidency.

This settles all doubts about Mr. Potter succeeding Sterling Elliott of Boston. An effort was made later in the evening to instruct the delegates of the division to oppose Mr. Elliott's candidacy at the National Assembly, but after Mr. Potter and Charles F. Cossum had spoken against such a proceeding, the resolution offered for the purpose was withdrawn.

The following were the delegates elected to represent the division at the annual meeting of the league.

First District.—E. F. Hill, A. H. Curtis, G. A. Heaney, T. T. Eckert, Jr., F. L. Rodewald, Dr. F. A. Myrick, F. M. Frobisher, M. M. Belding, Jr., Matthew Gibb, Oscar R. Meyer, Dr. Seneca D. Powell, C. B. Benson, J. B. Townsend, William Travers Jerome, Dr. L. C. Le Roy; William R. Pitman, G. C. Pennell, J. W. Walters, M. T. Wilber, and G. E. Scheffler.

Second District.—H. S. Cobleigh, Andrew Peters, A. P. Black, Edward H. Walker, Charles F. Cole, H. B. Fullerton, George T. Stebbins, G. A. Rouiller, Alexander Balmanno, Walter M. Mesereole, and L. P. Coleman.

Third District.—Dewitt C. Becker, William J. Bond, Robert W. Evans, William M. Honig, Everett Smith, and A. D. Wait.

Fourth District.—William Pierson Judson, Edward Leonard, and Charles W. Wood.

Fifth District.—Henry W. Ballard, George W. Millspaugh, and Frederick W. Ogden.

Sixth District.—Walter S. Jenkins, J. Stuart Kelley, Thomas Cary Welch, W. W. Armstrong, Edward R. Wilson, Dr. George E. Blackham, and Charles M. Brown.

A discussion was held on the question of postponing the date for the annual meeting of the league, owing to the conflict with the National Cycle Show. The sentiment of the delegates was that the meeting be held as scheduled.

The financial statement made by Treasurer W. S. Bull was gratifying, showing receipts for the year amounting to $23,737.29, and total disbursements footing up to a total of $19,448.66.

At the close of the meeting the Board of Officers presented to Chief Consul Potter two handsome solid silver table dishes, these being not altogether foreign to the circumstance of the Chief Consul's probable near-by nuptials.

HIS ARM PULLED OFF.

Brave George Olen Sacrificed Himself for His Ship's Safety.

As the San Domingo fruiter Antonio Zembrano was leaving Pier No. 6, North River, last night, one of her sailors, George Olen, a Norwegian, twenty-one years old, got his right arm caught in a hawser, and before he could release it the member was torn from its socket at the shoulder. With wonderful pluck, the young sailor reached over his left hand and held the rope until assistance came.

Capt. Fragellie had the steamship docked again as soon as possible, and Policeman Kock of the Church Street Station sent in a hurry ambulance call to Hudson Street Hospital.

When Surgeon Labbe arrived, Olen was weak from loss of blood, and suffering from the shock, but he did not flinch, and walked down the gang plank and got into the ambulance without help, as soon as the surgeon had bound up the ragged, armless wound. The surgeon, Capt. Fragellie, and the policeman said they never saw such an exhibition of nerve and pluck as Olen displayed. At the hospital it was said last night that the injured man would recover. He did not lose consciousness at any time.

At the time of the accident Olen was manning a hawser on the forward deck of the steamship, as she was being warped out, with her stern pointing up stream, and as he was paying out the big cable his arm caught in a "kink." Fearful lest the hawser should go overboard and the Captain should lose control of the vessel, the man, with his right arm bleeding, stood by his post, manipulating the rope with his left hand, while he called for help. Olen's home is in Wirtsbahard, Norway. The steamship left port for San Domingo to bring back a cargo of fruit, soon after the injured sailor was put ashore.

SPINKS AND M'LAUGHLIN PLAY.

They Begin a Five-Night Billiard Match and the Former Leads.

A five-night billiard match between William A. Spinks and Edward McLaughlin, for a purse of $250, was begun last night at Slosson's Billiard Hall. The game is 14-inch balk-line, 500 points each night, until a total of 2,500 is reached. After a rather slow start Spinks settled down to a fast gait in the ninth inning, when he put in a run of 46, and followed it with 37 and 32. This gave him the lead for the first time, and he widened the gap with some steady and clever playing. Meanwhile, McLaughlin, who had started off well, seemed to have lost the knack of controlling the balls. Spinks, with runs of 61 and 51, clinched his advantage. For his last inning McLaughlin rallied with a neat run of 46, but Spinks then ran out, with 23, and has the balls bunched to begin to-night's play. The score:

Spinks—0 8 13 7 0 10 0 12 46 37 32 2 12 2 6 17 61 3 1 5 27 7 0 20 11 51 14 2 0 0 3 23 0 32-0 14 1 23. Total, 500. High run, 61; average, 13 19-37.

McLaughlin—10 13 0 38 24 2 12 8 21 1 32 10 2 4 7 5 0 27 2 14 4 4 11 0 26 1 1 0 3 11 4 0 5 14 10 46. Total, 377. High run, 46; average, 10 17-36.

Referee—Dr. A. B. Miller. Marker—Major William G. Carr.

Athletic Club Billiards.

The handicap billiard tournament of the New York Athletic Club was begun last night in the clubhouse. The game was between R. D. Radcliffe and T. A. Green. Radcliffe won by a score of 75 to 53. The tournament will last all this week.

Bottling Goods in Bond.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7.—A committee from the recently organized National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association and a committee from the Kentucky Distillers' Association met at the Galt House to-day for a conference in regard to a proposed attempt to secure the passage of a bill allowing the bottling of goods in bond.

It is proposed by the National Association to present a bill to the next Congress with this end in view, and the association is now endeavoring to secure the support of whisky men all over the country. The dealers want a bill by which blended and rectified whisky will be recognized by the stamp of the Government. The distillers of pure whisky oppose this.

No action was reached to-day.

Plans of Silver Leaders.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Gen. A. J. Warner, President of the American Bimetallic Union, has decided not to call a general conference of leaders of the silver forces in Washington this week, as was contemplated, but instead has issued a call for a meeting of the Bimetallic Union's Executive Committee in Washington, Dec. 15, when the question of calling a general conference will be decided.

An Ex-Convict Soundly Thrashed.

The lodging house at Bellevue Hospital was the scene last night of a lively tilt between Thomas Brady, an employe at the hospital, and John Hickey, an ex-convict, who had applied for lodging. A game of euchre was in progress, and Hickey asked to be allowed to take a hand, at the same time remarking that he thought there was too much clique about the game. Brady resented this remark, and a fight ensued, in which Hickey was severely punished.

FREE
BRIAR PIPE
FOR
25
Gail & Ax's
NAVY
LONG CUT
COUPONS
OR
GUMMED STICKERS

THE SHORT SESSION BEGUN

Continued from Page 1.

of the building as habitable as possible. The electric lighting has been carried to the outside grounds.

There was not by any means a full attendance of Senators when Vice President Stevenson rapped the Senate to order, though many of the grizzled veterans were on hand. Central among them, and the recipient of many congratulations on Ohio's success at the late election, was John Sherman, now entering upon his forty-first year of Congressional service.

The House presented a bright and cheerful appearance when the galleries were thrown open to visitors. The old carpets had been replaced, and the brass furnishings of the Chamber had been scoured until they were as bright as a gold dollar. The galleries were crowded to overflowing long before Speaker Reed called the House to order.

The members of the House, like the occupants of the galleries, commenced to put in an appearance as early as 10 o'clock, although the hour of meeting was 12. The Republicans from the West and Middle West who secured a renomination and were not engulfed in the wave of free silverism congratulated themselves and each other upon their good fortune. It was a simple matter for a stranger to sit in the galleries and select the winners of the Congressional badges in 1896. The defeated members took their ill-fortune philosophically. Some said that it was the best thing that could have happened to them—that it costs much more than the salary to remain in Congress—and that they would now return home and endeavor to amass the competency which it was not possible to secure in public life. Others were looking forward to places of preferment under the new Administration, which will enable them to remain in Washington, while others again announced their intention to spend the next year in foreign travel.

There were expressions of regret that the present term will conclude the Congressional career of Judge Daniels of Buffalo.

Chester Long of Kansas, who looks more like a prosperous New England merchant than a Western lawyer, was more than usually conspicuous to-day by reason of the fact that he was defeated in the election last month by Jerry Simpson, the Populist from Medicine Lodge, whom Long defeated two years ago. The only Republican members of the Kansas delegation who weathered the political storm were Broderick and Curtis, the former a prominent member of the Judiciary Committee.

"Dave" Mercer of Nebraska, the Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, one of the two Nebraska members who secured a re-election, was the recipient of many cordial congratulations from his Congressional friends.

Some of the veteran members of the House, such as McCreary of Kentucky, who declined a renomination; Payne and Curtis of New York, Richardson and McMillin of Tennessee, Walker of Massachusetts, and Grosvenor of Ohio, were also much in evidence, and each as he moved about the chamber received a warm welcome from his friends. Richardson was repeatedly pointed out as the man who will be a promising candidate for the Speakership when the Democrats regain their control of the House, and Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio was also an object of interest to the galleries who remembered him as the "mathematician" last Winter of the McKinley boomers.

Messrs. Babcock of Wisconsin and Apsley of Massachusetts were warmly complimented for their work during the campaign in the management of the Congressional Committee.

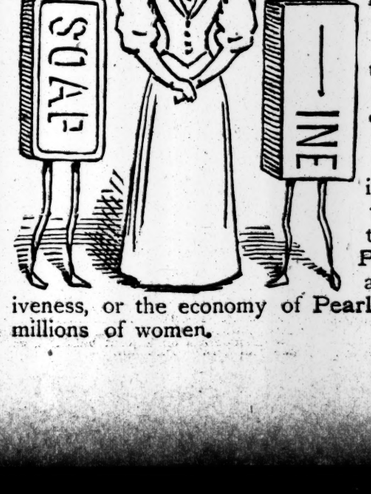
Dingley of Maine, quiet and unobtrusive always, did not come in until late. There are many who believe the Treasury portfolio will be given to him by President-elect McKinley, and this circumstance made him a personage of more than ordinary interest. Livingstone of Georgia, whose resolutions two years ago in regard to the British Guiana boundary question pointed the way to the present successful settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty; Hall and Dolliver of Iowa, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, one of the leading Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee; Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, sturdy and erect as a Norway pine despite his seventy-two years; Flynn of Oklahoma, who made a gallant fight for the maintenance of Republican principles, but was defeated; McMillin of Tennessee, one of the veteran members of the House; Sayers of Texas, a quiet, military-looking man with a gallant record as a Confederate soldier; Sherman, the boyish-looking member from Utica, now serving his fourth term in the House—these and others were conspicuous on the floor.

The Senate Chamber was gay with baskets of flowers, the largest and grandest bedecking the desk of Senator Vest of Missouri. On the Republican side, the display was strikingly large and handsome. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the English Ambassador, and M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador, were the most conspicuous persons in the diplomatic gallery of the Senate.

Mark A. Hanna, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, was at the Capitol to-day as a spectator of the incidents attending the opening of a session of Congress. He occupied a seat with Mrs. Brice and Miss Helen Brice, in the private gallery, and during the recess the party joined Senator Brice for luncheon. John Hay, the historian, entertained Mark Hanna, Congressman Payne, and others at dinner to-night.

Republican Senate Caucus To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A Republican Senatorial caucus has been called for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The notice of this caucus has been sent to all Republicans to whom such notices were sent in the last session, including the bolting Republican silver Senators and Senator Jones of Nevada.



Between the two

—soap and poor washing powders—the women who don't use Pearline have a troublesome time. If they want to make sure of perfect safety, they have to take the hard work; if they try to make the work easier, then they have to take the risk of harm.

Now, how much better it is to get rid of the hard work and the risk, both together, by the use of Pearline! Every question as to the safety, the effectiveness, or the economy of Pearline has been settled by millions of women.

CHEER OF ST. NICHOLAS

FEAST OF THE SOCIETY AND A GENERAL REJOICING.

While the Guests Smoke Long Pipes They Listen to Commissioner Roosevelt on Americanism and to the Mayor and Others.

The annual banquet of the St. Nicholas Society was held in Delmonico's last evening. The banquet halls and the skill in planning of the stewards of the club were tested by the unexpected number in attendance. Two hundred and fifty had sent notice that they would be present. Three hundred and fifty were there, and at the close of the feast from 350 long-stemmed pipes curled to the ceiling clouds of smoke, while orators talked the praises of Holland, of the reform administration in New York City, and of the triumph of sound-money sentiment in the country.

Edward King, President of the society, was master of the feast. On his left was Mayor Strong, on his right Chauncey M. Depew. Others at the table were Police Commissioner Roosevelt, Elihu Root, Gen. Ruger, Commodore Montgomery Sicard, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Frederick J. de Peyster, who by grace of the Queen Regent of Holland is entitled to call himself Sir Frederick, and Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa.

Others present were the Stewards—William Carbender, Henry C. Swords, B. A. Sands, Stanley Dexter, George M. McLean, and Howard Townsend—John H. Abeel, A. E. Borie, Arthur F. Bowers, Judge Bookstaver, Austin P. Baldwin, the Rev. Henry E. Cobb, Thomas G. Evans, Stuyvesant Fish, Alfred Van Santvoord, Dr. Maus R. Vedder, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee, Arthur F. Schermerhorn, Philip Rhinelander, W. L. Heermance, James Thorne Harper, D. P. Ingraham, E. de P. Livingston, Fordham Morris, Warner Miller, T. W. Olcott, J. Seaver Page, E. A. Quintard, James B. Townsend, and Alfred Wagstaff.

Much that was said by the speakers was of a political nature, President King sounding the keynote in his opening address.

President King's Address.

"To-night," he said, "we come together with a greater sense of relaxation than has characterized any of our previous gatherings, for we have had a most disquieting year. First, we had the Venezuelan question, now happily in course of settlement, honorable to both parties to the controversy, and resulting in increased prestige to our country. [Applause.] But far more important than this, awakening for deeper anxiety, has been our Presidential election.

"We have been called upon to decide questions involving no mere party differences, but matters of vital interest and of the highest importance; questions affecting the unsullied credit of the United States, the maintenance of an honest standard of value in our dealings, both public and private [applause;] the preservation of the independence of our judiciary [applause;] the right and duty of the National Executive to enforce the Nation's laws, [applause,] and, finally, to decide whether we should be divided into sections and classes by mutual hate, [applause,] or whether we should say in the words that met us at Madison Square, 'There is no enemy's country in this fair land of ours.' [Applause.]

"Happily the decision has been on the side of honor and peace and good-will [Applause.] Had these questions belonged to party politics it would have been out of place to have reverted to them here, but when we see the best elements in both of the historic parties laying aside all their differences and uniting for the preservation of our honor and of our institutions, we feel that the cry of the politicians sinks into insignificance. [Applause.] There is another consideration which is full of satisfaction. When the great debate was closed on the 3d of November, after all the bitterness of the conflict, the decision was accepted by all as the voice of the American people without disorder. [Applause.] Surely we have given the world a new proof of the majesty and strength of the American Republic." [Applause.]

He Talked of St. Nicholas.

The President read letters of regret from President Cleveland, President-elect McKinley, and Gov. Morton, and then introduced Frederic J. de Peyster, whose subject was St. Nicholas.

"I will say this for Saint Nicholas," said Mr. de Peyster, "that if there is a generius and lovable saint in the calendar, it is our patron. [Applause.] We older New Yorkers love him; we all loved him as children, and if there are any New Englanders here or any stray men from the far West who never heard of him, they have only to go to the little children and they will tell him there is only one in the calendar that a child loves, and that is Saint Nicholas."

Commissioner Roosevelt.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt, speaking to the toast, "Our Country," made a plea for Americanism, and when he finished was cheered to the echo. He said:

"Our President has well said that there have been dangers which we have confronted abroad. I do not intend to speak of the dangers which we have confronted in international affairs. I am probably more of what some of you may call a jingo than most of you, though I am not in the least more of a patriot than any of you when foreign foes are concerned, and I know that in the future, as in the past, every man here will do all that is best in him for the service of the country. [Applause.]

"But we have less to fear in the United States from foreign levy than from malice domestic, and it befits us as a people to face the dangers that lie at our own threshold. It is worse than foolish to blind ourselves in a spirit of mere genial optimism—a spirit more noxious than mere pessimism. We want to face the dangers and difficulties so that we may overcome them. We need to realize that if we are going to save this Nation we must feel that no part of this land is the enemy's land. We must not be ashamed to think that even Nebraska is in the enemy's country. We have got lots of missionary work to do around New York City before we can afford to pity other parts of the country.

"There are two or three points upon which I wish to lay especial stress. For the last eighteen months, outside of my own immediate associates I have received the most stalwart assistance from a man whom I am almost tempted to call the most useful citizen in New York, and I don't know that there is more than a small portion of you who know him—a man not born in America, a full-blooded Dane, who came over here when he was eighteen or nineteen years of age, and who has devoted himself to making more bearable the conditions of life in this city to those who most need it. I refer to Mr. Jacob Riis. [A voice, "Don't know him."] Don't know him! Read his book, "How the Other Half Live," and it will teach you how the other half—aye! how nine-tenths of the people of this city live. He will show you what real charity is—helping a man by helping him to walk, not by carrying him. [Applause.] I wouldn't mention names if it could be avoided, but I must in order to make my point.

"The other day I was struck by the fact of the immense amount of injustice necessarily perpetrated on the poorest classes of immigrants, and I wondered why somebody had not started that as a charity, and I found it had been done, although I did not know it. There is a charity called the Legal Aid Society, and that was initiated by another most useful New Yorker, again a man born on the other side, Arthur von Briesen. [Applause.] And now I have to mention one more man that is here.

"I might explain to you, what will doubtless be news to you, that during the past year I have occasionally been unfavorably criticised, [Laughter,] and then there are certain newspapers that have spoken of me in what may be called an unfriendly spirit. [Renewed laughter,] and the only comfort I have had is that I have enjoyed it more than they have. But when we need to have people who would not be carried away by any storm of unfair criticism, we have appreciated it, and one man who has especially backed me up has been Mr. John Kennedy Tod. [Ap—

managing the Police Department, I speedily found, what every man must find, that we could draw help from every source, from every church, and could expect to find foes in every nationality and in every church, and that we were bound no more to flinch from any set of foes because they represented a given race or religion than we were bound to uphold any man who did his duty without regard to the religion which he professed or to the land from which his ancestors came.'

"'I would decline to show one least bit of favor more to the man of my creed or of my origin than I would to the last immigrant from Ireland or from Russia. All I demand of him is that he shall not act as either Protestant or Jew, as Irishman, German, or Russian, but that he shall be a plain American, and nothing else, and he is that. I will treat him precisely as if his ancestor had come over in the Mayflower or the Half Moon. Our people must know that as we meet the demands of demagogues the country shall find out what New York wants, and then act according

PRAISE OF THE MESSAGE

THE PRESIDENT'S SENTIMENTS MEET WARM APPROVAL.

The Cuban Question Shown to be Uppermost in Many Persons' Thoughts, and Mr. Cleveland's Course Commended.

The length of the President's message and the lateness of the hour at which it was published yesterday afternoon prevented many persons from being prepared to express an opinion upon it last night. This was the statement of many, among prominent lawyers, bankers, and business men whose opinion was sought. They preferred first to give the message a more thorough reading than the time had afforded. Given below, however, are the comments of many men well known in the community. The Cuban question was generally the first one spoken of by most of them:

Frederic R. Condert.

"This is what was expected of such a wise and prudent man as Mr. Cleveland. He has observed and been careful to observe international law as he understands it. It is evident we cannot look on indefinitely while Spain is pouring her men into that island and with so little success. She is entitled, as our friend and as being bound to us by many ties and treaties, to a careful and considerate course of conduct on our part. We have shown a very cordial desire not to add to her difficulties, and to suppress our natural sympathies for any struggling people.

"But if this struggle lasts indefinitely, if Spain continues to pour troops into the island where they die of disease as well as in battle, we shall have in the end to consider that her struggle is a hopeless one; or at least that Cuba is entitled to a manifestation of our good feeling. We were rebels ourselves, and we can never forget our origin. That is the secret spring of action in the United States which foreigners do not understand.

"On the whole it seems to me the President's language is temperate, firm, prudent, and careful. He has not forgotten what many men are apt to forget in viewing such a struggle, that it is not a case of Cuban independence that we should care for, but that we should look, and especially should the President look, first to the interests of the United States. He should endeavor to conciliate a just regard for a struggling people and an equally just regard for the political interests of the United States. That was the problem for him to solve. I think he has done it."

Lawrence J. Callanan.

"The President's message just about meets my views. His treatment of the Cuban subject is especially correct and proper. While my sympathies are with that struggling island, I believe it would be inadvisable to intervene until Spain has proved her inability to hold it. Any untoward intervention, until the proper time arrives, might create a precedent that would rise up under some future complication to worry and harass us. Of course, there is a limit to our forbearance, as the President aptly puts it. We could not and should not remain inactive forever; that is certain. As soon as it is clearly evident that Spain cannot overcome her rebellious colonists, I believe this Government should be ready to go to any extremity to end the contest and stop the slaughter that is now going on.

"I am particularly pleased at his official announcement that the Venezuelan subject is settled, at least so far as arbitration is concerned. Had it not been for the President's firm and decided stand in that matter, it would not have been in so satisfactory a condition to-day. The settlement of that subject is one of the triumphs of this Administration.

"I believe the present tariff law should be left practically as it is until it has had a fair trial. I agree with the President that further agitation would be injurious. If there is a deficit in our revenues, that could be remedied by a tax of 10 cents a pound on tea, 5 cents on coffee, ½ or ¼ cent on sugar, and $1 per barrel on beer. This increase would be felt very little, and an additional revenue of $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 would result, and nobody would be injured. The President and I are again in accord on the financial question. I want the greenbacks retired and the Government to go out of the banking business, and we will not have quiet and safety in the country until this is accomplished. Altogether, I consider the message a great State paper."

George S. Putnam.

"I have not read the message yet. I have not had time, but if he recommends the retirement of the Government from the banking business, as I understand he does, I am in hearty accord with him. In my opinion, the sooner the Government does this, and withdraws the greenbacks from circulation, the sooner will our finances be on a stable foundation."

John Claflin.

"I am glad that it is so temperate in tone, and yet sacrificing nothing in firmness, and in its Americanism. His position on most subjects has been so correct and just that I can but believe his position will be generally acceptable to the business community."

A. D. Juilliard.

"I want a specific duty on all imports and not an ad valorem duty. We do not and cannot collect the latter, and the manufacturer does not get his just deserts. Furthermore, I think the subject of the tariff should not be made a political question at all, but should be referred to a committee of fair-minded business men who understand the matter. A decision by such a body would be based on knowledge and experience, and would have some weight.

"I think the President has shown great good sense in his treatment of the Cuban question. As to the financial proposition to retire the greenbacks, I prefer to leave that to the bankers. That is peculiarly within their province, and their decision as to the wisdom or otherwise of the suggestion would be of more importance than anything I could say on the subject."

J. Edward Simmons.

"The message is all right. It is a first-rate one. It is conservative and its effect should be good. Its tone in relation to the Cuban affair is pacific rather than belligerent, and no one should construe it in such a way as to make it indicate the possibility of war.

"So far as the tariff is concerned, I admit that the Wilson bill has not had a fair chance, because of the conditions that have existed, but it has been clearly demonstrated, I think, that we need more revenue than could be obtained under the Wilson bill."

Wheeler H. Peckham.

"I agree heartily with the President when he says this country should not heedlessly interfere in foreign affairs. We are a republic, but that does not signify that we are to jeopardize our own interests by espousing the cause of every suffering people."

Henry W. Cannon.

"The message is an excellent document. It is conservative, full, exhaustive, and reassuring to all the country. The President has not avoided any of the timely and important topics that are of interest to all, and he has treated them in a statesmanlike and American manner."

At the Cuban Headquarters.

Those in charge at the Cuban Junta headquarters yesterday refused to say anything in relation to the President's message. Gen. Palma, however, said that after he had read and fully digested it, he might make known his opinion of that part of it which refers to the Cuban war. But even to do that, he said, would be rather a delicate matter under the existing circumstances.

Hood's Pills

Restore full regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25c. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOLIDAY SILVER.

Silver in the many beautiful forms in which we present it, furnishes a most appropriate remembrance for the HOLIDAYS.

TABLE WARE.
Everything needed for the table.

TOILET ARTICLES.
Solid Silver Toilet Articles for Ladies and Gentlemen.

ENAMELLED SILVER.
Hunting and Coaching Scenes, Horses, Dogs, Landscapes, copies of noted paintings, painted upon various articles in the highest style of art.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

41 Union Square,
13 Maiden Lane, New York.

THE MEXICO BACK IN PORT.

Several Explanations as to Why the Ship Returned.

The Spanish Line steamship Mexico, which cleared at the Custom House Saturday for Philadelphia, and which sailed yesterday morning, returned later in the day and was tied up at the company's pier, No. 10 East River.

The first explanation of her return was that she had gone out to adjust her compasses and to try her machinery, which had recently undergone repairs. More particular inquiry at the company's office brought out a statement that the vessel had started for Philadelphia to get some cargo, and that she was to have returned here in time to sail on Dec. 10, her scheduled date for sailing to Havana. Some packing in her cylinder gave way, however, and her Captain decided to return for repairs. The repairs, it was said, would take but a couple of hours. The trip to Philadelphia, however, was foregone.

In other quarters it was said that the Mexico had gone to sea to test her tactical diameter in the presence of a board, the figures to be used to corroborate evidence as to her steering abilities in a lawsuit resulting from a collision of a year ago.

CHURCH TO LOSE ITS PASTOR.

Politics Said to Have Come Between Dr. Banks and His Flock.

The Rev. Louis Albert Banks, pastor of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has announced that he will not remain with his present charge after the close of the year. It was said yesterday that the trouble between the pastor and his flock was of political origin.

During the campaign John French, President of the Board of Trustees, and others in the board wished Dr. Banks to come out for McKinley, and wrote him letters to that effect. Dr. Banks refused to speak for McKinley. He was a candidate for Elector on the Prohibitionist ticket. He made no political addresses of any kind.

At the quarterly meeting last Saturday night Dr. Banks presented a letter declining to remain as pastor for the fourth year. An effort was made to have Dr. Banks reconsider his decision, but he refused all overtures.

Trade with Liberia Falling Off.

A member of a New York shipping firm which has for several years carried on an important African trade says that the traffic with the people of the Republic of Liberia is steadily falling off, and that the Liberians appear to be growing poorer each year. There is no direct regular communication between this country and Liberia, hence the only route available at present is by the regular steamship lines from New York to Liverpool, and from there by British steamers to the west coast of Africa. Although trade is growing poorer, the emigration of negroes to Liberia is still encouraged by the American Colonization Society, which up to the close of 1895 had sent out a grand total of about 17,000 negro emigrants to Liberia. The cost of a through steerage passage from New York via Liverpool to Liberia is from $65 to $75 for an adult, and half fare for a child under twelve years of age.

Waters Pianos.

Under a recent arrangement, the Waters piano is now sold on a three years' system, purchasers practically having three years in which to pay, without interest charges. The Waters piano has been favorably known for fifty years, during which time it has been maintained at high grade. The manufacturers have successfully endeavored to meet the requirements of the time in producing an instrument of rich finish, solid construction, sweetness and power of tone, possessed of the always sought singing quality and durability. During the holiday season the Waters warerooms, at 134 Fifth Avenue, will remain open evenings until 10 o'clock.

Farmers' Club Meeting.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the American Institute rooms, 111-115 West Thirty-eighth Street, the Farmers' Club will hold its regular meeting. There will be an exhibition of dairy apparatus and products, with a discussion by L. S. Hardin and E. T. Riddick upon recent improvements in dairying. The meetings are free.

Abandoned Their Charges.

There was no hearing before Mayor Strong yesterday on the charges preferred by the Italians, Gentilesco and Corbo, that it was necessary to pay certain persons in order to get places on the street cleaning force. The complainants did not appear. Col. Waring was present at the time fixed.

Stole a Basket of Champagne.

Detective Alonzo Powell caught James Higgins of 350 East Twelfth Street stealing a basket of champagne from Struck's wine shop. Two men who were waiting for Higgins ran away when they saw the officer arrest him.

Roosevelt on Police Consolidation.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt has sent to George M. Pinney, Jr., of the Greater New York Commission, his views on police consolidation. Mr. Roosevelt favors consolidation. He thinks there will be increased efficiency without increased expense.

WHY NOT A MUSIC BOX?

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Small music boxes for children from 25c. up. Larger sizes, playing 6 to 12 tunes, from $6.00 up.

Music boxes, playing any number of tunes, from $25.00 to $1,500.00.

MUSICAL NOVELTIES.

Beer Mugs, Decanters, Albums, Chairs, Smoking Tables, Fruit Dishes, etc., and a large line of

SWISS CARVINGS and CUCKOO CLOCKS.

JACOT & SON,

39 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

Open Evenings.

MADISON SQUARE BANK CASE.

Trial of the Suit to Compel the Stockholders to Pay.

The trial of a suit brought by J. Hirschfield against all the stockholders of the Madison Square Bank and the receivers of the bank, Miles M. O'Brien and James G. Cannon, to compel the stockholders to pay a deficiency of 50 per cent. on their stock was begun yesterday before Justice Stover in Special Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court.

The receivers have paid 50 cents on the dollar on all the debts of the defunct bank, and the present suit is to compel the stockholders to make up the remaining 50 cents. Hirschfield was a depositor in the bank to the extent of $5,000.

The case has once been to the Court of Appeals, and Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall, who appear for the plaintiff and the receivers, the latter being both plaintiffs and defendants, said that the Court of Appeals had practically decided that the stockholders were liable. The present action is to fix the amount of each stockholder's liability.

Seventy-five different answers have been put in by the defendants. Some of them allege that they have disposed of their stock, others that they never owned any stock, and others enter a general denial.

A motion was made to dismiss the suit by counsel for the several defendants on technical grounds. Justice Stover said he would deny the motion for the present, with leave to renew it at such time as the plaintiffs' case was all in. It will be continued to-day.

HE TALKED ABOUT REBIRTHS.

J. H. Fussell's Ideas of Successive Lives on Earth.

A seemingly earnest company of men and women filled the seats in the small hall of Cooper Union last night and stood in the spaces back of the chairs to hear Joseph H. Fussell, secretary to E. T. Hargrove, President of the Theosophical Society. His subject was "Successive Lives on Earth."

Men have a basis for believing in successive rebirths, he said, in the recollections that exceptional persons have of experiences in preceding existences; in the descriptions by children of things unknown to them in their present lives, and in dreams.

The deathless essence, life principle, or soul in each person, the speaker continued, had needs that were met by spiritual discipline after death. There was no startling post-mortem change, no canceling of dispositions acquired in life. Soul development was attained by successive periods in the earth school.

Only through reincarnation could a knowledge of human life be made exhaustive, the unsatisfying notion of material life be fully demonstrated, and variety and copiousness of discipline be secured, Mr. Fussell declared. All seeming injustices and unearned joys in present lives were the results of acts in previous existences, in his opinion, and each soul had made its own conditions.

MRS. SPEYER GETS HER BROOCH

Man Who Found It Tried to Pawn the Jewel and Was Arrested.

Mrs. Leo Speyer, a guest at the Hotel Savoy, lost a diamond and ruby brooch at the Madison Square Garden on Dec. 3. She reported her loss to the Garden authorities, but the brooch was not found.

Detectives Wade and Savage saw a young man go into J. Roth's pawn shop at 309 Third Avenue, Saturday, and offer a brooch set with rubies and diamonds for sale. The officers questioned him as to where he got the jewel, and he told so many contradictory stories that they arested him. At Headquarters he gave his name as Francis Colligan.

After being locked up a short time, Colligan told the police that he found the brooch at Madison Square Garden, where he was employed as a cleaner. Capt. O'Brien learned through Secretary Young of the Garden that Mrs. Speyer had lost a brooch, and she identified the one found in Colligan's possession as her property. She refused to prosecute, and the prisoner was discharged.

A Small Fine for Shooting.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 7.—John A. C. Wright, the lawyer and "Good Roads" man, who shot Henry D. Quimby last March, producing a flesh wound, was to-day allowed by the District Attorney to enter a plea of assault in the third degree and was fined $200.

The World's Best Natural Aperient Water,

Hunyadi János

CURES CONSTIPATION.

LAUTERBACH IN THE LEAD

FOR CHAIRMAN OF REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Primaries Will Be Held Throughout the City To-night—Promise of a Lively Contest to Oust Amasa Thornton.

Republican primaries will be held throughout the city to-night for the election of delegates to the Assembly District Conventions. These will elect members of the County Committee.

There are no contests of consequence between the Platt and anti-Platt Republicans. The regulars will control about everything without a struggle, and this will mean that Edward Lauterbach will again be chosen President of the County Organization.

If Mr. Lauterbach does not succeed himself the cause will be his own refusal to take another term. A caucus has been held, at which about all the Assembly Districts were represented, and Mr. Lauterbach was the unanimous choice.

There is promise of several lively contests, however, within the organization. One of these is brewing in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, where Amasa Thornton is the present "boss." Amasa is a good Platt man, and there are other good Platt men who are after his scalp. They are making a lively canvass in an attempt to let Amasa stay away from the County Committee.

Mr. Thorton is popular with a large class of people in the Twenty-fifth District. He keeps his ear very close to the ground in the vicinity of Madison Square, in an effort to learn what is the sentiment of the district. When he finds out what anybody wants, he tries to get it. He knows the brownstone district thoroughly, and sits up nights, if necessary, in his endeavors to develop a "pull" which may be useful. Living in the brownstone district, he is in favor of sound money and lots of it.

But there is trouble in the air for Amasa, and some of the best Platt men in the district say they have assurances that mean his defeat and retirement. They claim that out of the 130 votes in the district convention Amasa will not be able to control more than 45. If the fight goes their way, it means the retirement of one of the most picturesque residents of Pope's Mills, St. Lawrence County, who ever succeeded in controlling the politics of a New York City district.

The anti-Thornton men have a ticket of delegates, headed by H. H. Brockway of the Ashland House. The friends of George H. Manchester, the Secretary of the County Committee; of Henry Birrell, who was Chairman of the District Campaign Committee in the recent fight, and of Assemblyman P. H. Murphy are reckoned as against Thornton. They are all strong organization men.

There is promise of another contest in the Twenty-third District between the supporters of Heman B. Wilson and J. M. Mayer, on one side, and of Moses M. McKee and Alderman Woodward on the other. Wilson claims he will have 90 votes sure, and more than half of the others. There are 186 all told.

John Gunner is expecting some lively primaries in his district—the Twenty-eighth. Mr. Gunner yesterday met Port Warden Robert Miller, who was carrying his arm in a sling because of a fall from a horse some time ago.

"Come up to the primaries," said Gunner.

"I would if my arm was not in a sling," replied the Port Warden.

"If you come and take part in the proceedings both arms will be in a sling the next day," said Gunner.

Utah Election to be Contested.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 7.—The legality of the election in Utah is to be contested. Judge Ritchie of the District Court of this city, a defeated candidate for Judge, will ask the Supreme Court to issue an order prohibiting the State Board of Canvassers from canvassing the returns.

It is alleged that the law under which the election was held was not properly passed by the Legislature, and, if it had been properly passed, would not be constitutional, for the reason that it did not provide for a secret ballot.

WATTERSON ON CLEVELAND.

Thinks an ex-President Should Not Seek to Earn Money.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7.—The Anzeiger, a German daily, contains a page interview with Henry Watterson this morning, in which The Courier-Journal's editor attacks President Cleveland.

After expressing the opinion that an ex-President ought always, in his actions, to have respect for the great distinction conferred upon him, Mr. Watterson says:

"It was, for example, scandalous, in my opinion, that Grover Cleveland, an ex-President, practiced law in the Supreme Court of the United States, two of the Judges of which had been appointed by him. The American people pay their President so liberally that it should not be necessary for him, after his return to private life, to exert himself to earn money."

Continuing, Mr. Watterson said that he was under obligations to Mr. Cleveland for opposing his nomination at Indianapolis. He had never expected to accept the nomination, so that Mr. Cleveland had done him a real kindness by his opposition. When asked whether he had read that in certain circles there is talk of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in 1900, Mr. Watterson said:

"No, I have not read that, but I do not need the assistance of newspapers to know that Grover Cleveland will be a Presidential candidate as long as he lives. The Presidency suits the man exactly, and if he lives to be a hundred years old he will never cease to be a candidate."

Armenian Gratitude Expressed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The State Department makes public a report just received from Consul Bergholtz at Erzeroum, Turkey, the recently recognized officer referred to in the President's message. The report conveys the gratitude of the Relief Committee for the generous liberality of the American people, by which 66,100 Armenians have been assisted, over $45,000 has been distributed, and 264 villages relieved. Almost the entire work of the commission devolved upon the Rev. W. N. Chambers of the American Board. Assistance in all cases has been confined to those who are absolutely without the barest necessities of life, and thousands are still looking toward America for their very existence.

May Sue for the Killing of a Dog.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 7.—Joseph A. Minott, President of the Goodyear Rubber Company, threatens to sue Village Trustee Edgar M. Taylor of South Orange for the loss of a valuable fox terrier dog. Mr. Taylor found the animal yesterday with a number of other dogs in his yard chasing chickens, and dispatched him with a gun. Mr. Taylor says he shot the dog not only because it was after his chickens, but because it turned on him as he started to chase it.

Election in Rockville, Conn.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Dec. 7.—At the city election here to-day the Republicans elected two Aldermen and three Councilmen. The Democrats elected one Councilman. The City Council will stand ten Republicans to two Democrats on a joint ballot, a gain of one Democratic Councilman.

SAYS CROW SWORE FALSELY.

Elihu Root Threatens Criminal Proceedings in Westchester Water Suit.

The suit of the Westchester Water Works and Moses R. Crow, a contractor, to restrain Mrs. Maria H. Hotchkiss, widow of the firearms manufacturer, and Joseph Richardson from selling or otherwise disposing of bonds and stock of the Westchester Company, the Upper New York Water Company, and the New York District Water Company, to the amount of over $4,000,000, came up for argument in the Supreme Court, before Justice Truax, to-day.

The plaintiffs allege that Mrs. Hotchkiss holds securities in these four companies to the amount of $4,909,700, for which she has turned in in cash only to the amount of $1,161,000, and that she holds the excess unlawfully. It is alleged that defendants, by contract dated July, 1894, agreed to furnish the money to consolidate the three water companies mentioned.

Elihu Root, in behalf of Mrs. Hotchkiss, made a general denial of the plaintiffs' charges. He said his client obtained the bonds she holds as security for loans to Mr. Crow. He read a letter from Mr. Crow to Mrs. Hotchkiss dated February 27, 1891, in which he asks her to lend him $25,000 on the bonds of the Westchester Company. He tells her that the bonds are one of those rare 6 per cent. water investments. Mr. Root says he got this, and afterward an additional $60,000.

Mr. Root read other letters, and then an answer to one from Mrs. Hotchkiss, in which she said she did not understand the technicalities of the bonds. Mr. Crow, in this answer, said the water bonds were guaranteed by the towns to which the water was to be supplied, and by the City of New York and the United States.

"What is that?" asked Justice Truax, in amazement. Mr. Root read the statement again.

"Your Honor," said Mr. Root, "it is shown by the plaintiff's letters that in these years he got out of this old woman in cash over $1,100,000, and now they say that under an agreement of 1894 she agreed to pay the debts of the corporations, and voted the stock to herself. The minutes will show that she never voted at any of the meetings, and now they want to enjoin her from using the securities that she paid for.

"In all my experience I have never seen or heard of such reckless false swearing in a complaint as is made here, and if there ever was a case where the wolf accused the lamb of roiling the water, that case is before you now.

"I mean to call the attention of the Public Prosecutor to the reckless swearing in this case, and I want the papers in the complaint to be placed on file." Up to this time these papers have been kept from the file.

"Is that a reflection on me?" shouted Franklin Bien, the attorney for Mr. Crow. "Are the papers not safe in my custody?"

"I intend to reflect on no one," said Mr. Root.

A general denial was filed in behalf of Mr. Richardson also. Justice Truax ordered that all the papers be put on file, and reserved his decision.

RIKER LIBRARY SALE.

Burton's and Audubon's Works Among Those Sold Yesterday.

The library of Richard Riker was placed on sale yesterday afternoon at the auction rooms of Bangs & Co., 93 Fifth Avenue. The library comprises a thousand lots of the more recent publications of value in art, biography, history, poetry, and fiction. A nearly complete set of the Grolier Club publications and large paper editions of Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, and Whittier will be sold to-day.

The Kamashastra subscription edition of "Arabian Nights Entertainments," translated by Richard F. Burton, brought $50 at yesterday's sale. The same work, in a London edition, printed for the Villon Society, by John Payne, brought $61.10. Two editions of John J. Audubon's "Birds of America," produced the liveliest competition of the day. The first, by Audubon & Chevalier, 1840-44, with colored plates, was sold for $157.50. The second, by Roe, Lockwood & Son, New York, 1860, with colored plates, brought $75.25. "The Army and Navy of the United States," 1776 to 1890, illustrated with plates showing uniforms, drills, &c., brought $55.

A curious and interesting collection—comprising "Grubiana," "The Nut Cracker," by Ferdinando Foot; Francis Bacon's "Verulamiana," "Brookiana," French Anas; "Miss Porter's Aphorisms of Sir Philip Sidney," "Microcosm," by Gregory Griffin; "Walpoliana," Lord Orford's Reminiscences," "King's Political and Literary Anecdotes," "Tin Trumpet," "Addisoniana," "Oxoniana," "Table Talker," Coleridge's "Table Talk," John Collins's "Spanish Proverbs," "Warreniana," "Ker's Essays on Popular Phrases," Luther's "Table Talk," "Johnsoniana," "The Club," by James Puckle; "Spirit of the Age," (newspaper,) for 1828, and "Claret and Olives," by Angus B. Reach—was sold for $35.

SOLD A CIGAR ON SUNDAY.

Officers Tempt a Man to Break the Law and Then Arrest Him.

Probably the first conviction under the Raines law relating to the sale of cigars on Sunday was had yesterday in Jefferson Market Police Court, when John T. Barry was fined $5.

Barry runs a Raines law hotel. Detective Cory went to his place Sunday and asked for a drink, but refused to have anything to eat. Barry thereupon refused to serve Cory.

"Well; give me a cigar," said Cory. As soon as the cigar was served the proprietor was arrested. When arraigned, Magistrate Simms said: "So it has come to a stage where it is a crime to buy a cigar on Sunday." He was inclined to let Barry go, but upon looking up the law, he found that Barry was liable. He then fined him $5, the smallest amount possible under the law.

A New Cromwell Line Steamer.

The new steamer Creole, Capt. E. V. Cager, just completed at Newport News for the Cromwell Line, whose steamers ply between New York and New Orleans, arrived here yesterday. She will sail for New Orleans on her maiden trip on Saturday next.

The Creole was designed by Horace See, who is the Superintendent of the line. She is built of steel, and is 375 feet in length over all, has a beam of 44 feet, and a depth of 32 feet. Her tonnage is 3,801 gross and 2,362 net, and her speed capacity is 14 knots. The engines of the Creole are of the latest pattern, and her fittings throughout are elaborate. She has accommodations for 75 saloon and 150 second cabin passengers.

Her promenade deck, on either side of the cabin, is 12 feet wide and 160 feet long, the largest on any of the coasters. She has a double bottom and five decks, and is so large and lofty in appearance that she looks more like a transatlantic liner than a coaster.

NOVELTIES IN STERLING SILVER.

A large variety of INEXPENSIVE NOVELTIES made especially for the Holidays.

THE WALLACE CO., SILVERSMITHS,

Fifth Ave., Bet. 26th and 27th Sts.

REFLECTIONS AT WANAMAKER'S

The Holiday Stocks hold up the mirror to your Holiday thought and reflect back your intentions.

Our buyers were mind readers when they divined your Christmas dreams and provided the means for translating your fancies into facts.

The beautiful Boudoir Desk that a husband has thought of for his wife is here, and the House Coat his wife has planned for him is also.

Friends' wishes for friends, parents' gifts for children, children's thoughts for parents—every concrete expression of regard is here.

The advent of the store was sudden—its coming hurried. Would it fit the place, the time? The answer is found in the AT HOME air of the daily crowds. Crowd and store are perfectly at ease. You'd think the friendship was that of three decades—not merely three short weeks.

WORTH REPEATING—FROM YESTERDAY.

Splendid Cut Glassware at Half Prices.
Artistic Furniture at Half Prices.
Boxed Patterns of Dress Silks.

SILKS at 75c — Silks that were made good enough to be attractive at $1.10—some sold quickly at $1—will surely find favor at 75c. The following, all in neat patterns, are here for your selection:

At 75c—Gros Grain dotted with spurs of satin, in twin shades of white, pink, yellow, blue, and rose.
At 75c—Gros Grain with tulips of satin and buds between, in nile, lavender, yellow, pink, rose, blue, turquoise.
At 75c—Gros Grain, discs of satin in clusters, pendants of maiden hair fern, in light blue, rose, pink, lilac, white.
At 75c—Gros Grain, crescents and neat little petals of satin, bunches not far apart, light pink, light blue, yellow, rose, lilac.
At 75c—Rich Gros Grain, a plaides of satin points with feathery clouds of satin, in nile, light blue, rose, lavender.

Rotunda.

MEN'S SCARFS 50c — An overwhelming number of desirable shapes, shades and patterns—just the kind you've been paying more for. They embrace all the shapes of scarfdom.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

BOOKS — Good Books were never cheaper. Our Book Store is full of them—not the trashy kind, poorly printed on wood-pulp paper, with miserable binding—but good Books, well printed, on good paper, at popular prices. The following list of standard works conveys an idea of the range, quality and prices of our Books:

Dickens, 15 vols., cloth, $3.25, $3.75, $5, and $11; half calf, $15, $27.
Dickens, 30 vols., cloth, $27, $33.75; half calf, $55, $94.
Eliot, 6 vols., cloth, $1.60, $2.25, $3.50; 8 vols., half calf, $8.
Eliot, 24 vols., cloth, $22; half calf, $40, $50, $67.50.
Thackeray, 10 vols., cloth, $3.25; $4, $4.25, $8.75; half morocco, $6.75; half calf, $11.25, $15.
Thackeray, 30 vols., cloth, $28; half calf, 24 vols., $69.75.
Scott, 12 vols., cloth, $3.25, $5, $7, $8; half calf, $12; half morocco, $8.75.
Scott, 24 vols., cloth, $8; 25 vols., $16.75; half calf, 25 vols., $40, $75.
Bulwer, 13 vols., cloth, $4.15, $4.75, $5, $11; half calf, $13.
Bulwer, 25 vols., cloth $18.75; half calf, 32 vols., $60.

Ninth Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEW JERSEY MILK PRODUCTION.

Annual Report of the State Dairy Commissioner Prepared.

TRENTON, Dec. 7.—According to the report of State Dairy Commissioner McGuire there are in New Jersey 200,347 milk cows, and their value is $6,887,930. This is an increase of 7,706 cows over the number reported in 1895, showing that the dairy business in the State is increasing rapidly, and many people are going into the milk-producing business.

During the fiscal year $1,700 has been collected in fines for violations of the oleomargarine act, and $850 for the violation of the milk act, making a total of $2,550, which has been paid to the State Treasurer.

Commissioner McGuire calls attention to the fact that during the early part of the year there was some criticism on the quality of the milk shipped by New Jersey dealers into the cities of New York and Brooklyn, his attention being called to it by the authorities of these cities. Part of the criticism, which was justly made, says the report, was owing to the failure of the Legislature to pass an act introduced into the House of Assembly by Mr. Thorn, providing that all persons engaged in producing milk should register with the State and township authorities, giving their names, the location of their plants, and vesting such authorities with power to enforce proper sanitary regulations. The passage of such a bill is strongly urged by the next Legislature.

The preparation and introduction of this bill were the result of the discovery of a number of people engaged in the milk business in Hudson County, who, from their habits, education, and surroundings, were totally unfit to handle and sell such an important article of food as milk. An examination of the premises showed the stables to be in a filthy condition. The Commissioner says he believes that with proper and just laws it is possible to so produce and place upon the market the milk of New Jersey that its sale would command a premium in New York and Philadelphia.

In regard to tuberculosis and other contagious diseases discovered in dairy herds, the Commissioner says he has investigated the prevalence of the disease in a number of herds. Numerous complaints were received, which, upon investigation, proved to be the result of carelessness on the part of owners, and they were told that by the exercise of ordinary judgment and treatment of their cattle the trouble would disappear. One of the herds of cattle examined was in Princeton township, where nineteen out of twenty cattle were found to be affected with tuberculosis, and killed.

Respecting the use of preservatives in milk, the report cites several instances in which they were used, and condemns the practice, for, while the articles employed for the purpose are not usually of a poisonous nature, they are generally injurious to the system. The principal antiseptics used are boracic acid, salicylic acid, and fleuarides, and all medical authorities agree that their use should be discontinued.

Nearly 400 samples of milk have been collected and sent to the chemist for analysis during the year. Of these, 46 were found to contain less than 12 per cent. total solids, as required by law; 145 between 13 and 14 per cent., 19 between 14 and 15 per cent., and 5 between 15 and 16 per cent. Of those falling below 12 per cent., the producers of 17 were prosecuted. Generally speaking, there is little contention on the part of those prosecuted, it being naturally admitted that where analysis has shown less than 12 per cent. of solids, water has been added or injected into the milk.

Concert at Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 7.—The Orange Mendelssohn Union gave its first concert of its sixteenth season in the Music Hall to-night under the direction of its new leader, Johannes Werschinger. The chorus was assisted by the New York Philharmonic Club. Jensen's "Feast of Adonis" and Bruch's dramatic cantata, "Fair Ellen," were sung by the society, assisted by Miss Camille Seygard of Paris, soprano, and W. Miles, baritone. The chorus also sang three unaccompanied works—"Evening Song," by Klein; "When the Bird Nips Stolen Fruit," by Kremser, and "Ave Berum," by Mozart.

Fell Out of Bed to His Death.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 7.—James Gray, a hostler in Dietrich's stables, 116 Main Street, was found on the sidewalk in front of the stable by Martin Keating this morning, dead. On retiring last night to his room over the stable, he moved his bed close to the window. In his sleep he probably rolled out of bed and fell to the ground out of the window, which was open.

WHEAT MARKET FALLING.

The Bears Secured Control of the Chicago Pit Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Conditions were against holders in all speculative markets at the opening here for the day and week. The cables were soft. There was enlargement of receipts and indifference on the part of outsiders. There appeared to be selling of an important character by professionals in leading grain markets. For the morning, wheat showed a drop of about 2¼c. from the better closing on Saturday, with May sales as low as 80c.

May wheat seemed to be without friends. First sales were at 81c. off to 80⅝c. After a little recovery to 80⅝@80⅞c., the selling pressure returned and the price was forced down to 80c. Then came a very slow rally to 80½c. before 11 o'clock. After that hour some bull features in the figures of the day gave the market a quick lift to 81c. for a moment. The selling broke out again, and again the May price went back to 80c. The early selling was led by Baldwin-Farnum, Carrington-Hannah, followed by the scalpers, who bought on Saturday. There was also a large bear element in the trade, putting out short lines more boldly than for weeks. After the early weakness there was enough discouragment among the holders to cause them to use the bulge to 81c. as an opportunity to get out.

The bear news came from abroad. The general rains in India were used to damp the ardor of local bulls. The increase of 560,000 bushels on ocean passage helped the bear feeling. After midday the market showed more rallying force. The May price recovered a second time from 80c. to 81⅛c. and held at 80¼c.—about 1½c. under Saturday.

Wheat closed about 1¼c. off for the day at 77⅞c., December, and 80⅝c., May.

Wheat Futures Lower.

Wheat futures declined yesterday. December, which closed Saturday at 89¼ cents, opened at 87⅜ cents, went ⅜ higher, and sold as low as 87 cents, closing at 87¼ cents. May, quoted at 88 cents at the close of the Produce Exchange on Saturday, opened at 86⅜ cents, went to 86¾ cents, sold as low as 86 cents, and closed at 86½ cents.

JUMPED FROM HIS WINDOW.

Marblehead Preacher Who Was Suffering from Brain Trouble.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Dec. 7.—The Rev. Frank B. Sleeper, pastor of the Baptist Church, residing in the upper story of the Evans House, was found, at 2 o'clock this morning, lying on a pile of bricks in the rear of the house. Physicians found several bruises about his legs, but no bones were broken. It is thought he must be injured internally.

Mr. Sleeper had been suffering from brain troubles of late, and had escaped from the house the previous morning. His wife was his only attendant, and had become fatigued. She dropped off to sleep, when Mr. Sleeper jumped from the window, clad only in his night robe. He was some years ago the spiritual adviser of Samuel Besse, who was hanged for murder at Plymouth, and has often told the story, stating that he had a ring that Besse gave him, and also a secret that would die with him. It is generally believed that he received a shock to his nervous system at that time, and that the secret he held had preyed on his mind.

Italian Buried Alive.

NIAGARA FALLS, Dec. 7.—Angelo Scalzo, an Italian, fifty-six years of age, while working on a sewer at Twenty-second Street and Ferry Avenue, was buried alive by a cave-in, about ten tons of earth falling on him. He leaves a wife and a son in Italy.

Mason & Hamlin Co,

ORGANS.

THE CELEBRATED LISZT ORGANS for Sacred, Secular, and Orchestral Music, are unequaled. Catalogue of 100 styles of Organs free on application. Sold on Installments or rented with privilege of purchase.

136 FIFTH AVENUE

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $1.50

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Two Little Vagrants—8:15.
AMERICAN—Fédora—8:15.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Art Exhibition—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
BIJOU—The Queen's Proctor—8:15.
BROADWAY—Brian Boru—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Piano Recitals—2:30 and 8:15.
CASINO—Jack and the Beanstalk—8:15.
DALY'S—Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Cherry Pickers—8:15.
GARDEN—Prince Karl—8:15.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Milk White Flag—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Florida Enchantment—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:00.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Educated People—8:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Dancing Girl—King Henry IV.—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Courtship of Leonie—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—The Politician—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Santa Maria—Vaudeville—8:15.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Hockey Match—8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Rogue's Comedy—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1896.

THE PRESIDENT ON CUBA.

By far the most important part of the President's message relates to the Cuban question, and the treatment of that is in all respects worthy. Mr. CLEVELAND makes a singularly clear statement of the present situation and of the course of events that has produced it. The whole matter is so confused and vexatious, the reports from each side have been so untrustworthy, the feelings as well as the interests of the people of the United States have been so intimately involved in the Cuban struggle, that a plain, logical, comprehensive, and succinct statement of facts as they actually are, from an authoritative source, is a very great relief.

The President evades none of the difficulties of the question, and dismisses none of the problems presented with an arbitrary declaration that nothing can be done about it. He indicates the grievances that gave rise to the insurrection as admitted by the Government of Spain. He points out the successful resistance of the insurgents to the tremendous efforts of Spain to crush them. He finds no evidence that these efforts have come any nearer success as time has passed. He declares that the insurgents have full sway away from the seaport towns, while the policy of both parties has now become one of general destruction, under which the very "subject matter of the conflict" is in the way of rapid extinction. He describes the material interests, the sympathies, and the obligations of the United States affected by the struggle, and the manner in which the Government has, with great care and in good faith toward all concerned, shaped its course.

He then discusses with great candor and with perfect good sense the various remedies that have been suggested for the very grave evils which events are bound to bring unless their course shall be changed in some manner not now foreseen and hardly imaginable. Recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents is "a proposition no longer urged because untimely and in practical operation clearly perilous and injurious to our own interests." Recognition of the independence is inadmissible because "imperfect and restricted as the Spanish Government of the island may be, no other exists there." The suggestion that the United States should buy the island would "possibly be worthy of consideration if there were any evidence of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a proposal." It has been urged that we might intervene, "even at the cost of war between the United States and Spain—a war which its advocates confidently prophesy could be neither large in its proportions nor doubtful in its issue." Of this the President says:

> "The correctness of this forecast need be neither affirmed nor denied. The United States has, nevertheless, a character to maintain as a nation, which plainly dictates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct.
>
> "Further, though the United States is not a nation to which peace is a necessity, it is, in truth, the most pacific of powers, and desires nothing so much as to live in amity with all the world. Its own ample and diversified domains satisfy all possible longings for territory, preclude all dreams of conquest, and prevent any casting of covetous eyes upon neighboring regions, however attractive."

Will any rational American, with his blood at normal temperature, fail to accept, cordially and with pride, this statement?

What, then, can be done? Efficient home rule would be the rational solution. But Spain refuses any terms until the insurgents shall have laid down their arms, and the insurgents refuse to put themselves at the mercy of Spain. In these circumstances the Government of the United States made the following proposition:

> "It was intimated by this Government to the Government of Spain some months ago that, if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon a guarantee of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guarantee. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish Government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents."

That is an important proposition. It is creditable to the President's feeling of good will and to his moderation and good sense. Certainly no one can complain that the Administration lacks courage in the course that it has adopted, or that it has hesitated to assume the utmost responsibility imposed by the situation. But the Cubans are so determined to secure their independence and so hopeful of attaining that result that they are not likely to consider any other alternative, and Spain will hardly regard it as compatible with her dignity to accept from any other power a guarantee of her good faith toward her own subjects.

The President turns to the future with the same calmness and the same firmness that he has shown in the past. After an explicit notice that "whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its control by any other power," the President says: "It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained.

"While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features and properly apprehend our inevitably close relation to it, and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way or with our friendly co-operation.

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its reestablishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

This is a serious, even a momentous, declaration. We believe that it expresses plainly, simply, with a due sense of responsibility, the sentiment and the conviction of the American people, and that it is right that such expression should be made.

THE TRUST QUESTION.

The President points out in his message some of "the palpable evils charged to the account of Trusts and monopolies," remarks that "the widespread and deep-seated popular aversion in which" Trusts and similar combinations "are held" is due to a perception of these evils, and then says: "Though Congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves, as interpreted by the courts, do not reach the difficulty." Reference is also made by the President to the Constitutional limitation of the sphere in which Federal authority may be exercised, and to the power of the several States to make and enforce laws relating to combinations.

"The widespread and deep-seated popular aversion in which" such combinations "are held" is due to a perception of the evils mentioned, the experience of the public with respect to Trust exactions, and a widespread knowledge of the history and operations of such combinations obtained from their own records, court proceedings, common-law decisions, Congressional investigations, and the utterances of National legislators, party platforms, and executive messages. In connection with this aversion there is to be considered a well-defined and menacing popular discontent or feeling of indignation excited by the failure of authorities to apply a remedy and to a belief on the part of a great many persons that this failure has been due to the insincerity of leaders and legislators and to the disinclination of some executive officers to test earnestly and thoroughly the Anti-Trust laws of 1890 and 1894. It is well known, moreover, that the Congress which passed the Anti-Trust law of 1890 passed a few weeks later a tariff law by which valuable favors were given to many Trust combinations, and that the Anti-Trust law of 1894 was attached to another tariff act by which many combinations were assisted.

The President could hardly have meant to say that there was no "lack of disposition or attempt to enforce" the Anti-Trust law of 1890 during Mr. HARRISON'S term. We remember that not until this law had existed for a year, and only after persistent urging by Republican as well as by Democratic journals, did Attorney General MILLER instruct the District Attorneys to find out whether there really were any Trust combinations and to proceed against them if any could be found. We recall also the subsequent and curious attempts of the Department of Justice to enforce the law against a group of druggists in St. Louis, the bobbin manufacturers in New England, and the makers of certain cash-registering devices used in retail stores. We have never seen any proof that the Department of Justice under Mr. HARRISON was disposed to enforce the law vigorously or to test the statute earnestly and thoroughly.

But we are not aware that fresh and vigorous attempts to enforce the law have been made by the Department of Justice during Mr. CLEVELAND'S term, and there has been a widespread impression that Attorney General OLNEY'S attitude toward the statute was not one of deep sympathetic interest. We are not considering now the legal history of such suits as may have been instituted, but the popular feeling of disappointment and some of the causes of it. It will be recalled that in one instance a Federal court, not long ago, through the agency of a receivership, conducted the business of a notorious Trust, and even completed a monopoly which had not included all the manufacturers of the product in question, fixing an arbitrary price for the entire industry and virtually approving successive increases of it. Such incidents do not affect public sentiment in a salutary way.

It seems to us that Congress should now procure from the Government a comprehensive report as to all proceedings under the two Anti-Trust laws, (although it may be that no use whatever has been made of the law of 1894,) with suggestions and recommendations concerning such amendments as may be required. Congress should also refrain from assisting Trust combinations (like those which exist in the iron and steel industry, for example,) by tariff legislation. The fact that the pending Dingley bill gives, as The New York Tribune admits, "to existing and highly unpopular monopolies additional advantages to which they are not entitled," should have prevented the passage of this bill by the House and should cause it to be abandoned definitely by both branches of Congress now. And in preparing that general revision which it intends to make next Summer, the Republican Party in Congress should largely reduce or wholly remove every duty which is used by a combination as "an instrument of extortion." Republican leaders have repeatedly said that this policy ought to be pursued. It will be practicable for them to prove their sincerity by their recommendations and their votes.

RAILROADS AND THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Whether or not the Supreme Court of the United States shall decide that the Inter-State Commerce Commission has power to fix the rates and charges of the trunk-line railroads from the West to the Atlantic ports and to establish "such rules and regulations in regard thereto as are lawful and just," in accordance with the Produce Exchange petition, the subject is one upon which the commission should make a thorough inquiry. If it cannot fix rates and establish regulations and have them enforced, it can in its investigating and recommending capacity ascertain what justice and sound policy demand, and promote such new legislation as may be required.

It is a fact beyond question that the railroads have for years been discriminating against the Port of New York and helping to build up rival shipping places on the Atlantic coast, in their efforts to maintain rate agreements between themselves for the protection of their own interests. It is needless to set forth for the hundredth time the natural advantages of New York as the great entrepôt of commerce between this country and Europe, but one of these, and perhaps the greatest, is the depression of river valleys which not only makes a waterway from the lakes practicable, but gives railroads such easy gradients that land transportation from the interior is cheaper in actual cost to this point on the coast than to any other, whether shorter in distance or not.

Paradoxical as the statement may appear in form, it is precisely because the cost is lower that the rates are made higher. If there had been unrestrained competition the one great highway of traffic from the West, connecting with the commerce of the ocean, would have been through the valleys of the Mohawk and the Hudson; but the railroads over the mountains to Philadelphia and Baltimore sought to share in this traffic even at the New York outlet. They could get it only by a "war of rates," or by agreements to restrain competition and distribute the traffic in such a manner that these rival lines could use their advantage to divert export trade to their own natural termini further down the coast.

Without going into the history of this development, we may state the unquestionable fact that the differential rates in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the corresponding advantage in rates and in cheap terminal facilities at Boston and Newport News, grew out of the efforts of the trunk-line railroads to maintain joint rates for their own benefit and for their defense against the effects of competition among themselves. The advantages of New York have been sacrificed and its commercial growth hampered, and the business of rival ports has been built up, by a combination of great railroad corporations for the defense of their own several and united interests, which could be diverted and distributed for the profit of those who managed them, while those of the port and city were bound to a fixed location.

This process of regulating inter-State and foreign commerce by railroad corporations for their own benefit, instead of by public authority for public benefit, has gone on until the commercial interests of New York have been aroused to a sense of danger and to a demand for justice. If this commerce is to be put under regulation by fixing rates for all the trunk lines that would naturally be in competition, and by establishing rules affecting the distribution of traffic, it should be done by public authority and the rates and rules should be such as "are lawful and just," in view of all the circumstances and conditions, and not with sole reference to the interests of railroad corporations. The exact duty of the Inter-State Commerce Commission may depend upon the expected decision of the Supreme Court, but it ought to make a careful investigation of the matter and determine what ought to be done, without reference to that decision. If the present law does not provide an adequate remedy for a demonstrated wrong, it should be so amended that it will.

FRANCHISES FOR REVENUE.

This is a time for the discussion of municipal problems and for education on the subject of civic duty and responsibility. Every contribution to the subject should receive attention and be submitted to scrutiny. A leading point in a lecture delivered before the "League for Political Education" at the Berkeley Lyceum on Saturday by Mr. J. A. TAYLOR was that the city should exploit its franchises largely for revenue. In the brief summary of his address printed on Sunday he is represented as saying that the "dock franchises," or privileges of using the extensive water front, "if properly husbanded," would have been "sufficient to support the city administration," whereas these and other franchises have been "lost or wasted."

This does not seem to us to suggest a sound policy as to "franchises" or "privileges" for using the water front or the public streets for purposes connected with the business and the traffic, including intra-mural transit, of the city. These should be made to serve the interests of the people of the city in their business and industry and in the comfort of living, and to promote the city's growth and prosperity. If intrusted to private control, they should not be used for inordinate gain at the expense of the people, nor in public control should they be exploited for large revenues, which would also be at the expense of the people.

As a form and manner of raising such revenues, this would be a tax upon the facilities of commerce and the processes of industry, which is one of the worst forms of taxation. It is better public economy to take the means of supporting the city administration out of the accumulated products of industry and trade by levying a tax upon that in which they are invested than by imposing it upon the use of the facilities for production and accumulation.

A STROKE OF ENTERPRISE.

In another place will be found an interesting parallel between two pieces of information about the Venezuelan treaty. It will be seen that on Nov. 14 THE TIMES printed, as part of The United Press dispatches, and on the authority of The London Chronicle of the day before, an account of the agreement of arbitration signed the day before that by Secretary OLNEY on the part of the United States and by Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE on behalf of Great Britain. It was added, in a Washington dispatch, that Mr. OLNEY was displeased with the publication, regarding it as premature, and considering that the announcement of the details should be reserved for the President's annual message. The publication was made, it was said, on behalf of the British Government and the information was given out from the British Embassy.

On Dec. 2 THE TIMES printed the supplementary rules that had been agreed upon to govern the action of the arbitrators, thus completing the publication of the agreement arrived at between the two Governments. This supplementary information did not come by cable, but was clipped from a copy of The London Chronicle in the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On Dec. 6, more than three weeks after the terms of the agreement had been made known to the American public, and four days after the supplementary rules had been printed, The New York Journal printed both pieces of news over again as a dispatch dated London, Dec. 5. A comparison of the publication in THE TIMES of Nov. 14 and The Journal of Dec. 6 shows only the difference between an account of the agreement given in his own language by a writer fully informed of its provisions, and apparently with a copy of it before him, and the actual copying of the instrument. The publication of the supplementary rules in The Journal's special cable dispatch of Dec. 6 is verbally and literally the same as in THE TIMES'S reprint of Dec. 2, from The London Chronicle of a week or more earlier.

There is thus no reason apparent why anybody who had kept up with the news of the day should be excited by a very badly belated republication of it. But if we are to believe The Journal, the republication has in fact created a great and general excitement, and constitutes "one of the most notable achievements of journalism in recent years." This is the editorial opinion of our esteemed contemporary, while the head-line artist of the first page goes further. He says, in large black type running across the page, that "Venezuelan Treaty Causes a Commotion," and he further states that "Sir Julian Pauncefote Cables Home that Great Britain's Interests Have Been Jeopardized by The Journal's Disclosures." Why Sir JULIAN should be thus moved by the republication on Dec. 6 of a piece of news of which he authorized the publication on Nov. 12, and which was accordingly published in London Nov. 13 and in New York Nov. 14, is not obvious. We are inclined to believe that The Journal's information on this point is in fact exclusive.

The heads of the City Magistrates seem to be impenetrable to the meaning of the wonderful "Raines law." At the Yorkville Court on Sunday Magistrate CRANE is quoted as saying:

> "There is another thing I want you to tell my friends LYMAN and HILLIARD. When a man is arrested for violating the law as regards a hotel certificate, we frequently hear in the court that there are not ten rooms in the hotel, but only seven or eight. Now, the fact that a hotel license has been issued is presumptive evidence that the place has ten rooms and we Magistrates are forced to discharge the man."

Now, there is no such thing as a "hotel certificate" or a "hotel license." The certificates for selling liquor to be drunk on the premises are all alike and all granted on the same terms, and no applicant for one is required to state whether he keeps a hotel or not. The granting of it is not presumptive evidence of anything on that point, and it is not the business of the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner to inquire into it, unless the place where liquor is to be sold is a new one within 200 feet of a church or schoolhouse. So far as Sunday selling is concerned, it has nothing to do with the original payment of the tax or issuing of the certificate, but is an offense that arises under the law if anybody indulges in it who is not the "holder of a liquor-tax certificate" and "the keeper of a hotel" within the meaning of the "term hotel as used in this act." That is a question of fact before the Magistrate when the violation of law is charged, and not a question to be decided beforehand in issuing a tax certificate. The chief claim of the Raines law is that it is a tax law which leaves no discretion to excise officers.

A majority of the members of the joint Congressional Commission which has been inquiring as to the expediency of permitting the use of alcohol free of tax in the arts, in manufactures, and in medicinal compounds have reached the conclusion, it is said, that the proposed concessions cannot safely be made, because, in spite of all the precautions which might be taken, the loss of National revenue would be very great. This was the opinion of Senator SHERMAN at the time when the present tariff was passed, with the free-alcohol paragraph which had been inserted at the request of Senator HOAR. After the bill had been sent to the President Mr. SHERMAN remarked in the Senate that the enforcement of Mr. HOAR'S amendment would practically "destroy the revenue from spirits." But the Republicans refused to consider the separate bill providing for the repeal of the paragraph in question. This paragraph never has been enforced, and large claims for damages have been filed by persons who think they should not have been required to pay the tax.

Mr. BAYARD'S request that the subscription for a Christmas present to him shall be stopped of course ends the matter, and ends it in the only proper way. It would have been impossible for an American Ambassador to accept such a present without compromising his independence as the representative of a foreign country, and without setting a precedent awkward in more than one respect. At the same time the criticism of Mr. BAYARD for not speaking out sooner is almost as unjust as it is ungracious. As our London correspondent has pointed out, it was only Mr. BAYARD'S extreme aversion to wounding the feelings of an apparently well-disposed person that prevented him from taking a more decided tone at first. Mistakes that proceed from such a cause are not matters for severe judgment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Twenty-nine "reporters" received gratuities from the Connecticut Legislature at its last session. The New London Day says that only about six of these men even pretended to do any real reporting, the rest, apparently, having been hangers-on and lobbyists of one sort or another, whose efforts were directed rather to the suppression of news than to its circulation.

—Bitter complaint of the prices exacted by the School Book Trust is made by many papers in the State of Washington. This trust secured a hold on many State officials during the administration of Gov. Ferry, six years ago. There was a great scandal at that time, but it was hushed up by the ring of bribe givers and bribe takers, and the work of robbery has been going on ever since. This had much to do with the defeat of the Republicans at the late election, it is said, and the Fusionists will be not less surprised than disappointed if their Governor-elect, JOHN R. ROGERS, does not make the destruction of the rapacious gang one of his first undertakings.

—Wholly unsuccessful experiments with X rays were made upon two blind boys on Saturday in the Corbutt Laboratory, near Philadelphia. One of the boys has been blind since soon after his birth, though he can distinguish the position of a brilliantly lighted window. The other, who lost his sight at the age of thirteen, cannot do even that. The former, when told to open and shut his hand in front of the excited tube at first declared that he could make out a changing shadow, but his failure to tell when another person's hand made the same motions proved that he had been misled by imagination. His companion admitted from the beginning that neither the Crookes tube nor the fluoroscope produced the slightest effect upon his eyes.

—Some of the Myers voting machines used at Rochester at the last election not only broke down after an hour or two, but showed, while they did work, a serious propensity to make ludicrous mistakes. In the Twentieth Ward of that city, for instance, a machine recorded forty-two votes with apparent docility. Then it ceased operations, and when an attempt was made to find out what was the matter, the election officials were amazed to discover that, according to the dials, every one of those forty-two votes had been cast for the Prohibition candidates. As the district is one where cold-water folks are more than scarce, this revelation caused great excitement for a while, and it was only calmed by allowing the men who had already voted to try their luck again with the mysterious knobs.

—Kansas City has imitated New York and put its street cleaners in white uniforms. There the force is composed almost entirely of negroes, and they are decidedly picturesque figures in their spotless suits. The change has naturally attracted much attention and made a lot of talk, all more or less humorous, but the good effects of Col. WARING'S reform are now known all over the country, as well as appreciated by every New Yorker, so the innovation has had none of the silly opposition to encounter in Kansas City that it met here in the days when it was still the fashion for demagogues and corruptionists to fight openly against every attempted improvement in municipal government and housekeeping. In at least a few points the metropolis is now an exemplar for other cities, instead of a dreadful warning in all of what to avoid, and as the number of its perfections shows an obvious and irresistible tendency to increase, it may not be many years before "they do it that way in New York" will be a sufficient argument for any proposed change anywhere in the United States. Then, at last, this city will have realized her new ideals.

—There will be not a little rejoicing in this city over the determination of the Metropolitan Traction people to equip the Fourth Avenue street-car line with an electric system of propulsion. This line, which never had anything to recommend it except the eminent respectability of its patrons, has of late been allowed to become next door to perfectly useless. Its cars, always slow enough, have decreased their speed to the farcical point, and they are so far apart that such few would-be passengers as wait for one of them waste almost as much time at the street corner as they do after getting aboard. Yet the Fourth and Madison Avenues route is a convenient one for many people, especially for the vast tribe of commuters arriving and departing at the Grand Central Station. These, if they are in business down town, are at present forced to take the Third Avenue elevated and struggle for life with what are probably the worst-mannered crowds to be found in New York. An uptown journey on that line, if it must be taken within an hour on either side of 6 P. M., is a thing to be anticipated all day with dread, made in the midst of real danger, and ended with an emotion compounded about equally of disgust, anger, and thankfulness at escaping alive. As soon as the Fourth Avenue cars are increased in number and begin to move at a speed somewhat greater than that of the hour hand of a clock, a large number of those who now take reluctant part in nightly battles with savages on the east side elevated stations and in the east side elevated cars will instantly desert that horrible structure and keep on the ground among civilized beings. The change is sure to have a marked effect on the growth of many suburban towns.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. WADE HAMPTON has been obliged to abandon for a while his duties at Washington as a member of the Railroad Commission, and is now at his old home, in Columbia, S. C., trying by the aid of rest and quiet to get the better of renewed troubles from which he has been suffering lately, resulting from the amputation of his leg many years ago.

—Dairy Commissioner ANDERSON of Minnesota, in his annual report to the State Legislature, reveals dreadful things about the manufacture of spices. Pepper that is half ground stone, and mustard with an equal proportion of wood pulp, are among the exhibits he shows, and he urges the passage of a law giving his department control of this trade and power to prevent the sale of these vilely adulterated goods. He asserts plainly that when he secured the introduction, two years ago, of a bill to remedy the evil, it was referred to a committee, whose Chairman was a grocer, and nothing more was ever heard of it.

—It takes something of an effort to believe a story printed in The Baltimore Sun about the care bestowed upon his dog by a guest who was at the Hotel Stafford last week. "For dinner," says The Sun, "the animal had a selected roast quail. This was topped off with a portion of ice cream and cake. Served on a silver salver, with a dainty white napkin, with an attendant to carve the bird, his dogship ate with an evident relish." As bearing on the credibility—or incredibility—of this tale, it is essential to add that the dog in question, a handsome little spaniel, was registered as belonging to Commodore GERRY of New York.

—Wonder has often been expressed that no authorized biography of Lord BEACONSFIELD has appeared in the sixteen years which have elapsed since that statesman's death. There was some basis for the general expectation that such a work was in preparation, as BEACONSFIELD left all his manuscripts, correspondence, and other papers to Lord ROWTON, and there were rumors that a diary or partially completed memoirs were included in this legacy. It seems, however, that the will was made in 1878, before "Endymion" had been put in print, and all Lord ROWTON was expected to do was to see this book through the press, in case of need. BEACONSFIELD lived long enough to perform that task himself, but did not take the trouble to change his will. He never kept a diary, and the papers which his legatee received were not of much value for either biographical or general historical purposes. This is much to be regretted, for BEACONSFIELD was undoubtedly one of the most picturesque, as well as one of the most important, figures in modern English annals.

—ALONZO C. DENSON, just now of New Orleans, has had a singularly varied career. His adventures began at Holly Springs, Miss., in 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate Army. After serving for a while at Richmond as a member of President DAVIS'S bodyguard, he went to the front, only to be captured at Culpeper Court House. Imprisonment at Washington followed, in the course of which he was attacked by pneumonia, but was nursed back to health by his mother, who had been summoned from Memphis. DENSON was finally released on parole, and staid at Memphis until 1864, when he went to Cincinnati and enlisted again, this time in the Union Army. After some active service under BURNSIDE his regiment was moved to Washington and remained there until the grand review in July, 1865. A month later, owing to something that DENSON vaguely calls "trouble with Lieut. COX of the Sixteenth Ohio," he was court-martialed and sentenced to be shot. Through the assistance of a guard he escaped and made his way to New York, and thence by water to San Francisco. There he settled down under the name of THOMAS A. JONES. In 1872 he went to Peru with HENRY MEIGS. Services as an engineer in the Peruvian, Ecuadorian, and Chilean Navies followed, and later he was employed on English steamers running to Africa, Australia, and the West Indies. In 1880 he drifted to New Orleans and began a search for his relatives, from none of whom had he heard a word for fifteen years. He says he traveled 75,000 miles and spent $11,000 in the hunt for them. When his money gave out DENSON, or JONES, as he still called himself, settled at Memphis for a while, and married there, working at first as foreman in a railway roundhouse. Then he moved to Monroe, La. Two weeks ago he noticed in a stray New Orleans paper an advertisement of "Boarders Wanted" by a Mrs. J. B. FENN. It was the name of his sister, and the first trace he had found of his long-lost family. He wrote to her, received a reply, and a few days later saw once more his mother and three sisters. DENSON, who is too big and prosperous to be a very pathetic returned prodigal, is nevertheless a very happy one. He has served several fatted calves at his own expense, and proposes henceforth to live under his own name, as there is not much danger now from that sentence passed in 1865.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Mayor and Governor Pingree.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The question as to whether Mr. Pingree can occupy two offices will soon be settled by Mr. Pingree doing it.

The Bay State's Highest Praise.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Union.

Now they say ex-Senator Edmunds would not decline the Premiership of the McKinley Administration. It is certain he would make a great Premier, and equal Olney's record.

The Greenbacks.

From The Chicago Tribune.

There is gold enough on hand to cancel 36 per cent. of the greenbacks. Sell enough 3 per cent. bonds to cancel the other 64 per cent., and get rid of a costly and dangerous currency.

Lieutenant Governor Invoked.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Post.

The Lieutenant Governor has a chance to prove that he is something more than a third wheel to a bicycle by calling an extra seession of the Legislature, while the Governor doubts and dallies over the momentous question.

Cuba Not Desired.

From The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

Be the Cuban cause just or unjust, the Southern people will not relish the annexation idea. The race question, as it stands, is grave enough. The many interests of this country are conflicting enough without adding to the contentions.

Good Out of Evil.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Commercial.

A correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES expresses an opinion that the outrage upon Mr. Carlisle at Covington gave Kentucky to McKinley. Very likely it did. No eggs ever served a better purpose, although they were not intended to hatch out that kind of a chicken.

The Cold Shoulder to the Negroes.

From The Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.

It is intimated that the policy of the McKinley Administration will be to foster the establishment of a white Republican Party in the South, and that in no State will more marked efforts be made in this direction than in Virginia. It is said that not a few of the State leaders favor such a policy.

Georgia's Educational Facilities.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

Georgia, it should be noted, has besides its flourishing State College, a normal college, a college for women on the same basis as the Winthrop College in South Carolina, a great school of technology at Atlanta, and four agricultural colleges—one for each section of the State.

Tennessee Convicts in the Coal Mines.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

The convicts must be put to some work; humanity and business judgment demand this; there is no work where they come in competition with free labor to so small degree as in the mining of coal; hence, it is especially gratifying to record the successful progress of this system, which gives assurance that it will be maintained.

Warship Building on the Lakes.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The technicality which prevents lake shipbuilders from building armored warships for the Government ought to be removed. Building a warship at a lake port is not maintaining her as an enemy; and if a new war vessel is taken to the seaboard from a lake shipyard within a reasonable length of time, there should be no reason why the Government could not contract with lake builders.

Colorado's Big Bryan Plurality.

From The Denver (Col.) News.

Colorado has established a record for the largest relative plurality ever given to a Presidential candidate and for the largest pluralities ever given to Congressmen. The State gives about six votes to Bryan and Sewall for each vote given to McKinley and Hobart. But heavy as is the excess of votes in favor of Mr. Bryan, we think there is room for surprise that McKinley received even so many as were given to him.

The Speaker.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Several years ago Mr. Reed took along with him to Washington the settled conviction drawn out of a singularly interesting experience—that life must not be taken too seriously. In many Parliamentary crises lightness of heart has disconcerted such as were incapable of appreciating wisdom in the head. If Mr. Reed has not been able genially to play as well as work with those from whom he agrees and to tolerate those from whom he differs, the history of several Congresses in which Speaker Reed has eminently figured would be quite other than such as it is and less full of capacity, on the part, at least, of the House, to endure dissent and work out legislation, potential in good to the Nation.

HIS TIME CAME.

Charles J. Colton in The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

He was looked upon by all as one who bore
a charmed life;
A large part of his years on earth had
passed in bitter strife;
He had whipped a band of Pawnees on the
prairies by himself;
Had killed three bold highwaymen who had
tried to get his pelf;
Had joined an expedition to the far-off Arctic shore,
And was the only man returned of very
near fourscore;
He'd often been in big balloons that wandered near the sky,
And came down safe—it really seemed as if
he couldn't die.
At last, alas! Oh, that to tell the grievous
tale I must;
This hero of an hundred deadly battles bit
the dust,
Despite the charmed life that he had truly
seemed to bear,
And which had made him known of men
and envied everywhere.
Yes, bit the dust, while on his face appeared an awful frown—
He keeps a little shop just now at t'other
end of town,
And as his teeth made two dents in the
offered lead two-bits,
He threw it back and cried aloud, "I take
no counterfeits."

None Should Do More.

From The Syracuse Standard.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has a motto which it is proud of: To print "all the news that's fit to print." No paper should do more.

A NIGHT OF MANY PLAYS

WILLARD, MANSFIELD, AND TREE IN CONGENIAL ROLES.

"Fedora" Again, Bernard Shaw's Satire, a New Version of "Divorcons," and Roland Reed as General Limber.

Six new bills divided the attention of theatrical "first nighters" last night. Edward S. Willard began his engagement at Wallack's Theatre, (as the house that for eight years has borne the name of Palmer is again called,) in "The Rogue's Comedy," by H. A. Jones; Herbert Beerbohm Tree acted at the Knickerbocker Theatre for the first time in America the Duke of Guisebury, in "The Dancing Girl," by the same author; Richard Mansfield, at the Garden Theatre, acted Capt. Bluntshli, the mercenary, in Bernard Shaw's satirical and intellectual play called "Arms and the Man"; Fanny Davenport again acted Fédora in Sardou's drama, after a long interval, at the American Theatre; a very much Anglicized version of the same Frenchman's risqué comedy, "Divorçons," was played by Mr. and Mrs. Bourchier at the Bijou, and, at the Murray Hill Theatre, Roland Reed acted in "The Politician."

Each of these was a noteworthy event in an exceptionally lively and prosperous theatrical season.

WILLARD AS BAILEY PROTHERO.

"The Rogue's Comedy," by Henry Arthur Jones, at Wallack's.

Wallack's they again call the house that has so long been Palmer's, and the change of name is appropriately coincident with the production of a good new play and the reappearance of a well-liked and able actor. Mr. Willard was welcomed last night without fuss, but with heartfelt cordiality, by a large audience. He acted Bailey Prothero in an interesting play by Henry Arthur Jones with splendid skill. This is, undoubtedly, the best work he has ever done in New York.

Few persons present expected either so good a play or so original and memorable a piece of acting. Everybody in touch with things theatrical knew that "The Rogue's Comedy" had run long and prosperously in London, and that Willard's acting of the protagonist had made a hit there. But his coming hither had been heralded by no fireworks, and public expectation had not been excited.

The play is a sound, smart, and entertaining work, in which the satirical element is a trifle stronger than the emotional, or sentimental, perhaps, though there is some simple and true pathos, and the swindling hero is not altogether an unsympathetic character. Indeed, he is a fellow of some excellent qualities, and under the influence of Willard's portrayal the spectator is made to feel that, in different circumstances, he might have been a very decent member of society.

His wife, whom he employs as a confederate, and who is a woman of good disposition, and a still energetic conscience, clings to him in his misfortunes. The speculating nobles and business men, who join their fortunes with his when he is prosperous, are much less generous and agreeable folks, and we do not feel that Mr. Jones has been false to nature in this. The world is full of selfish people who would hesitate to break the laws, but would not be apt to make close inquiries as to the character of a man who helped to make them wealthy; while the best of us cannot help feeling that virtuous Mr. George Lambert is a bit of a prig.

Lambert is the brilliant swindler's son, brought up in ignorance of his parentage. He is the one person who does more than any other to bring Bailey Prothero to ruin. Herein lies the tragedy of the play—the embodiment of Fate that terminates the rogue's comedy.

Bailey Brothero is a light-hearted, strong-willed, handsome, audacious, middle-aged adventurer. His real name is George Jackman. His life has been full of ups and downs—chiefly downs. But, at the beginning of the play, he has established a promising trade as clairvoyant and prophet. He gives seances in the homes of the rich. His wife, under the alias of Miss Jennison, is the hired companion of a titled lady. She learns family secrets and trivial personal affairs and imparts them to her husband, who then proclaims them to persons who have always known them, to their great astonishment and his profit.

By a lucky guess he enables a stupid scion of the aristocracy to make a small fortune in mining shares. This raises Prothero to the rank of financial prophet. He becomes the head and front of an audacious South African scheme, with lords and millionaires as his associates. He accumulates wealth. He publicly re-marries his wife and takes a house in the most fashionable part of London. Then comes the inevitable crash.

But Prothero and his wife escape justice, and with much more money than they had when they entered upon their scheme, depart, as English rogues generally do, for the United States, after generously refraining from ruining their son and persecutor, Lambert, by proclaiming his relation to them. They leave him ignorant of the fact that his victims are his parents. There is a touch of irresistible pathos here.

Willard's portrayal of Prothero is brilliant in execution, richly varied in tone, full of subtle by-play, and generally free from all theatrical extravagance. It is a wholly original piece of acting, and a remarkably buoyant and refreshing one.

He is well supported by Olga Brandon, whose impersonation of the faithful, obedient, patient wife is also a notable piece of acting, replete with subtle power. The company is not otherwise of the best quality—far from it—but Harry Cane does the Cockney rascal with plenty of humor, and no part is so badly played as to destroy the illusion.

Bailey Prothero	Edward S. Willard
Lady Dovergreen	Virginia Buchanan
Sir Thomas Dovergreen	Bromley Davenport
Miss Jennison	Olga Brandon
Sir William Clarabut	Frank Cornell
Lady Clarabut	Mrs. Cane
Nina Clarabut	Maude Venner
Lord John Bucklow	Stewart Allen
Marquis of Bicester	Percy Winter
George Lambert	Oswald Yorke
Mr. Sydenham	E. W. Thomas
Mr. Reffell	H. C. Lonsdale
Mr. Hubbock	Earle Browne
Miss Pryce	Violet Armbruster
Mrs. Reffell	Agnes Knights
Palmer	Harry Barfoot
Chubb	Brian Darley
Robert Cushing	Harry Cane

MR. TREE'S NEW BILL.

Falstaff and the Duke of Guisebury at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Mr. Tree presented a new double bill at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, appearing as Falstaff in the scene at the inn, which follows the Gadshill episode in the first part of "King Henry IV.," and as the Duke of Guisebury in "The Dancing Girl." Both the excerpt from Shakespeare and the sentimental modern drama by Henry Arthur Jones were put on the stage, mechanically and pictorially speaking, in a tasteful and effective way, and the performance was well received by a numerous audience.

Tree's Falstaff was seen here in his engagement of two years ago, and, while the play then was the inferior "Merry Wives of Windsor," the portrayal is still much the same. In so far as the text of "Henry IV." is better matter for the actor to work with, the Falstaff of last night was a richer and more entertaining piece of work. But this versatile actor's assumption of the greatest comic rôle in all drama is still a triumph of theatric artifice rather than of dramatic art.

Yet, even as the former, it is a memorable work. Skill in "make-up," in the mask and in deceptive dress, could be carried no further. This fat knight is truly a tun of a man. Moreover, though the art, thus far, is, as an eminent critic has said, "scenic," and not histrionic, and except in the use of the eyes, which is always effective in Tree's acting, Falstaff is devoid of facial play, the huge figure is suggestive of humor and vitality. As a piece of acting, apart from its pictorial side, this Falstaff is certainly commendable; it is marked by intelligence and sympathy, but it is by no means great. It is worth seeing, and, in the setting in which it was shown last night, is worthy of more careful consideration than can be given to it this morning.

In "The Dancing Girl," Mr. Tree portrays a modern Englishman of a type made familiar by many minor novelists, and used on the stage with skill by several recent dramatists. He is the degenerate scion of a noble family, and represents the decadence that results from generations of wealth, idleness, and selfish luxury. To a serious dramatist he would suggest a tragedy, or nothing. To a sentimentalist like Jones he is useful as a hero to be glorified, and saved to become an ornament to decent society. Whether he appeals strongly to the sympathy of American audiences is doubtful.

Tree's dexterous, polished, and fascinating acting in such rôles, however, will not miss its share of admiration; and as an exhibition of versatility, the contrast of his Falstaff with his Guisebury is almost unique. Miss Rorke supports Mr. Tree as the wicked woman who for a time is Guisebury's victim, but deserts him in his misfortune, while Llonel Brough plays the honest Quaker with dignity and force.

In the Falstaff scenes Mr. Tree was assisted by Arthur Holmes-Gore as the Prince of Wales, Gerald du Maurier as Poins, and Frances Ivor as Dame Quickly. The house was crowded. The cast of "The Dancing Girl" follows:

Duke of Guisebury	H. Beerbohm Tree
The Hon. Reginald Slingsby	Gerald du Maurier
David Ives	Lionel Brough
John Christison	Laurence Cautley
Mr. Crake	Charles Allan
Mr. Goldspink	J. G. Taylor
Capt. Leddra	F. Percival Stevens
Charles	Gayer Mackay
Lady Bawtrey	Frances Ivor
Lady Brislington	Marguerite Sylva
Sybil Crake	Edith Ostlere
Faith Ives	Agnes Russell
Mrs. Christison	Elsie Chester
Mrs. Leddra	Sydney Myee
Drusilla Ives	Kate Rorke

"DIVORCONS" AGAIN.

"The Queen's Proctor" Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Bourchier.

Sardou's witty and audacious "Divorçons" hardly demands discussion at this time, when the theatrical world is full of fresher topics. It has been acted here in French, German, and English. The whims of Cyprienne have been interpreted by actresses of the first rank. But "The Queen's Proctor" is "Divorçons" made English, not only in language, but in spirit, and therefore is a stranger entitled to a welcome, which must be brief this morning, but must also be cordial.

For "The Queen's Proctor" is a clever and entertaining piece. Herman Merivale, who wrote it, is a playwright of large experience, good taste, and excellent skill; and its performance by Mr. and Mrs. Bourchier and their company is smooth and meritorious.

Des Prunelles is transformed into a fox-hunting baronet, and Cyprienne into an Italian lady, while the third party is a foolish young attaché of the Italian Legation in London. The social status of the personages has been raised, and the meaning of many of the situations somewhat changed, but this work has been done successfully.

Miss Violet Vanbrugh presents the Italian wife, Stella, Lady Crofton, as a passionate, sentimental, and rather vociferous person—very different from Cyprienne. Mr. Bourchier plays Sir Victor Crofton with his accustomed dash. Mr. Elliot and the other members of the company are well placed.

The piece is appropriately and tastefully set. A note on the house bill shows how far the adapter has got from Sardou's idea. It is as follows: "The story of the play is founded upon a bill to make divorce in England possible, by mutual consent, on reasonable grounds, and so to dispense with the intervention of the Queen's Proctor, supposed to have been brought before the House of Commons."

Sir Victor Crofton, Bart	Arthur Bourchier
The O'Paque	Henry Vibart
Caesar Borgia	W. G. Elliot
Joseph Popplecombe	Ernest Hendrie
Reddie	Mark Kinghorne
Thompson	Charles Troode
Stoker	A. Stuart
Lady Roller	E. S. Daymar
The Hon. Miss Pilkington	Helen Rous
Mrs. Maydew	Mabel Beardsley
Williams	Katharine Steward
Lady Crofton	Miss Violet Vanbrugh

MR. MANSFIELD AS BLUNTSCHLI.

"Arms and the Man" Acted at the Garden Theatre Last Night.

Mr. Mansfield and his company gave a brisk and effective performance at the Garden Theatre last night of George Bernard Shaw's remarkably clever satirical play, in three acts, called "Arms and the Man," which, quite contrary to general expectation, has secured a permanent place in their repertory. The reason is, perhaps, that while Mr. Mansfield himself is naturally seen to better advantage in many other rôles than that of Bluntschli, because of the large opportunities they offer to an actor of his talent, no representation that he gives is more nearly perfect in the ensemble as this. Miss Cameron as Raina, Miss Grey as Louka, and all the others are well fitted with rôles that do not overtax their powers of expression, and to which they lend every needful physical and artistic attribute

Mansfield's impersonation of the adroit and amiable mercenary is an exquisite embodiment, and the play, while it awakens no sympathetic feeling and touches the emotions not at all, is certainly very smart. As an intellectual exercise it is noteworthy.

Its eccentric author has lately proclaimed his belief that Shakespeare is true to nature only in one play, "Troilus and Cressida." He therefore holds, probably, that "Arms and the Man" is true to nature. There is a likeness between the two works, though even Mr. Shaw might admit that Shakespeare's is the better, and that even on his own ground of heartless cynicism the great master of English drama surpasses him. Nevertheless, the success of a play like "Arms and the Man" is gratifying, for it may be taken to indicate a slight increase of public interest in intellectual drama.

FANNY DAVENPORT IN "FEDORA."

Miss Moulton Faints in Act II.—The Silver Souvenirs.

Sardou's powerful play, perhaps the most powerful of all his plays, "Fedora," is again on view. A large audience applauded Miss Davenport's portrayal of the title rôle at the American Theatre last night. Miss Davenport looked well and acted with all of her accustomed skill and vigor. She was well supported by Melbourne McDowell, who aroused enthusiasm with Loris Ipanoff's long and impassioned speech. The play was showily and appropriately mounted.

During the early part of the second act Blanche Moulton, in the rôle of the Countess in the Paris salon scene, fainted, and was carried off the stage. The curtain was rung down and the act shortened.

A silvered card receiver with an engraving of Fanny Davenport was given away as a souvenir to each lady attending the performance.

Roland Reed in "The Politician."

Mr. Roland Reed is an actor of much the same physical and artistic traits as the late John T. Raymond. He is thin, dry, bustling, and voluble. He began an engagement at the Murray Hill Theatre last night, in a new version of a play long associated with Raymond's fame. "The Politician" is the late David D. Lloyd's "For Congress," rewritten by Sydney Rosenfeld, who has changed the story somewhat, while retaining all its best situations, and has brought the fun up to date. As the lamentably mendacious but always cheerful General Josiah Limber, Mr. Reed is excellently suited. In place of the old-fashioned woman's rights advocate, there is a dashing and showy "twentieth century woman," embodied with humor and pictorial fitness, by Isadore Rush. The company is generally competent, and the performance was well received by a large audience.

A Play at the Berkeley Lyceum.

A numerous and demonstrative audience greeted Nettie Bourne and "Allen Willey's Company of Players" in the Berkeley Lyceum Theatre last evening. The play was Leighton Baker's "My Lady Greyburn," described on the programme as "a strongly pathetic modern society comedy-drama." Although not without some drawbacks, the performance was, in the main, agreeable to the audience, which apparently included many friends of the author.

Most of the parts were in the hands of reasonably competent players, and the comic element was admirably developed by Leighton Baker, Rachel Starr, and Frank Kendrick. Nettie Bourne treated a highly emotional part in a highly emotional way. The principal male parts were sustained with graceful dignity and more or less animation by Harrington Reynolds, E. E. McFadden, and Carlton Wells. Two or three of the minor actors displayed a crudeness that nearly spoiled some of the best scenes.

It is the intention of the managers of the Berkeley Lyceum to keep "My Lady Greyburn" running for the remainder of the week. Afterward the Colonial Stock Company will produce a new romantic play, entitled "The Flower of a Day," by Maurice Eller, Jr.

The arrangements and attendance in this little theatre are certainly both convenient and agreeable.

"The Gay Mr. Lightfoot."

HARTFORD, Dec. 7.—"The Gay Mr. Lightfoot," the new piece by De Lange and Arthur, amused a large audience at Parsons's Theatre to-night. The many ludicrous complications with which the play abounds kept the people in continuous laughter. A novelty in theatricals is the Indian Te Jim, a rôle taken by Louis Delange. The piece is built on old lines, with many ingenious innovations in the way of surprises and masquerading. The action of the piece is in the new Manhattan Hotel, and a lively place it is as made to appear by the authors. "The Gay Mr. Lightfoot" will be acted in New York at the Bijou Theatre next week.

Theatres and Music Halls.

—"A Florida Enchantment" is the play this week at the Harlem Opera House.

—Virginia Aragon, a clever high wire rope performer, appeared at Koster & Bial's last night. Other features in this week's bill include a novel Japanese juggling act, the Zedoras, and the Human Arrow.

—At the Grand Opera House "A Milk White Flag" is the week's play. There were some new faces in the cast, which included Clarisse Agnew, Belle Archer, George Schiller, and Harry Gilfoil.

—The Cherry Sisters at Olympia remain another week. Among others at this Music Hall are the Pantzer Brothers, the Florenz troupe, and the Hanlons, aerialists. In the Winter Garden Arab jugglers and others entertain. "Santa Maria" continues at the theatre.

—At Keith's Union Square Theatre last night Edmund Hayes and Emily Lytton appeared in a clever little comedy called "A French Marriage." Biondi, Onri, and the Lamont family are among others in a long and varied programme.

—The Hungarian Band at the Eden Musée had an enjoyable programme last night. The new exhibit of Spanish implements of torture and a wax group of victims of the Inquisition are interesting. It is a noteworthy fact that persons and scenes of international importance calling for public attention are always on view in this interesting place.

THIEVES BREAK A WINDOW.

Several Small Articles of Value Taken from Ehrich's Store.

Some time between 10 o'clock Sunday night and 7 o'clock yesterday morning one of the plate glass windows of Ehrich's dry good store was broken and opera glasses and bric-à-brac to the value of $250 were stolen. Although there are six watchmen on duty within the store, they failed to discover that the window had been broken until 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

The policeman on the post says he tried the doors regularly, but did not see the broken window. It is alongside one of the doorways on Sixth Avenue, and is in a recess, ten feet from the sidewalk. A hole about the size of a plate was broken and the articles removed.

Capt. Chapman of the West Thirtieth Street Station, to whom the robbery was reported, visited the store yesterday afternoon with two detectives, and pawnshops were notified of the loss.

LIVELY FAMILY DISPUTE.

Trouble Over the Settlement of the Julius Lipman Estate.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision denying a motion made by Mrs. Frances K. Lipman for the removal of her brother, Abraham Cohen, and her brothers-in-law, Arendt and Caesar Casper, as co-executors with her and trustees under the will of Julius Lipman. Julius Lipman, the plaintiff's husband, died on Oct. 31, 1895, leaving an estate valued at $600,000. The bulk of the estate the decedent gave to the widow for life, and on her death to their three daughters. There appears to be a lively family row in progress. The plaintiff says the defendants are trying to cheat her, and a referee will be appointed to examine the accounts.

Erie Railroad Will Tunnel.

Erie Railroad officials at Jersey City yesterday denied the story sent out from Orange to the effect that the company proposed to abandon its tunnel through the Heights and make an open cut. They said there had been no change in the plan of elevation submitted to the Jersey City authorities, whose action they awaited. Mayor Wanser was out of town. John Nevin, his private secretary, said that the delay has been caused by negotiations necessary for the closing of Brunswick Street. It was supposed that the matter had been arranged, when it was discovered that several lots on Brunswick Street had changed hands, and the new owners demanded high prices for their property. He also said that the open cut was one of the plans under consideration, and might possibly be adopted.

Fire in the Eastern District.

Fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the picture store of Henry Stagnacht, at 1,599 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., at 8:15 last evening, in a two-story frame building. The fire extended to the other stores, occupied by Hyde & Stoad and Thomas J. Creegan, a cigar manufacturer. It also burned the furniture of James Chappee, who kept a lodging house up stairs. The total loss was about $10,000. The building, which was owned by Paul W. Lederer, was fully insured.

Dr. Houghton Improves.

The friends of the Rev. Dr. Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration, were gratified yesterday by the announcement that he is much improved and that there is good ground to hope for his recovery. At 1 o'clock this morning one of his physicians stated that he was resting comfortably and that no change for the worse was anticipated.

GERMAN LIBELLERS SENTENCED

Major von Tausch Arrested in Court Charged with Perjury.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The trial of the five editors, Baron von Luetzow and Herren Ploetz, Berger, Foellmar, and Leckert, for libeling Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Count August von Eulenburg, and Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, was resumed this morning. The courtroom was crowded with privileged persons, expectant that additional sensations were imminent, and in this expectation they were not disappointed.

Herr Levysohn, a member of the editorial staff of the Berlin Tageblatt, was called to the stand, and testified that a certain article published in the Tageblatt casting serious reflections upon Baron Marschall von Bieberstein had been personally inspired by Major von Tausch, the chief of the political police. Upon the strength of this testimony, the Judge ordered the arrest of Tausch, who was in court, upon a charge of perjury, and he was at once taken into custody and conveyed to jail.

Count Philip zu Eulenburg, German Ambassador to Austria, who arrived in Berlin yesterday for the purpose of appearing as a witness, was called to the stand. He said that he had learned to know Major von Tausch during the visit of the Kaiser to Abazzin, and had afterward proposed Tausch as deserving of a decoration. Witness said that he had received a letter from Tausch, which, as it was of no importance, he had destroyed. Count Eulenburg said that he had never been connected with any intrigues against Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, and knew absolutely nothing about the existence of any intrigues against him.

A motion was made by the Public Prosecutor that, in view of the confession of Baron Luetzow, in which he stated that Herr Leckert supplied the material for the article against Count Rothe von Eulenberg, Leckert alleging that Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, inspired the article, Baron von Luetzow and Herr Leckert be declared guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment each. The Court retired to consider the motion.

When the Court returned it announced that a decision had been arrived at in respect of all the prisoners. All but one of them were found guilty. Von Luetzow and Leckert were sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment each. Berger was condemned to be confined for one month. Ploetz was fined 500 marks, and Foellmar 300 marks. Leckert's father was also accused, but nothing was proved against him, and he was discharged.

THE HAMBURG DOCK STRIKE.

Subscriptions for the Support of the Strikers Encouraging.

HAMBURG, Dec. 7.—Numerous meetings of the striking dock laborers were held in this city to-day. The largest of these was a mass meeting at which Herr Molkenbuhr, Socialist member of the Reichstag for Hamburg, announced that the subscriptions to the fund for the support of the strikers had so increased that the distributers of the fund would be enabled to raise the weekly grants to unmarried men by 1 mark a week, and to give to married men an additional allowance, according to the number of children in their families.

The employers have held another meeting, at which their refusal to submit the dispute between the striking dockmen and themselves to an arbitration tribunal was reaffirmed. This action of the employers is due to the fact that a guarantee fund amounting to $250,000 has been signed for the protection and aid of the smaller employers.

A Sensation Created in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 7.—Husni Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Russia, has telegraphed to the Porte informing the Turkish Government of the existence of a complete understanding between Russia and Great Britain in regard to the enforcement of reforms in Turkey. This information has created a sensation in the Sultan's circle. M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador to Turkey, who is now on his way back to Constantinople from a visit to St. Petersburg, will, it is understood, call a conference of the Ambassadors immediately upon his return to his post, to discuss the questions of financial and other reforms in Turkey, and the opening of the Dardanelles.

Prof. Emil Wolff Dead.

STUTTGART, Dec. 7.—Emil Wolff, Professor of Chemistry, died here to-day. He was the author of a number of works on the application of science to agriculture.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade for November show an increase in imports of £3,500,000, and a decrease in exports of £1,000,000 during that month as compared with those for November, 1895.

COLON, Columbia, Dec. 7.—The British steamer Castle Eden, Capt. Smith, from Sierra Leone, with 800 African laborers for the Panama Canal on board, has arrived here. A number of cases of smallpox were discovered among the Africans, and the ship has been placed in quarantine.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The trial of Lady Scott, John Cockerton, Frederick Kast, and William Aylott, charged with criminal libel against Earl Russell, has been further adjourned until Jan. 4, owing to the continued illness of Kast. In the meantime Cockerton and Aylott have been admitted to bail. Lady Scott being already at liberty under bonds.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The British brig Carrick, Capt. Knowlton, bound from Dundalk for Cardiff, is stranded east of Westward Ho, on the Devonshire coast. The crew were all saved, but the vessel is in a hopeless condition. The Carrick is a wooden vessel of 320 tons. She was built at Tynemouth in 1877 and was owned by J. Kennedy of St. Johns, N. B.

Found Complainant in Jail.

In October a trunk belonging to one Agnes Bordeska was stolen by James O. Gage. After considerable difficulty the police recovered the property, and Gage was arrested yesterday. When the officers went to look for Agnes Bordeska they found that she had been committed to the Tombs for theft. Gage was held.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night:

—10:15 A. M.—503 East Eighteenth Street, Michael Regan, tenement; damage, $10.

—12:25 P. M.—361 East Houston Street, Samuel Brown; damage, $30.

—3:30 P. M.—30 West Thirty-second Street, Mabel Duzenberg; damage, $25.

—4 P. M.—189 West Twenty-fifth Street, tenement, John R. Striggs; damage, $25.

—5:50 P. M.—123 Division Street, clothing store, A. Wilson; damage, $25.

—8:40 P. M.—286 Bleeker Street, Pauline Lighthall; damage, $250.

—10:05 P. M.—203 West Forty-sixth Street, William McLean; damage, $150.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 7.—The factory of the Withington Russell Company, in West Nashville, was almost totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $80,000, partly covered by insurance.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The sled factory at Oxford was burned Saturday night. The plant was owned by Henry C. and John E. Stowall and Harlow E. Bundy of this city. The buildings were owned by J. H. Newkirk and were valued at $25,000.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Creole, Sager, Newport News, in ballast to E. G. Allen.

SS Euclid, (Br.,) Edlin, Santos Nov. 6, Victoria 14th, and St. Lucia 27th, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M. Dec. 7. Ship Westgate, (of Liverpool,) Neville, Barbados, 17 days, in ballast to master.

Trains of the Royal Blue Line.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Best and fastest service; parlor and dining cars. Station Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot Liberty St.—Adv.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Norman B. Ream of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati is at the Gilsey.

—Mrs. William Windom of Washington is at the Buckingham.

—Ex-Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton is at the Metropole.

—Charles W. Knapp of St. Louis and U. S. Grant, Jr., are at the Manhattan.

—Patrick J. Galvin of Newport, and Marcel A. Viti of Philadelphia are at the Everett.

—George Bleistein of Buffalo and S. H. Kauffmann of Washington are at the Waldorf.

—Charles H. Taylor, Jr., of Boston and Robert Pitcairn of Pittsburg are at the Holland.

—Mme. Emma Calvé, Joseph Banigan of Providence, and Judge Martin J. Keogh are at the Plaza.

—Baron Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister at Washington, and Baroness Hengelmuller are at the Cambridge.

—Adolph Klein of Cincinnati, J. L. Norton of Chicago, and W. A. Remington of Providence are at the Netherland.

—Ira Dimick of Hartford, W. M. Hawkins of Buffalo, and William J. Taylor of Philadelphia are at the Marlborough.

—John S. McEwan of Albany, Albert A. Root of Buffalo, and E. J. Bradbury of Chicago are at the Grand Union.

—Gen. Albert Ordway of Washington, Samuel A. Beardsley of Utica, and Anthony N. Brady of Albany are at the Hoffman.

—Gardiner M. Lane of Cambridge, Mass.; Frederick P. Fish of Boston, and Charles J. Steedman of Providence are at the Albemarle.

—Daniel F. Gordon of Albany, J. W. Phinney and W. F. Smart of Boston, and James D. Fleming of Chicago are at the Park Avenue.

—Robert S. Bright of Philadelphia, A. W. Sullivan of Chicago, Herbert H. Wing of Buffalo, and C. J. Brown of Boston are at the Imperial.

—William Rutherford of Oakland, Cal.; J. D. Godfrey of Philadelphia, Oscar A. Forster of Baltimore, and H. L. Jenness of Detroit are at the Astor.

—Thomas P. Sherborne of Philadelphia, Arthur H. Chase of Concord, N. H.; J. F. Jones of Buffalo, and J. Wallace Hoyt of Albany are at the St. Denis.

—Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, and ex-Congressman George West of Ballston, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—E. M. Harvey of Media, Penn.; E. L. Fell, H. K. Pancoast, and A. C. Snell of Philadelphia, T. Z. Williams of Baltimore, E. H. Firth and F. S. Wetherbee of New York, H. W. Lutch of Brooklyn, S. O. Stokes of Philadelphia, R. C. Helfensteine and wife of Elizabeth, N. J., and Mrs. W. T. Hancock of Staten Island are at the Brevoort House.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, fancy goods and jewelry, 57 White Street.

—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Benson, carpets; 120 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Alms, The, & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Alms, laces and embroideries, 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; A. D. Stephenson, hosiery; Hotel Manhattan.

—Bean, Ladue & Clawson, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. T. Ladue, piece goods; J. Haenlein, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

—Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; W. H. Sweeney, laces, millinery, and dress trimmings, 108 Worth Street; Morton House.

—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Kelly, linens and white goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.

—Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; J. Taylor, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Clement, Bane, Company, Chicago, Ill.; G. H. Keeler, tailor trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.

—Eisinger & Kraemer, Chicago, Ill.; E. Eisinger, woolens, Belvedere House.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. C. Blagney, corsets and stationery; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

—Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. R. Jamieson, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street.

—Gessing, C. J., Cincinnati, Ohio; general dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Greene, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; M. H. Harmon, domestics and woolens, 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

—Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, dry goods, &c.; 338 Broadway; Park Avenue.

—Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; W. B. Ives, dry goods; F. Foster, notions, 54 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. H. Pyne, dry goods; 8 Greene Street.

—King, H., Washington, D. C.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.

—Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Macauley, millinery, 621 Broadway; Stuart House.

—Rose, H. B., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. B. Rose, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Rosenbaum, M., & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. M. Rosenbaum, dry goods; 34 Thomas Street; Hoffman House.

—Schlesinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; J. Mayer, domestics and flannels; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, N. Y.; H. S. Crumbley, upholstery goods; H. A. Dutton, notions; S. Taylor, dress goods, 120 Franklin Street.

—Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Stein, Bloch & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. Bloch, woolens; Hoffman House.

—Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. Urweiler, blankets; Mr. Syclemore, stationery; J. F. Collins, house furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, toys and bric-à-brac; J. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; W. Davies, furnishing goods; J. M. Buzzell, dress and black goods, 415 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

—Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. B. Arschkils, silk and velvets, 415 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

—Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. Rommey, cloaks, carpets, and upholstery goods, 472 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mr. Bagsby interpreted an interesting musical programme in the new ballroom of the Waldorf at his first morning musicale yesterday before a large and fashionable company at 11 o'clock.

—Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave an entertainment and dinner at their new residence, formerly the old Paran Stevens mansion, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, which has been recently renovated, last evening to a select party of friends.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce of 12 Washington Square North entertained at dinner on Sunday night Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mansfield. Other guests were Mr. W. Bourke Cockran, Mr. G. W. Smalley, Mr. Henry T. Sloane, Mr. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Burke Roche, Miss Johnson, and Miss Duer.

—Mrs. J. Barker Brown gave an entertainment to the Monday Night Euchre Club at the Hotel Majestic last evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. George Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Tarbell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brush, Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Cruikshank, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. T. Daniels, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brown.

—Miss Dorothy Schieffelin made her début into society yesterday afternoon at a tea and reception given by her mother, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin of 8 East Forty-fifth Street, from 4 to 6 o'clock. The débutante was becomingly gowned in white silk trimmed with pink, and carried pink roses. She was assisted in receiving the guests by Miss Angelica Church, Miss Fannie de Peyster, Miss Bertha Mundé, Miss May Beekman, Miss Rosalie Floyd, Miss Josephine Drexel, Miss Maud Delafield, Miss Martha Townsend, Miss Mary Stewart, Miss Daisy Hollins, and Miss Sarah Thompson.

"DON GIOVANNI" ONCE MORE.

The Greatest of Pure Operas Sung at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. There was an audience of respectable size and a tolerable amount of enthusiasm. It cannot be said that the evening was one of glad surprises, for those parts of the performance which deserved much commendation had been made familiar in previous seasons, while those which were new to the audience did not call for special praise. In other words, what was good was not new, and what was new was not good. One would naturally suppose that an opera which has had the vitality to hold the stage for more than a century would attract an audience large enough to tax the capacity of the Metropolitan, or any other opera house. It is probable that it would do so were it not for the existence of two conditions diametrically opposed to such a state of affairs.

In the first place there is that general condition which has been brought about by the cultivation of the "star" system on the wholesale plan. No opera packs the Metropolitan now except one of those which embraces the services of most of the favorites of the company at once. Then there is a special condition attached to "Don Giovanni." For years it has been the custom of managers to give it with uncommon casts. This, of course, grew out of the fact recognized in earlier times that it could not be adequately performed by an ordinary assembly of singers. Now no one will go to hear "Don Giovanni" unless a great cast is offered. This is a pity, because the opera is both pleasant and wholesome to hear, even when it is only fairly well performed, though, of course, it cannot reach appreciation except when notably done. The performance last night had some genuine merits, but it had some painful defects. It was a performance in which individual work claimed special attention, and perhaps that is the best subject for comment

From this point of view, Edouard de Reszke was easily the star of the evening. It is a good thing once in a while for the big basso to make his appearance among the lesser lights of the company, so that people may discern just how big he is artistically. His Leporello is simply superb. It is a joy without alloy to hear him read the recitative with all the skill of a perfect actor and vocalist, and with such brimming and unctuous humor that every line is funny. As for his "Madamina," it is one of the most admirable of all achievements in the line of buffo singing. Last night the famous basso was in fine spirits and voice, and he did his work inimitably.

The Don Giovanni was, of course, M. Lassalle. He was not in good voice, and was troubled with hoarseness. But he makes a gallant figure of the celebrated hero of legendary amours, and in his delivery of the recitative he shows a thorough understanding of the old school, and exhibits charming finesse in the details of his treatment. Massetto had a good representative in David Bispham, who acted with considerable humor and sang the music of his part acceptably. Signor Cremonini had the thankless rôle of Don Ottavio, which he filled to the general satisfaction. M. Castelmary was tolerable as the Commendatore.

The strength of last night's performance lay in the work of the men. For the women it is not possible to utter words of praise. It requires two strong dramatic sopranos and one good light soprano to make a success of "Don Giovanni." But they were not in last night's cast. Mme.

FRANCHISE FIGHT IS HOT

MORE OF THE KING'S BRIDGE ROAD INJUNCTION CASE.

Arguments Before Judge Truax and a Statement of the Financial Aspect of the Controversy.

The King's Bridge Road franchise controversy had another airing, before Judge Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. A temporary injunction had been obtained in Part II., restraining the Third Avenue Company from going on with the line until the question could be determined by Judge Truax. When the matter was brought before Judge Truax yesterday afternoon, Elihu Root, for the Metropolitan Traction Company, claimed that the Board of Aldermen had not the power to give its consent to the granting of a franchise for a number of branches to be built unless each one of these branches should be offered for sale at public auction, and not in a group, as in this case

Mr. Lauterbach stated that the authority for the sale of the franchise by the Controller was derived from the Board of Aldermen under a resolution passed Dec. 10, 1895, and approved by the Mayor. He said that no effort was made to restrain the Controller from acting under the resolution, which is alleged by the plaintiff to be invalid, and upon the basis of which the franchise to the Third Avenue Road is sought to be annulled.

In answer to a question by the Court, Mr. Root said that the injunction was wanted until the trial of the action could be had, which would probably be late this week or next week. Judge Truax reserved his decision respecting the injunction.

The Metropolitan Traction Company claims that the Third Avenue Company is simply seeking to avoid the payment of $250,000 to the city in accordance with the terms of the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen in granting the franchise. It claims further that for the purpose of escaping this payment and justifying its position the Third Avenue Company has refused to take steps to secure the consent of property owners on a small portion of the route of the proposed extension.

The Third Avenue Company contends that unless it secures the right to build on each foot of the route, it cannot be compelled to pay the money, whether the failure is due to its own neglect or the refusal of the taxpayers to consent to the building of the extension.

Mr. Root suggested yesterday that it was a serious question whether the imposition of the financial consideration was legal. He also suggested that if the city was ever to obtain the money, its only chance for doing so was before the railroad was constructed, because, if the owners were permitted to build the major part of the road and, through their own neglect, did not obtain the property owners' consent, they would claim that the payment of the $250,000 was conditional upon securing rights upon each foot of the route.

Mr. Root further maintained that if the city was compelled to resort to a suit to recover, the Third Avenue Company would claim that the condition was illegal and beyond the power of the Board of Aldermen to impose.

It was brought out yesterday that the Commissioner of Public Works some days ago referred the matter to the Corporation Counsel as to whether the payment was a condition precedent to the granting of a permit, and the Corporation Counsel decided that it was not. The latter did not know at the time, it is alleged, that on Oct. 14, E. J. Elias, President of the Third Avenue Company, submitted an affidavit to the Commissioner of Public Works to the effect that his company had secured the consent of 65 per cent. of the property owners along the line. All that is necessary under the statutes is 50 per cent.

The Third Avenue Company notified the Commissioner of Public Works that work would be begun on the extension to-morrow. After the papers had been served in the proceedings before Judge Truax last Friday, the notification was changed and the company began tearing up the streets at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

GIVING ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Mrs. Lapham Tells Them of the enefits of Life Insurance.

Mrs. S. Gurney Lapham of Syracuse, N. Y., gave a reading on the "Importance of Life Insurance for Women," before the members of the Working Women's Club, in West Thirty-eighth Street, under the auspices of Miss Grace Dodge, last evening. She declared that the best informed self-supporting women early discover that of all methods of looking forward to old age and its helpless state and the preservation of the home, the best was a good system of life insurance, as it brings support for the years when the producing power is past.

"Taking the income," she said, "when one is young and strong, saving money when earned daily or weekly, provides a positive estate to be enjoyed when age comes on and self-protection is impossible. Before many years life insurance will find its natural home in the warm heart of womanhood. The explanation of the different insurance systems is very simple, and any company will make its various schemes perfectly plain to the applicant. The best plan is to endeavor to invest in an endowment policy which may make a woman independent in her last years of life.

"Founded on philanthropic principles, life insurance, unlike other business, reaches far out into the development of character and indicates habits of thrift. It cultivates thought for others. It was founded upon natural laws and was the outcome of enthusiasm for humanity. Apart from its thorough business qualifications, apart from its economic benefits, life insurance is a soother and sweetener of human life, a real help to nobility of character."

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S FAIR.

Their League Seeks to Add to the Benefit Fund.

The annual fair and fête of the Professional Women's League was opened yesterday afternoon at the Hotel St. Cloud, Broadway and Forty-second Street.

The booths presented an attractive appearance, all being tastefully arranged in different parts of the room. The tables contained many novelties, most of which were the handiwork of the members of the league. On the wall to the right of the entrance hangs a landscape painting made and presented to the fair by Joseph Jefferson. Major McKinley donated a photograph of himself with his autograph, which will be sold to the highest bidder.

A feature of the fair is the dolls' table, which contains a number of imitations of well-known actors and actresses.

In the evening a special musical programme was given by Miss Fannie Hirsch, who is the official instructress in vocal music of the league. Camille D'Arville, Perugini, Miss Laura Bellini, Miss Mary Louise Clary, Mrs. Northrup, and others will sing in turn each evening, and other entertainments will be provided during the afternoons. The fair will be continued during the week.

The proceeds are to be devoted to the fund which is used by the league in giving temporary help to its members.

Funeral of Albert Lovejoy.

Albert Lovejoy, suicide, was buried yesterday at Kensico. A delegation of Fifth Avenue Hotel employes attended the funeral.

LOUIS F. PAYN WILL ACCEPT.

Has Decided to Become the State Superintendent of Insurance.

Louis F. Payn will be the next State Superintendent of Insurance. Governor-elect Black has been saying he would appoint him if he wanted the place. Mr. Payn has decided to take it.

These statements were made yesterday by men who are close friends of the ex-Marshal. They say the case is settled. They commend Governor-elect Black for "sticking to his friends," and they assert that "Mr. Payn did more than any other man to bring about the nomination of Mr. Black."

As Mr. Payn's attitude toward the position has been set forth by organization Republicans during the last two weeks, he did not particularly want the place. But something got into the newspapers to the effect that Mr. Black had offered it to him. Presently there was criticism of Mr. Payn's record. His career as an agent of corporations, which employed him to influence legislation, was brought out.

Two or three investigations of alleged corruption at Albany, in which Mr. Payn has been under fire, were brought to the surface. All this Mr. Payn considered an attack on himself, and, while he did not care much about being Superintendent of Insurance, his friends say "he felt he must take it to vindicate himself. The attacks made by a hostile press have goaded him to take the place."

The appointment is not regarded as due to any influence exerted by Mr. Platt. Mr. Payn is Mr. Black's closest political friend. The two live in adjoining counties, and Mr. Payn, with his Columbia County followers, made it possible to elect Mr. Black to Congress two years ago.

ARRESTED IN A DESERTED MINE

An Underground Dweller Believed to Have Stolen Arlington Poultry.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 7.—A man, heavily bearded and of burly build, was captured this morning in the old copper mine at North Arlington by Mayor George Baylis of Arlington, his son, George Baylis, Jr., and Policeman Smith of Kearny. There have been a number of petty robberies in the vicinity of the Mayor's house of late, and Mr. Baylis feels satisfied that the mysterious mine dweller knows all about them.

Saturday afternoon James Sickles, Superintendent of the Arlington Cemetery, saw smoke coming out of one of the outlets of the old mine. Presently he saw a man's head protruded out of the hole and then drawn quickly in again. A moment afterward a hairy man came out of the mine and disappeared in the direction of Arlington. Mr. Sickles carried the news of his discovery to Mayor Baylis.

The Mayor, his son, and Officer Smith, all armed with revolvers and carrying lanterns, went yesterday to the mine, and picked their way through the hole through which Mr. Sickles had seen the bearded man emerge. For nearly 200 feet along the dark passage the explorers made their way cautiously, on the alert for an attack. Finally they rounded a turn in the passage and found themselves in a sort of cavern, or chamber. On the floor smouldered the embers of a fire, and in the corners piles of cleanly picked chicken bones and heaps of feathers. An opening in the cavern led to a more spacious chamber, which was furnished with a comfortable cot, two chairs, and a piece of fine Brussels carpet. This was evidently the bedroom. The cave dweller, however, was not at home. They visited the mine again this morning, and met with better luck. On entering the cave they found the man they wanted, asleep in his bed.

"What are you doing here?" asked the Mayor.

"Prospecting," was the response.

When told that he was under arrest, he sprang to his feet, with the evident intention of resisting, but the sight of the drawn revolvers deterred him, and he consented to go along with his captors. He was taken to the Town Hall, where he was later arraigned as a suspicious character. He said that he was a mining engineer and prospector, and claimed to have struck a rich vein of gold in the old mine. The man is believed to be insane.

ROBBED ON A FERRYBOAT.

Bold Attack of Highwaymen on a Citizen of East Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Seven "hoboes" attacked a business man on an East Boston ferryboat for the purpose of robbery at midnight yesterday. The man was knocked down by a blow from a club, and two rings were stolen from his fingers. He had $150 in his pocket, but this was not taken. The assailants made their escape when the boat reached the East Boston side, but Officer Boothby of the First Division captured three of them, and is looking for the others.

The names of the three prisoners are William Sullivan, who says he is forty-two years old and belongs near Whitman; Joseph Cameron, who says he is twenty, and his home is in Attleborough, and John Nye, who is thirty-two years old, and lives at 12 Mason Street, Charlestown.

The victim of the assault is Leopold Chienstein. He keeps a cigar and tobacco store on Fleet Street, East Boston. He closed his shop at about 11:30 o'clock last night, and went down to the South Ferry to take the boat. It was then approaching 12 o'clock. He boarded the boat East Boston and found himself one of a very small party of passengers. He had no conversation with anybody, and the first intimation that there were any designs on his person or property came in the form of a blow from a club in the hands of one of the men about him.

The others undertook to search his pockets, but they somehow overlooked the money in one of them, and not finding anything better took two rings from his fingers. Mr. Chienstein was stupefied from the effects of the blow, and when the boat reached the East Boston side, the seven men escaped before he could protest and complain. Two of the deckhands were witnesses of the assault, but they either did not comprehend what was going on or else were afraid to interfere. They made no effort to intercept the seven men when they left the boat.

BOY STABBED WITH HATPIN.

His Assailant a Lad of His Own Age, with Whom He Quarreled.

James Ross, thirteen years old, of 84 James Street, was on his way home from school yesterday when William O'Brien, thirteen, a newsboy, of 9 Duane Street, with whom Ross became engaged in a quarrel, jabbed a hatpin into Ross's left side.

The pin penetrated the wall of the boy's chest, who fell to the street in a faint. O'Brien escaped.

Ross was taken to the Oak Street Police Station, where his wound was dressed by an ambulance surgeon. Then he was taken home.

Infant Found in a Vacant Lot.

A girl ten or twelve days old was found by Policeman Duffy of Hoboken last night in a vacant lot at Thirteenth and and Garden Streets. It was tied up in a shawl. It had probably been in the lot several hours, and was shivering with the cold night air. Duffy took the infant to the Second Precinct Police Station, and placed it in charge of the matron.

Severed an Artery with Glass.

While Broadway Cable Car No. 74 was whizzing around the State Street curve yesterday afternoon, Thomas H. Loughrey, a passenger, stood up. He was thrown against one of the windows, breaking it, and severing an artery in his right wrist.

VOTED WITH DEMOCRATS

TWO REPUBLICAN FREEHOLDERS BOLTED THE CAUCUS.

Hudson County Board Organized with an Independent Republican as Director—County Offices May Be Equally Divided.

For the first time in eighteen years a Republican Board of Freeholders yesterday took charge of the affairs of Hudson County. Yet the Republicans did not succeed in organizing the board. Nominally the board consists of fifteen Republicans and twelve Democrats. Actually it consisted of fourteen Republicans and Democrats, and thirteen Republicans.

Arthur W. Clayton of Hoboken was elected Director by two Republicans and twelve Democrats. William Green of Kearny, the choice of the Republican caucus, received the votes of thirteen Republicans. Afterward William Hanna of Harrison changed his vote from Green to Clayton.

The Board of Freeholders controls the appointment of nearly 400 county employes. It awards contracts for supplies for the county institutions at Snake Hill and the jail, and for highway improvements.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Republicans met at the Avenue House, in Newark Avenue. Freeholder Neely of Bayonne was the only absentee. Freeholders Clayton and Verdon withdrew from the caucus when Freeholder Green was declared the selection for Director. They said Hoboken had not received proper consideration. The news of their withdrawal caused excitement among Republicans in Jersey City.

The meeting for organization was set for noon. It was 12:40 when the Republicans entered the rear courtroom and found eleven Democratic freeholders. Freeholder Simon Kelly of Weehawken was absent. At 1:15 Clerk John Boyd announced that he had not received an official certificate of the board's election from the County Clerk. He went to the County Clerk's office for the certificate.

At 2 o'clock, Freeholder William Stahr, Republican, a young lawyer of Jersey City Heights, announced that, "owing to the uncalled-for absence of the clerk, it is incumbent on some one else to act in his place." He said Clerk Boyd's absence was uncalled for because the County Clerk had furnished Clerk Boyd the official certificate half an hour before. No action was taken.

When Clerk Boyd finally called the body to order, the Democrats promptly nominated Clayton for Director and elected him. Mr. Woolley, the caucus nominee for clerk, was elected.

A recess was then taken until 4:30 by the votes of Clayton, Verdon, and Neely and the Democrats. At that session Clayton, Verdon, and Neely voted with the Democrats for an adjournment until Thursday, Dec. 17.

A motion was passed unanimously that all county employes continue to act until further notice from the board.

It is understood that the appointments in the county will be controlled by Clayton, Verdon, and the Democrats, and that there will be equally divided between the two parties. They, however, about half a dozen office holders who are much disliked by Republicans, and upon whose removal Verdon and Clayton insist, even though they be replaced by Democrats.

Director Clayton has appointed the following committee on rules: Verdon, (Rep.,) Kelly, (Dem.,) Fagan, (Rep.,) Riordan, (Dem.,) and Hanna, (Rep.)

AN ATTRACTION THAT FAILED.

One of the Board of Education's Lectures Drew a Scant Audience.

"Manhattan Island and the Highlands of the Hudson," the subject of an illustrated lecture given last night at Grammar School No. 26, by G. F. Greene, under the auspices of the Board of Education, drew so small an audience that the committee in charge complained publicly of the lack of interest exhibited in the board's work. The lecture was the second of a course of six arranged by the board for this school, and it was believed and hoped that the local interest of the subject to New Yorkers would be sufficient to make the course successful.

Seventy-five stereopticon views were prepared for this lecture, showing the principal points of interest on New York Bay, Manhattan Island, and the Hudson north as far as West Point. Mr. Greene described the views from an educational rather than historical point of view. Some excellent new marine views on the bay and along the wharves were presented, and many of the high buildings along Broadway, on Printing House Square, and the upper sections of the city were shown. Among the educational and kindred institutions were exhibited the Public Library, the Normal College, the Museum of Art, and the Museum of Natural History.

The main part of the lecture was upon points of interest along the Hudson, beginning with the Palisades. Views of the André stone at Tarrytown, the State militia in camp at Peekskill, Sugar Loaf Mountain, the Storm King, and Dunderberg Mountain, the Soldiers' Monument at West Point, the old Washington headquarters at Newburg, and the Kingston house in which the State Senate assembled in 1777 were given, with descriptive references to each by the lecturer.

The small audience interrupted the lecture with frequent applause. Forthcoming lectures in the course are: Thursday, Dec. 10, "The Catskills and the Adirondacks," illustrated, E. H. Cook. Monday Dec. 14, "The Lakes of Central New York and the Erie Canal," illustrated, S. T. Willis. Thursday, Dec. 17, "Niagara and the St. Lawrence," illustrated, T. C. McClelland.

DARING THIEF CAUGHT.

Detectives Secure William E. Farrell for Jersey Authorities.

William E. Farrell, alias Sheridan and Alexander, a daring burglar and butcher's cart thief, who has served several terms in prison, was arrested at First Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Sunday night, by Central Office Detectives Dennis McCarthy and Horan. He is wanted by the Jersey City police.

Farrell is a desperate burglar. In 1876 he robbed a pawnbroker's shop on Avenue C by fastening the door on the outside with a stick and smashing the show window. He was caught, but escaped from the Essex Market Court.

In December, 1883, Farrell, with others, assaulted Luther Church of the Harlem Soda Works, while he was descending the elevated railroad steps at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Second Avenue, and robbed him of $2,300. Farrell was caught in Philadelphia, and was sent to prison. He has served time in the Eastern Penitentiary, at Boston, on Blackwell's Island, and other places.

He is wanted at Jersey City on suspicion of being one of two men who on Nov. 7 robbed John Casey's liquor store, at 178 Pavonia Avenue. He was committed at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday until the arrival of officers from Jersey City. He is now forty-four years old.

The Hall of Records Meeting.

The meeting at the Liberty Street Exchange at 4 o'clock this afternoon for the purpose of showing the authorities the necessity for a new Hall of Records, promises to be an enthusiastic one. Elihu Root, Judge Varnum, John Harsen Rhodes, and E. Ellery Anderson have promised to address the meeting. The list of members is now rapidly approaching 5,000.

A BOLD BURGLAR IN SKIRTS.

How Farmer Suydam Relieved Himself of a Suspicious Companion.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 7.—John Suydam, a farmer living near Franklin Park, reported to the authorities this morning an encounter he had had, and turned over to them a burglar's kit which he obtained as the spoils of his experience. He said that he drove to this city behind a spirited colt. As he was homeward bound he overtook what he supposed was a woman walking toward Franklin Park. She was carrying a satchel which had been considerably used.

As he overtook the woman he was driving slowly, and was requested to extend a "lift" to the pedestrian. In accordance with country custom he agreed, and the stranger climbed into the buggy. The satchel was first placed in the bottom of the buggy. As the stranger was entering, Mr. Suydam says he noticed the feet that projected from under the dress were unusually large, even for a woman who worked on a farm. He also saw that the hands were large and covered with hair. This made him suspicious. When he addressed the stranger he received only monosyllabic replies, and these were in a heavy voice, such as few women ever possessed. Mr. Suydam said he was in a bad way. He had considerable money on him, and feared it was a ruse to rob him. He determined to get rid of his traveling companion, but how to do so without attracting attention and causing suspicion he did not know.

He drove rapidly until he was comparatively near a farmhouse. Then he struck his horse and put him on his mettle. In what appeared to be his almost frantic efforts to subdue the animal he allowed his whip to slip from his hand. He brought the horse to a standstill at some distance further on, and then requested his companion to jump out and get the whip. He apologized, saying he did not dare leave the horse while he was excited. The stranger alighted and ran back for the whip. When he had almost reached it, Mr. Suydam started his horse and drove away.

When he looked back he saw his late companion following on a run and cursing loudly in a voice that was unmistakably that of a man. Mr. Suydam kept up a fast pace until he was well out of the way, and then slowed down. When he reached home he opened the bag and found in it two revolvers, two dirk knives, and a set of burglar's tools, including implements for opening a safe.

TWO MURDERERS LYNCHED

A Mob Takes Winner and Nelson from Jail and Hangs Them.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Dec. 7.—About 1 o'clock this morning a large mob of men from Ray County came into town for the purpose of lynching Jesse Winner and James Nelson, who were confined here on the charge of murdering Mrs. Winner and her two babies, near Richmond, Mo., Oct. 25. They broke into the jail with little difficulty, and speedily accomplished their object of meting out punishment to the alleged murderers.

Lon Lackey, who had also been in jail here, under a charge of complicity in the murder, was taken back to Richmond Saturday.

The mob was composed of 250 men. They overpowered the jailer and his guards and demanded the keys to the cell that Nelson and Winner were locked in, but were refused. The doors were then battered down, and the prisoners tied and led out. The leader of the mob was asked where he was going to hang them, and he said that they were going to Ray County, so that Lafayette would not have to bear the expense of burying them. Winner came out trembling with fear. Nelson said not a word, but clearly showed that he was not afraid. Both men pleaded with the mob for their lives and asserted their innocence.

WIFE MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

He Buried His Victim While Life Was Still in Her Body.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 7.—Ex-Sheriff Johnson of Atlantic County has just disclosed a confession that was made to him by John Rech, who killed his wife, Bessie, near May's Landing last Spring.

Rech, it is alleged, killed his wife and buried her body after putting it in two sacks. Neighbors discovered the body, and Rech, who had disappeared, was caught in Philadelphia. There he confessed, but on the trial he was only convicted of murder in the second degree and was sentenced to twenty years in the State prison. The confession was not made to ex-Sheriff Johnson until after the trial was over and Rech had been sentenced.

In his confession Rech told the former Sheriff that he had tied two handkerchiefs about the throat of his wife. He said that while he was carrying her body to the grave which he had dug near his house and where the body was subsequently found, his wife showed signs of life. He said that the first choking was hardly sufficient to kill his wife, and that her body was still warm when he buried her. As Rech was tried once, he cannot again be placed on trial for the same crime, although from his confession it is evident that he was guilty of murder in the first degree.

Rech's wife had considerable money, and it was to secure this money that he murdered her.

SUICIDE OF A SWINDLER.

He Preferred Death Rather than a Submission to Justice.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 7.—Three strange men, showing big rolls of paper money, appeared in the town of Irondale, near Birmingham, this morning, and, separating, proceeded to swindle storekeepers, on whom they passed bills believed to be spurious. One of them was detected at Joe George's store and went out into the street and joined his companions, giving them warning.

At the same time the various people who had been swindled came forward and demanded redress. The trio took to their heels, and the citizens formed a posse and with dogs chased them. One of them, since identified as William Waldrop, was chased several miles, when the dogs and men pressed him so close that capture was inevitable. Seeing this, the fugitive deliberately pulled out a pistol and shot himself twice in the breast. Death was almost instantaneous.

The other men escaped. The deceased was a celebrated swindler and came from Bessemer. He was wanted on several charges, and was certain of a long sentence if captured.

STATE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Its Organization Completed by Two Appointments Yesterday.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—James Kirby of Watertown was to-day appointed by State Excise Commissioner Lyman as acting deputy in charge of special agents, at a salary of $2,500, and A. J. Gilbert of Richmond, Ontario County, as assistant acting deputy in charge of special agents, at a salary of $1,800.

Mr. Kirby, with Mr. Gilbert's assistance, will, under the Commissioner, have the management of the special agents department and will superintend their work in assisting the proper officials to collect the tax and enforce the law.

Money Taken from His Trunk.

BABYLON, L. I., Dec. 7.—John Snodgrass, a local business man, resides at the Sherman House. He is in the habit of placing his money and valuables in his trunk. When he looked for the money last evening, he discovered that $250 was missing. Suspicion is directed against Charles Bunn, a colored man, who cleaned the room of Snodgrass.

LONDON PRESS APPROVES

THE PRESIDENT'S UTTERANCES ON CUBA COMMENDED.

A Prediction that the Message Will Prove Irritating to Spain—Cuba Not a Desirable Acquisition.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Commenting upon President Cleveland's message to Congress, The Standard will to-morrow say it is dignified and able and is marked throughout with sterling common sense. It deserves and will doubtless obtain the serious study of the European peoples. The Standard is of the opinion that the message will excite bitterness in Spain, which country, nevertheless, must make up her mind to listen to friendly counsel. Spaniards may be excused if they detect a tone of menace. The condition of Cuba will certainly not induce impartial observers to say that menace is unwarranted.

The paper dwells on Mr. Cleveland's pointed reassertion of the Monroe doctrine in the paragraph reading: "Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island, or any interference with its control by any other power."

It sees in this the intention of the United States to claim a virtual protectorate over the American Continent and the islands thereof. This, it adds, is a large and bold policy that is not quite free from danger, as Spain is not the only power with which the United States might thereby become embroiled.

The paper expresses the opinion that if Spain found a powerful friend in Europe to help prevent Cuba from passing from her hands the objections of the United States based on the Monroe doctrine would not be of much account. Fortunately, there seems to be no real risk that the Monroe doctrine will occasion further disputes with Great Britain.

In conclusion, The Standard refers to the passages referring to the satisfactory ending of the Venezuela dispute, and says that the dignified language of the message where it refers to Turkey shows the powers that they can be assured of the cordial support of the United States in executing corrective measures in that country.

The Daily News is chiefly impressed by the section of the message referring to Cuba. It admits that the Americans cannot be permanently indifferent to the disastrous condition of the island, but says that while the intentions of President Cleveland and Secretary of State Olney may be in every way good, European opinion is not favorable to the latest version of the Monroe doctrine, and Spain will have influential support if she holds out against it. The Continental press has become very sensitive on the subject of American pretensions, and the message is likely to meet with sharp comment. Lord Salisbury is thought to have yielded too much in the Venezuelan matter, and there will be many voices urging Spain not to yield. It is to be hoped that they will not prevail. Autonomy would be the best thing for the Cubans, as it would also be for Spain.

The Chronicle will say, in a leader on the same subject, that the alternative before Spain is really to either satisfy the Cubans or have Cuba taken from her forcibly. The responsibility will remain with the United States, and considering the state of Cuba and what the Cubans are, a full-sized Nemesis will certainly await any want of success in American methods. In conclusion the paper says:

"The Spanish failure is colossal and undeniable. The United States is ready to take upon itself the huge burden of restoring order and prosperity in the island. We advise Spain, in her own interest, to sell Cuba quickly, but he would be no friend of the United States who would advise the latter to buy the island."

The Daily Telegraph will say that the message deals with the Cuban question with great moderation and in a most conciliatory spirit. The terms in which the advice to Spain is couched cannot offend the susceptibilities of the most sensitive people in the world, though, perhaps, it is a pity that the advice is accompanied by a menace. The paper advises Spain to hasten a settlement of the insurrection.

RAILROAD TAXES TOO SMALL.

Returns of the New Haven and Hartford Railroad Questioned.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 7.—Henry L. Goodwin of East Hartford, a stockholder of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, has written a letter to State Treasurer Hodge claiming that an error has been made in computing the tax due the State from the company, and that the error makes the tax appear to be about $50,000 less than it actually is. The error consists in deducting from the amount of the railroad's property subject to taxation the sum of $7,632,928, and in computing the tax on only the remainder left after such a deduction was made.

Mr. Goodwin claims that in making the returns to the Controller the road has not used the blank forms issued by the State, but has made its returns in typewritten form, omitting to give the funding and floating debt occasioned by expenses of construction and equipment and the amount of capital stock issued for each construction and equipment. His contention is that the road reports having expended $4,758,703 for the construction and equipment of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, a leased road, when the "Consolidated" Road has issued no capital stock nor incurred any indebtedness for expenditures on the road.

Mr. Goodwin urges the Treasurer not to accept the tax to be paid as full payment to the State, but to give the road a receipt on account. The State Board of Equalization has accepted the returns as submitted by the road. Several years ago, in a suit brought by the State against the road to recover back taxes due through incorrect returns, the Supreme Court held that the returns were incorrecet, but that the acceptance of the returns by the Board of Equalization was final.

Treasurer Hodge said to-day that Henry L. Goodwin's letter came too late. It did not reach him until Dec. 5, and the taxes were paid on Nov. 28. Mr. Goodwin had full opportunity to examine the road's returns before they were accepted by the Board of Equalization, and his letter and suggestions were too late to be of any value to the board or to the Treasurer.

A CONVICT'S EXCITING DAY.

Breaks Jail, Steals a Rig, Collides with a Car, and Lands in Jail.

NIAGARA FALLS, Dec. 7.—William Brown escaped from jail in Toronto, Ontario, to-day. He came here this afternoon and stole a horse and buggy belonging to Dr. Scott.

He drove the rig on a bridge at Gill Creek, when a trolley car struck it, killing the horse and making kindling wood of the wagon.

The convict was unhurt. He took to the woods, and, after an exciting chase for two hours, in which Chief Dinana, Sergt. Maloney, and several policemen took part, was arrested. He is now in a cell at police headquarters.

Byrnes Changed His Mind.

William J. Byrnes lost his position as window dresser a few days ago and went on a spree. Yesterday he tried to commit suicide by inhaling illuminating gas, but becoming frightened called for help. He was placed under arrest and taken to Bellevue Hospital. He has been boarding at 95 Third Avenue. His mother lives at Kingston, Ontario.

BISHOP KEANE'S FUTURE.

Archbishop Martinelli Thinks It Will Be a Great One.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—Archbishop Martinelli, in speaking of Bishop Keane's future in Rome, says that he will be made a member of the Congregation of the Catholic Studies, which has supervision over the Catholic universities of the world.

"Bishop Keane's stay in Rome," said Archbishop Martinelli, "as well as the result of it, will depend entirely upon his own efforts.

"I do not doubt that Bishop Keane will be very successful in his new position. He has the experience and ability, and his knowledge of English and of the American Church will make him very useful as a Consulter especially on affairs dealing with the Church in the United States, Queensland, England, and other English-speaking lands. There are only a few of the Consulters who understand English at all, and they understand it only as Italians.

"I suppose, should his stay in Rome be satisfactory, that he will at the next consistory receive a titular Archbishopric, although he may be made an Archbishop before that. I see that some papers said I was appointed Archbishop of Ephesus at the consistory on Dec. 3. That is a mistake. My appointment was made prior to my departure from Rome, and it was merely published the other day. When Bishop Keane is ready to return to this country, or when the Pope sees fit for him to return, I presume that he will be given an Archbishopric here, should one be vacant, and if none should be vacant, they will probably provide him with a see."

FEMALE RULE IN KANSAS.

Two Cities of the State Governed Entirely by Women.

ATCHISON, Kan., Dec. 7.—That the cause of female suffrage is advancing in Kansas is well demonstrated by the results of the recent election. Twenty out of 105 County Superintendents of Public Instruction chosen at the election were women. They are: Chase County, Mrs. Sadie P. Grisham; Clark County, Mrs. Julia A. Crane; Cloud County, Mrs. M. L. Brierly; Cowley County, Julia B. King; Finney County, Mrs. Ollie B. Mullins; Gray County, Miss Mollie Land; Greely County, Mrs. Mary E. Well; Hodgeman County, Miss Carol E. Reed; Johnson County, Miss Edith Barnett; Kearney County, Miss Tillie E. Davis; Labette County, Miss Hattie Ham; Meade County, Miss Jennie Kessier; Miami County, Miss Lizzie W. Bayle; Neosho County, Elizabeth Frazier; Pawnee County, Miss Carrie Hall; Republic County, Miss Lucy Howard; Seward County, Miss Kate B. Saunders; Stanton County, Miss Viah M. Ross; Woodson County, Miss Lucy Ellis; Wyandotte County, Miss Melinda T. Clark.

In addition to this showing, two cities—Gaylord and Ellis—are under female rule. The Mayors, City Clerks, Police Judges, and members of the City Councils are women.

ASSAULTED IN HIS CHURCH.

A Southern Minister Severely Beaten by Two Brothers.

GAITHERSBURG, Md., Dec. 7.—The Rev. William D. Beall, pastor of the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, was the victim of an assault yesterday in the Union Church, at Hunting Hill, about three miles from this town.

Roland and Collie Coe of Virginia, visitors in the neighborhood, were at preaching services which Mr. Beall was conducting. They had a tambourine, and soon after entering the church began to interfere with the service. Finally they were called to order, and in return disputed Mr. Beall's right to preach in the building, as a relative of theirs owned it. Concluding his discourse, the minister, as he stepped from the pulpit, was rushed upon and severely beaten by the Coe brothers.

Mr. Beall swore out warrants charging the brothers with assault and disturbing religious meetings. Deputy Sheriff Thompson started in pursuit of the men, who were trying to reach their Virginia home.

NOT WANTED IN CARNDRINE.

Boston Woman's Bequest for a Church in Ireland Not Available.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The case of J. O. Teele, trustee under the will of the late Mrs. Margaret Bralley vs. the Bishop of Derry, Ireland, and others, was begun before the full bench of the Supreme Court to-day. The suit was brought to obtain the instructions of the court as to the disposition of a fund of $12,000, which the testatrix directed by her will to be expended in erecting a Roman Catholic church in her native town of Carndrine, Ireland. Carndrine is within the diocese of the Bishop of Derry, and the Bishop and all the other parties interested say that the town is so sparsely settled that it would be utterly impracticable to maintain a church there, and that no church building is required, there being one in the next adjoining town.

The Bishop asks the court to order the fund applied to the support of an existing church in the neighboring town, but the residuary legatees under Mrs. Bralley's will, they being relatives, object to this being done.

Princeton Declines the Debate.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 7.—A challenge was recently sent by the Yale Freshmen Debating Society to the Princeton freshmen for a joint class debate. An answer has just been received declining the challenge. The Yale freshmen will arrange a debate with Harvard freshmen if possible.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BOONTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—Parley Cole of this place, sixteen years old, was kicked on the knee while playing football Saturday, and it is feared he will lose his leg.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 7.—Lee Burroughs, a money-order clerk in the Post Office here, committed suicide this morning at his home in this city. No motive has as yet been discovered for his act.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 7.—Thieves last night broke into the house of Theodore K. Pembrook of the dry goods firm of Sweetzer, Pembrook & Co., New York City, and secured several hundred dollars' worth of silverware.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 7.—Andrew Danko of Sturmerville, who recently was bitten by a dog, died to-day of hydrophobia. In the last week he suffered great pain. Part of the time it required two men to hold him.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 7.—The New England Society of Orange will observe Forefathers' Day, Dec. 21, with a dinner in Orange Music Hall. The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford and Isaac H. Bromley of New York will be among the speakers.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 7.—Frederick T. Crane, City Engineer of Orange, has been appointed by the South Orange Village Board of Trustees to prepare plans for an outlet sewer for the village. The intention is to go to tidewater at Cranford.

MONTREAL, Dec. 7.—Judge Taschereau has quashed the indictment of manslaughter found in a lower court against Capt. Delisle of the steamer Tiber, which early last month sank the schooner Maggie at St. John's, N. F., causing the loss of thirteen lives. The Captain has been set at liberty.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Dec. 7.—A negro named Davis, while out hunting with the two sons of his employer, who were aged fifteen and thirteen years, cut the throats of both and crushed the skull of the oldest. The older boy is dead and the other cannot live. The negro escaped.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Anton Eckes, a German farmer, living in the town of East Hamburg, this county, was arrested yesterday for counterfeiting. A complete set of molds and metal for making silver dollars and half dollars was found on the premises, together with a large quantity of counterfeit coin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The house of D. W. Woodward, who to-day declined the post of Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, was robbed of jewelry valued at $1,000 Friday night. The fact did not become public until to-day. A solitaire diamond was among the valuables stolen.

VISION OF TREASURE GONE

BESSIE MARCOU'S STOCKS FOUND TO BE VALUELESS.

Mr. Hughes Gives Them to the Public Administrator—He Has Had a Public Reputation for Something Like Practical Jokes.

After a long consultation with three lawyers at his house, 49 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, last night, Brian G. Hughes decided not to give up the bonds and jewelry found in the desk he bought at the administrator's sale of the effects of Bessie Marcou, who died Sept. 15, 1895. Edward M. Sheldon, representing the Public Administrator, made a personal demand for the goods, and Lawyer James Murphy, speaking for Mr. Hughes, refused to accede to it.

Ten minutes later Mrs. Hughes sent for her husband, and while Mr. Murphy was explaining the finder's rights in treasure trove, Mr. Hughes announced that he had decided to hand the things over at once. He said that having written a letter offering to give them up, he felt in honor bound to do so.

Mr. Hughes will not have much to regret. The certificate for 100 shares of Western Union stock was cancelled on July 8, 1895; the Panama Trading and Development Company, of which there were 996 shares of $100 each, was bankrupt six years ago; the seven five-hundred-dollar gold bonds of the Sioux Falls City Street Railroad Company and the three one-thousand-dollar bonds of the Sioux Falls Stock Yards Company were never signed by the company's officers, and are void, and so on with the remainder of the lot.

There was just one valuable paper in the collection. That was a receipt for $5 as deposit from the local gas company which supplied Mrs. Marcou's massage parlor in Sixth Avenue. The jewelry consists of a really handsome set of jet and gold brooch and earrings and an old-fashioned key-winding gold watch, a pair of imitation diamond earrings, and three imitation diamond clusters connected by a gilt chain in a case bearing Tiffany's stamp.

Mr. Hughes is a shrewd business man, and somewhat of a practical joker. In the Spring of 1894, many business men of this city, among them Mr. Hughes, approached the town authorities at Far Rockaway with offers for advertising privileges on the beach. All the offers were refused. On July 21, 1894, a report was spread around that the body of a woman was lying a few feet under water just off the beach. It was found to be the carved figurehead of some small ship. Mr. Hughes helped to drag it ashore, and bought the relic on the spot for $25. Within an hour the figure stood upright on the sand, bearing the legend: "This work of art for sale—price $500. Apply to Brian G. Hughes, manufacturer," &c., giving his business and business address. It stood there for three days before some unkind rival stated publicly that Mr. Hughes had bought the figure in South Street, New York, and sent it to Far Rockaway to be found.

Once again

OPINIONS OF THE MESSAGE

CONGRESSMEN EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS ON MANY POINTS.

Representative Payne Discusses the Tariff Feature—The References to Cuba Provoke Most Comment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senators and Representatives were chary in their comments on the President's message this afternoon. Some few of the opinions expressed follow:

Gen. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio)—The treatment of the Cuban and other foreign matters will not be satisfactory to those who have so earnestly hoped for the early action of our country in the interests of an early cessation of wholesale murder in the unhappy Island of Cuba. The discussion of the Cuban question is rather an apology for delay and non-action than the taking of a strong and decisive position upon the situation. The reference to the tariff is far from satisfactory. The claim that prices of commodities have been reduced in the interest of the people is unimportant when we realize that idleness by force has placed even cheap goods beyond the reach of so vast a body of our people. That portion of the message which treats of the spoils system would be better understood and more fully appreciated if the President had frankly stated that he and his department officers had, within the past four years, swept out 30,000 faithful and efficient employes of the Government for no reason save that they were Republicans and filled their places with unexamined and non-competing applicants, all Democrats, many of whom were unfit for the places they got, and all of whom were rewarded for partisanship either to themselves or their friends, and then that the shield of the civil service law has been used to perpetuate their tenures. If this had been stated the utter hypocrisy of this whole scheme would be better appreciated.

A Silver View.

Francis G. Newlands, (Silverite, Nev.)—The remedy for financial ills proposed by the President, namely, the retirement of the greenbacks and the substitution of National bank notes would not give relief. It would simply transfer the strain from the Treasury to the banks. The latter have enough to do to respond to their depositors without having a lot of call demands for gold in circulation. So long as our farm products should remain low, the balance of trade would be against us, and would have to be paid in gold. Bank notes will be presented for gold redemption just as the greenbacks have been, and the people would be watching the gold reserves of the banks as they now watch the gold reserves of the Treasury. Bank panics would be easily started. No substantial relief could be secured by multiplying promises to pay gold in the shape of bank notes. The only thing to do is to recognize the fact that there is not enough gold to do the world's business and to restore bimetallism.

Wheeler Interested in Cuba.

Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,)—"It is conceded in the message that the power exercised by Spain is limited to maintaining an imperfect government in the large towns and suburbs, and that the rest of the island is controlled by the Cubans who, up to this time, have so skillfully conducted their warfare that the Spanish army has not been able to subdue or defeat them, and it also admits that the Cubans have gained in numbers and resources. The condition of our struggling patriots of the Revolution could hardly be said to be better than that discussed in the message. It admits that the Spaniards have been unable to advance from the coast, while during our struggle from 1775 to 1781, the British army traversed the colonies several times from one end to the other. In The North American Review of Nov. 1, 1875, I insisted upon a firm and bold stand by our country on the Venezuelan question, and I believe a decided firm stand with regard to Cuba would receive the approval of the civilized world."

Mr. McCreery Pleased.

Mr. McCreary, (Dem., Ky.).—"I am pleased with the President's reference to the Cuban and Venezuelan questions, and the tariff. While I sympathize with the Cuban patriots, and hope some day to see Cuba a free and independent republic, I did not expect the President, so near the close of his term, to recommend any legislation which might seriously interrupt the friendly relations existing between us and Spain or which might lead to war."

Mr. Taft, (Rep., Ohio)—"The President has stated the position of the United States forcibly. He shows that we have responded to all the duties demanded by international law. What he says may be considered as a notice to Spain that the present condition cannot continue indefinitely. The President leaves it an open question whether or not he will interfere. It looks as if he intended to turn the Cuban question over to Mr. McKinley for settlement."

Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.)—"The position of the President on Cuban affairs should receive the commendation of all Americans. It is dignified, yet it is sufficiently aggressive to intimate to Spain that this country is anxiously watching events in Cuba, with the hope that further effusion of blood and needless loss of property may be prevented in some honorable manner without outside intervention. In my opinion, we had better turn our energies toward trying to get our Government upon an even keel, and let the rest of the world alone, temporarily at least."

Mr. Southwick, (Rep., N. Y.)—"A glaring defect is the failure to emphasize the deficiency of revenue, which has been continuous for more than two years, under the existing tariff law."

Mr. Bartlett, (Dem., N. Y.,) expressed the opinion that the time had come when the United States should interfere in the struggle between Cuba and Spain.

Patriotic and Statesmanlike.

Mr. Patterson, (Dem., Tenn.)—The President's treatment of the Cuban question is patriotic and statesmanlike, and I believe he has pointed the way for an honorable settlement of a vexed problem.

Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa)—The message practically dodges the Cuban problem.

Mr. Barrett, (Rep., Mass.)—The message shows that the Administration will do nothing regarding Cuba. An attempt will be made to get Congress to force him into some radical measures. I do not believe that it will succeed. That and the Hawaiian question will go over to the new Administration. The Democrats get no cue from the message, except to do nothing. The message shows a clear purpose to veto every Republican protection bill. Therefore none will be passed; and the new Congress will be called together in March to act upon the matter.

Mr. Livingston, (Dem., Iowa)—The President seems to think that the Cuban fight is a "dog fall." I think that he has made a full and unquestionable showing of the necessity of our interference now. His position on the Cuban question will not meet with acceptance by the American people. It is too foreign and not enough American.

Mr. Payne Not Satisfied.

Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.)—Whether the time has come for action by the United States in Cuba is a difficult question. I have no doubt that the present contest will result in a betterment of conditions in Cuba. The President adheres with a tenacity which is remarkable to his hope that the Wilson-Gorman tariff law will in the near future produce sufficient revenue to support the Government. Since he expressed this hope a year ago the deficiency has increased with every month, and is now going on at the rate of $80,000,000 per annum. Added to this there are $20,000,000 of Pacific Railroad bonds due in January next. He speaks of $128,000,000 in the Treasury over and above the $100,000,000 of gold reserve, and says the Government should run upon this. Well it can, until July 1 next, probably. We must have $40,000,000 working balance. We must look out for seven months of deficiency, say $50,000,000, and $20,000,000 Pacific Railroad debt, in all $110,000,000, which would practically use up the surplus unless the revenues are increased.

Representative Morse (Rep., Mass.)—What the President says of the Turkish situation does credit to his humanity. His denunciation of the treachery, weakness, and imbecility of the Turkish Government speaks the sentiment of the country. What he says about the struggle in Cuba and his intimations to Spain are patriotic, humane, and, perhaps, as far as the country is justified in going in the present situation of affairs.

Retirement of Greenbacks.

Mr. Walker, Rep., Mass.—What the President says about the weakness of our banking system and its reform is most admirable. When he suggests, however, that the greenbacks be retired by the issue of bonds, he forgts that we passed an act in 1866 to retire them, and when only $59,000,000 had been retired the people rose up and Congress repealed the act. In 1875 an act was passed to retire them, with the same result as in 1866. The same thing is sure to happen should Congress unanimously pass an act for their retirement. The only possible solution, under the circumstances, is for the banks to assume, pro rata, the current redemption of the legal tender notes, the Government compensating them by allowing them to issue a currency on their assets.

Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.)—The message is fair as to everything but the tariff. The only two questions that the public are interested in are Cuba and the tariff. I like best that reference to Cuba where he shows a determination not to permit any other power to interfere in the island's affairs. The President is unfair on the tariff. The question is whether we ought not to have a bill like the McKinley bill that affords protection to home industries. I don't think Congress will join in the President's fear that we may have too much revenue and become extravagant.

SENATORS ARE RETICENT.

Few of the Leaders Will Discuss the Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senators were loath to discuss the President's message tonight, and this reticence was especially noticeable among members of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Of this committee, Senators Sherman, Davis, Cameron, Lodge, Gray, Turpie, Daniel, and Mills refused to discuss the message. Other Senators of prominence who declined to talk were Aldrich, Vest, Faulkner, Hill, Wolcott, Gorman, and Jones.

Senator Morgan of Alabama, member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said that in the recital of the facts the statement of the moral duties of the United States toward the Cuban belligerents there was a response to the sentiment of the people and of the Senate. The assertion by the President that no other nation must interfere in Cuban affairs, was, Senator Morgan said, the most decisive declaration of the Monroe doctrine that has yet been made. The message calls the great civil war, now being fought with great armies, an insurrection, and, on this false declaration, it justifies active aid to Spain in furnishing all kinds of military munitions, and refuses the right to send anything to the insurgents, even bread or medicines. Senator Morgan said that he regretted that this National action was so illogical and unjust, and must still cost many lives and suffering to a people admitted by the message to be at war for the sake of liberty. This was the first occasion when a people fighting for liberty were required first to achieve independence before other nations could accord to them belligerent rights and shelter against inhuman butchery when soldiers were captured in open warfare.

Senator Frye, member of the Committee on Foreign Relations—The message is commonplace. So far as the Cuban question is concerned, the President argues on both sides of the subject.

Senator Cullom, Member of the Committee on Foreign Relations—On the Cuban question the President talks all around the subject, and takes no decided stand. The time has arrived when the subject should be settled.

Senator Chandler—The message is strong on Cuba, and its treatment is adequate to a certain point, but it does not go as far as I would wish. It is especially strong in that part where the declaration is made that unless Spain does something shortly the United States will step in and help Cuba. On the tariff it is weak and continues to reiterate the fallacy that the tariff is a tax.

Senator Peffer—The message, with the exception of the financial part, is able and conservative.

Senator Platt—The message is conservative, but contains an intimation to Spain that if the war is not terminated by according home rule in Cuba, the United States will be called upon to act. In this the people of the United States will sustain the President. On the tariff question Mr. Cleveland has manifestly not seen any change of heart from his free-trade fallacies.

Senator Tillman—It is commonplace and time all the way through. The best thing about it is that it is the last one we will have from that source. I do not expect to see the President do anything for Cuba.

Senator Mitchell—The President's quasi indorsement of the existing tariff will scarcely be acceptable to Republicans who believe in protection. He fails to make any recommendation with respect to the Cuban question.

Senator Vilas—It is a conservative message; such as we had a right to expect from Mr. Cleveland. On the Cuban question he went as far as the facts and existing conditions justified him in going.

Speaker Reed's Views.

Speaker Reed—It seems hardly necessary to comment upon the message. It is calm in tone, and on the Cuban question will be much more satisfactory to the community than it would have been a year ago, as much sounder ideas prevail than prevailed then. I wish there had been as frank an acknowledgment of the deficit a year ago as there is now. The idea that the revenue is sufficient, being made so by borrowing, seems to me hardly tenable."

McKinley Has Nothing to Say.

CANTON, Dec. 7.—Major McKinley read President Cleveland's message through about noon to-day with great interest, but without comment. The portion of it devoted to the Cuban question was discussed by those present. The consensus of opinion was that it was an informing presentation of the situation, and, on the whole, about what was expected. Col. M. T. Herrick of Cleveland said it was conservative and breathed a spirit of fairness which should be commended.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, is directed to inspect carriages for rapid-fire guns at Bridgeport, Conn.

—Capt. Frank Hobbs, Ordnance Department, is ordered to South Bethlehem in connection with the manufacture of a five-inch breech-loading rifle.

—First Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, First Cavalry; First Lieut. Louis P. Brant, Adjutant, First Infantry; First Lieut. James A. Maney, Fifteenth Infantry, and First Lieut. Reuben B. Turner, Sixth Infantry, are ordered to examination for promotion at the Presidio of San Francisco.

—First Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, Seventh Infantry; First Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Daniel A. Frederick, Adjutant, Seventh Infantry; John S. Mallory, Second Infantry; Second Lieut. George T. Langhorne, Third Cavalry, and Second Lieut. Francis C. Marshall, Eighth Cavalry, are ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion.

Navy.

—Lieut. K. Niles has been ordered from the Vermont at Brooklyn to the Newport Naval Station.

—Lieut. Commander W. I. Moore has been detached from the naval station, Newport, and ordered as Inspector of Ordnance to South Bethlehem, Penn.

—Lieut. C. M. Fahe has been detached from duty at Newport News and ordered to Pittsburg as Inspector of steel for the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky.

Flint's Fine Furniture
Useful and Ornamental.
Vernis Martin Nest Tables,
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FOR THE SEAWANHAKA CUP

THE INTERNATIONAL RACES TO TAKE PLACE IN JULY.

An Agreement Reached with the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club—Trial Races off Oyster Bay.

G. H. Duggan and Secretary Hamilton of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club and C. W. Wetmore, Walter C. Kerr, C. A. Sherman, W. P. Stephens, C. H. Crane, and Frank Bowne Jones, representing the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, have had two conferences and have agreed on the conditions that are to govern the races for the Seawanhaka Cup next Summer. This cup is now in the possession of the Royal St. Lawrence Club, having been won by G. H. Duggan's Glencairn last Summer. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club has challenged for a race for the cup, and the challenge has been accepted.

The agreement between the two clubs is a very long one. It will be printed and circulated among yachtsmen at once. The main points of the conditions, however, can be summarized briefly.

The international race is to be between boats of the twenty-foot racing class. The sail area is to be limited to 500 square feet, and the draught of the boats to five feet for fin boats and six feet for centreboards. The centreboard is to house flush with the hull or keel. In measuring the sail area the actual area of the mainsail is to be taken plus the area of the fore triangle. The spinnaker is limited to twice the area of the fore triangle. The spars are to be marked when the sails are measured. Crews on the boats are limited to three Corinthians, and the boats are to be measured with 450 pounds on board to represent the weight of the crews.

The trial races to select the challenger will be sailed off Oyster Bay on July 12, 13, and 14, and the international contest will begin on Aug. 14. The match will consist of five races, the winner of the majority to take the cup. The first, third, and fifth races will be to windward or leeward and return, and the second and fourth over triangular courses. The windward or leeward course will be two miles to each leg, and be sailed three times over, making a total of twelve miles. The triangular course will be two miles to each leg and be sailed twice over, making twelve miles altogether. There will be a time limit of five hours on each race.

It is very probable that there will be a fleet of twenty-five or thirty boats ready for the trial races. C. H. Crane, who built the El Heirle, last season's unsuccessful defender, will have a boat. Sherman Hoyt has announced his intention of having one built, and Charles Olmsted, designer of the Eos, has orders for three boats. Herreshoff will have two or three, and so will Stephens, the designer of the Ethelwynn.

UNIFORM RACING RULES.

Discussion at Last Night's Meeting of the Long Island Sound Union.

A meeting of the Council of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound was held last night at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubhouse, 19 East Twenty-second Street. The annual meeting of the association was to be held last night, but the Council had more business to do before the annual meeting, and so that has been postponed until some time later in the month. L. M. Clark of the Massachusetts Association, A. J. Prime of the New York Association, and Secretary Hamilton of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club were present to see if it were possible for all the associations to have a uniform set of racing rules. The rules of each association were discussed, and it was long after midnight before the meeting adjourned.

It is hardly possible for uniform rules to be adopted this year, but last night's meeting has paved the way for future action.

Commodore Rouse gave a dinner at the club to several yachtsmen, and during the evening a fine portrait of the late Robert Center was presented to the club.

NO RACE ARRANGED FOR.

Not Certain There Will Be a College Regatta at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 7.—The impression seems to prevail that there is a contract in existence which requires a quadrangular race between Cornell, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, to be rowed over the Poughkeepsie course next June. Such is not the case. No action has been taken here in respect to any future college regatta, and none will be taken until overtures are made from one or more of the colleges interested. What is done then will all depend upon whether a contract can be executed making the regatta a fixed affair.

Postmaster Hasbrouck, who has been active in the management of the contests held so far on the Poughkeepsie course, said to-day that he favored a definite arrangement, so that the local committees would not be obliged to wait until the last moment every year before knowing whether there was to be a race or not.

So far as the course is concerned, it has been commended by several aquatic authorities, and by the college oarsmen who were here in 1895 and this year, so if the next race goes to New London people here will feel that the decision was brought about by considerations not affecting either the merit of the course or the facilities to the public for viewing the race.

With the hope of getting the views of an English authority on the Poughkeepsie course, Harris S. Reynolds wrote to Mr. Lehman, asking him to go over it, but he replied that his presence was needed in England, and that he would not return until Spring, when he would have time to come to Poughkeepsie and look the course over. Until Mr. Lehman's arrival, it is not likely that any action will be taken by the local committees.

New York Hockey Club Reorganized.

The New York Hockey Club has been reorganized and will put a team on the ice in spite of the fact that seven of its best players went over to the New York Athletic Club this Fall. A President and Captain will be chosen at the next meeting. The Metropolitan Hockey Club recently disbanded, and the members have joined the New York Hockey Club, thus adding greatly to their playing strength. Three matches have been arranged, including one with the Montclair Athletic Club on Dec. 11, at the Lexington Avenue Ice Palace, and two with the New York Athletic Club, the first on Saturday, Dec. 12, at the St. Nicholas Rink, and a return match to be played later on at the rink of the Lexington Avenue Ice Palace.

Motion in Amos Rusie's Suit.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—A motion was filed to-day in the United States Circuit Court by local counsel for the National Exhibition Company, the incorporation which owns the New York National League Baseball Club, asking for the dismissal of Amos Rusie's suit against the club for damages, and his restoration to the active list of the club's players. The motion is brief, and based on the ground that neither party to the suit is a resident of this State, and both live in different States. The papers in the suit were served while the National League was in session here.

Jersey Pauper on the Island.

When John Clifford escaped from the Home for the Blind at 93 Ocean Avenue, Jersey City, he told the police that if they could find Magdie Leyden, she would corroborate his story, and would tell of the ill-treatment she had received. She was found yesterday at the New York County Almshouse at Blackwell's Island. She denied that she had ever been whipped at the Home, but said she had been locked up. The Superintendent was surprised to learn that the girl had been a resident of New Jersey for five years before she was sent to the New York Almshouse. He also said the girl was a mass of bruises when she was received at the almshouse.

PLANS FOR THE CURLERS.

Arrangements for the Canadian Match and Other Games.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Curling Club was held at the New-York Caledonian Rooms last night. In the absence of President John McCulloch of St. Paul, Vice President George Bain of this city occupied the chair. The following affiliated clubs were represented by delegates: New York Caledonian, Henry Archibald; New York, W. Hogg; St. Andrew's, W. H. Smith; Yonkers, J. Kellock; Thistle, A. Fraser; Empire City, J. F. Conley; Utica, J. Watt, proxy; American, J. Shaw; St. Paul, David Foulis; Empire, Albany, Robert Strathdee; John o' Groat, J. Waters; Van Cortlandt, G. Frazier; Boston, J. McGaw.

Reports were read by the Secretary giving information about the international match with Canada, and all arrangements were ratified by the meeting. The match is to be played at Toronto, Thursday, Jan. 14. Twenty-seven rinks are expected to go from affiliated clubs and ten rinks from outside clubs. A match will be played, Granite, Toronto, vs. New-York State rinks, Wednesday, Jan. 13, twenty rinks a side, and on Friday, Jan. 15, Toronto vs. New York State rinks.

The following National medal matches were arranged: North vs. South, for Dalrymple Medal, Central Park, Jan. 5; champion club match for Mitchell Medal, Hoboken Rink, Feb. 8; Scotch vs. other nationalities, for McLintock Medal, Feb. 15 to March 1; champion rink match for Gordon Medal, played at St. Paul when convenient; inter-State match, New York vs. New Jersey, for Hamilton Medal, arrangements to be left to Board of Officers; International Gordon Medal, played at Montreal some time in February.

The Secretary was instructed to send out circulars to all curling clubs in the United States, with full information as to railroad rates, and to urge clubs to report as soon as possible.

No Site Yet Chosen.

The Site Committee of the Academy of Design met at the board rooms, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, last night and discussed various sites for the new building. No definite decision was reached, however, and the committee adjourned until next Monday evening.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW ENGLAND, generally fair, westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW YORK, generally fair, probably cloudy in the morning, northerly winds, shifting to southwesterly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, and DELAWARE, partly cloudy, slightly cooler weather, variable winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, partly cloudy weather, slight changes in temperature, light, variable winds. VIRGINIA, generally fair, light, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, slightly warmer, easterly to southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, northeasterly winds. GEORGIA, generally fair, southeasterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, followed by threatening weather in western portion, southeasterly winds. ALABAMA, fair except in extreme western portion, local showers, southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, local showers, cooler in northern portions, northerly to easterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, showers, followed by clearing weather, cooler in northern portion, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair and warmer, northerly winds, shifting to westerly. NEW MEXICO, fair, northerly to easterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, showers in the morning, followed by clearing weather, cooler, northerly winds. TENNESSEE, local rains in western, generally fair in eastern, portion, northerly winds and slightly cooler in western portion. KENTUCKY, fair, preceded by threatening weather in western portion, slightly cooler, northerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, cloudy, followed by fair weather, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, cloudy in the morning, followed by fair, light to fresh southwesterly winds. OHIO, generally fair during Tuesday, light to fresh westerly winds. INDIANA, generally fair, slightly warmer in northern portion, winds shifting to southwesterly. ILLINOIS, cloudy, followed by fair weather, warmer in northern portion, southwesterly winds; in northern portion, northerly winds in southern portion. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, but cloudy, slightly warmer, light to fresh southwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, partly cloudy weather and local snows, brisk southwesterly winds. WISCONSIN, fair in southern, light local snows in northern portion, warmer, fresh and brisk southwesterly winds. MISSOURI, fair, preceded in extreme southern portion by local showers, warmer in northern portion, winds shifting to western. IOWA, cloudy, followed by clearing weather, warmer, westerly winds. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, generally fair and warmer, northerly to westerly winds. MINNESOTA, generally fair and warmer, southwesterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, cooler Tuesday night, winds shifting to northwesterly. COLORADO, partly cloudy weather, northerly to westerly winds. WYOMING and MONTANA, generally fair, westerly winds.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as competent chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting in private family; best city reference. M. A., Box 319 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By competent chambermaid or parlormaid; can do sewing or wait on lady; good city references. 446 4th Av.; first bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; four years' reference. B., Box 272 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family; would do parlor work or waiting; best of city reference. H. N., Box 262 Times Up-Town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress; wait on lady; references. A. Anderson, 645 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—First-class; wages $20; best references. M. J., Box 85, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—In boarding house or small hotel; city or country. 335 East 22d St., second floor, back; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid, and to assist with sewing or other work; three years' references. 131 East 84th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English Protestant; good references. Saul, 137 West 20th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; like to go South with private family, or go to country; excellent reference. 56 West 28th St., Miss Hunt's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; does all kinds of made dishes; serves luncheons and dinners equal to a chef; gives the best of city references from her last place. F. R., Box 53, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By neat, trustworthy, capable young girl as good plain cook, washer, and ironer, with very best of references. 356 West 48th St., Flynn's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; is thoroughly competent in all branches; last employer can be seen; best city reference. M., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By strong young woman, to do any kind of work; cook, wash, iron, clean; well recommended. 235 West 66th St., basement, or 354 Western Boulevard.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook; private family; willing and obliging; best city references; would assist washing; wages, $20. S. A., 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as first-class cook in private family; no objection to coarse washing; last employer can be seen. 3 West 84th St.

COOK.—By colored woman; thoroughly good cook; long experience; special recommendation for neatness; no washing; best city reference; lady can be seen. Woodgate, 305 West 61st St.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country; present and former employer can be seen; best city reference. 212 East 63d St.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook, where a kitchenmaid is kept; private family; best city references. 215 East 40th St., care of Motterberg.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good cook in an American family; willing to do coarse washing; city reference. 68 East 58th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; city references from last place; wages, $25. 1,047 Park Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good reference. Mary, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook for a private family; best city reference. E. Z., 224 West 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman, in private family; understands her business thoroughly. 204 East 38th St., first flight, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended butler; several years' excellent references from one place; other good references as to character and capability; perfectly sober and trustworthy; tall and of neat appearance. Benson, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By reliable young man; thoroughly experienced; private family; understands care furnace and all house-cleaning duties; willing and obliging; good city references. William, Box 24 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler; private family; city or country; aged twenty-seven years; height 5 feet 9 inches; knows duties thoroughly; best city references. C. M., 1,000 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a single man who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; lady or gentleman seen. H. T., Box 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER, VALET, or NURSE ATTENDANT; thoroughly experienced; highly recommended. "English" Herbert, Box 13, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; disengaged when suited; city references; wages moderate. C. E., 350 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By single young man; thoroughly competent; willing, obliging; personal recommendations. 877 6th Av.

BUTLER.—Willing and obliging; would make himself useful; good reference. William Russ, care of William McCracken, 625 1st Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced, reliable, highly recommended colored man in private family. L. B., 222 West 47th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—Man and wife, together or separately; English; good references. Address, three days, J. M., 720 3d Av., second floor.

BUTLER.—By a Belgian; understands his duties; city references. N., 388 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class, steady, sober, all-around man; city driver; thoroughly experienced; perfectly competent; strictly temperate; generally useful; highly recommended; not afraid of work; good gardener; single; milks, &c.; city or country. T. C., 270 West 34th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable man; experienced driver; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. T. J., 800 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to recommend coachman; parts with him on account of going to Europe. E. M., care Drum, 426 West 56th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By young Englishman, just landed; first-class place in country; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness. F. S., 166 East 88th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; in country; good reference. W. H., care of Miss McCourt, 156 East 41st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By single man as gardener; thoroughly experienced; willing to be generally useful; understands care of horses and cattle. Thomas Hallett, West Orange, N. J.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN and VALET.—By experienced young Englishman; thorough valet; competent as butler; willing and obliging; references. S., 909 6th Av, second flat.

Valets.

VALET.—By a first-class French valet; sober; 40 years; understands everything in his line; can shave; knows the work of the house thoroughly; good temper, willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best city references. C. T. B., 1,242 Broadway.

VALET.—Experienced man employed part of day would valet one or two gentlemen in spare time. B., 210 East 21st St.

Miscellaneous.

DETECTIVE.—Experienced; desires employment; reliable, shrewd, and capable; highest references. Charles Southworth, 140 East 50th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out working by the day; best personal reference. 39 East 53d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; first-class cutter and fitter; desires more engagements in private families; supplies her own or imported models; $2 to $2.50 daily; can show work at home; furs altered and repaired. 419½ 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden, will make gowns reasonable during dull times; best city reference. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like few more customers, or would take work home. M. M., 224 West 31st St.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day; good fitter; price moderate. 822 Amsterdam Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a Parisian visiting governess; gives excellent lessons at pupils' or at residence. Native, 147 East 56th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a highly educated Parisian French girl as nursery governess to growing children; good references. 45 West 45th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman as first-class general housekeeper; would do entire work of small family. Can be seen at present employer's, 159 East 51st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl to do general housework in a small private American family. 161 East 52d St.; no cards.

HOUSEMAID.—A lady wishes to place her housemaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call, from 10 to 12, Monday, at 18 East 32d St.

HOUSEMAID.—By a Swedish girl, as good housemaid. Miss Ohlson, 220 East 36th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of lady's wardrobe; best city references. G. L., Box 373 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French, middle-aged Parisienne seamstress, dressmaker, and hairdresser; no objection to travelling; best reference. Jeanne, Box 64, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent person; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; accustomed to travel; city reference. Care Mrs. Corbett, 872 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young woman to go out by the day as laundress or to do cleaning; best city reference. M., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. K. F., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent and reliable young woman; American; young or growing children; good seamstress; city or country; best reference. Reliable, Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

NURSE.—By young lady, as competent nurse to invalid or children; takes entire charge in sickness; last reference, five years; also from doctors. Call, from 11 to 3, at 229 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By reliable young North of Ireland Protestant; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up bottle; best city reference. L. T., Box 53, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined North German nurse from Hanover; take full charge of children; teaches German; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or HOUSEMAID.—By neat, trustworthy young girl as parlormaid or housemaid; willing and obliging; city or country; can furnish best of references. Care Mrs. Flynn, 356 West 48th St.

PARLORMAID or HOUSEMAID.—By a neat, trustworthy young woman; best references. 167 East 33d St.; ring twice.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young lady, lately landed; good dressmaker, wait on lady or grown children; willing and obliging. L. W., 729 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Good family sewer; day or week; well recommended. Answer, by letter, Fleming, 300 East 76th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress by the day; excellent references. Buckley, 141 West 100th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or do CHAMBERWORK.—By a Protestant girl as waitress or do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing in private family; city or country; good personal reference. C. L., Box 294 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By thoroughly competent waitress in private family; willing to go to the country; best city references. E. M., Box 318 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; wages, $25; city references. M., Box 264 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Can be seen, Monday, from 10 to 12, at 18 East 32d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress; best city references. K. M., Box 293 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; first-class place; best city reference. 315 East 32d St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable colored woman; to do washing at home. A. Johnson, 57 Charles St.

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COACHMAN.—Single; in country; good reference. W. H., care of Miss McCourt, 156 East 41st St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By single man as gardener; thoroughly experienced; will

COL. JOHN R. FELLOWS DEAD

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY PASSED AWAY YESTERDAY.

His Older Son Reached Home Too Late to See His Father in Life—Sketch of Col. Fellows's Career.

Col. John R. Fellows died at 1:06 yesterday afternoon at his home, 610 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, where he had been confined to his bed since last Tuesday, suffering from a cancerous growth of the stomach. The end came peacefully.

The gravity of Col. Fellows's condition became apparent to his physicians, Drs. Walter K. Fleming and Louis A. Rodenstein, on Saturday. The next day the members of the family were informed that death was but a question of hours.

Col. Fellows's greatest anxiety was to see his son, John R. Fellows, Jr., who had been summoned home from Hot Springs, Ark. The son arrived about two and a half hours too late to see his father in life.

With Col. Fellows when he died were Mrs. Fellows, Harry, the younger son; Bonnie, the older daughter; the Rev. Dr. Henry Dixon Jones, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Intercession, at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, and the nurse.

The Rev. Dr. Jones had been summoned at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when it was thought that Col. Fellows was dying. But the patient's strong constitution stood him in good stead, and he rallied later. Since last Wednesday he had been unable to partake of any nourishment.

During the forenoon the dying man asked frequently if "Jack" had arrived. At one time, when only partially conscious, he thought he recognized in Dr. Jones the absent son, but a moment later he discovered his mistake, and a look of disappointment clouded his face.

About 11 o'clock it became evident that the end was near, and the Rev. Dr. Jones began reading the service for the dying. Col. Fellows started to repeat after the minister the words of the passage: "For I am persuaded that neither death nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, neither heights nor depths, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus."

Col. Fellows's Last Words.

The dying man repeated the words in a comparatively strong voice at first, but gradually the articulation became fainter and fainter. "Neither heights nor depths," he said in a faint whisper, and these were the last words he spoke that could be understood. During the last fifteen minutes Col. Fellows remained perfectly quiet, as if in peaceful slumber.

John R. Fellows, Jr., reached the house at 3:21 o'clock, in company with Herman Rodenstein, a nephew of Dr. Rodenstein. Mr. Fellows received the message summoning him home, at Hot Springs, Ark., on Saturday, only ten minutes too late to catch a train which would have enabled him to get here before his father died.

When Mr. Rodenstein met Mr. Fellows at Jersey City he did not know that Col. Fellows was dead. It was when they reached the elevated railroad station that they learned the news from the early editions of the afternoon papers. Mr. Fellows had been at Hot Springs three weeks, and was greatly improved in health. His condition was so much better than when he left home that his arrival seemed to have a beneficial effect upon his mother.

Immediately after the death of Col. Fellows, word was telephoned to the District Attorney's office. Assistant District Attorney Lindsay and Anthony McCarthy, Col. Fellows's private messenger, were in the house during the day. Among the other callers were the Rev. Father Slattery, pastor of St. Catherine's Church, and the Rev. Henry A. Dowse, assistant rector of the Church of the Intercession. Col. Fellows was a member and had been a Vestryman of the Church of the Intercession. Messages of condolence began to arrive at the house soon after Col. Fellows's death. Recorder Goff's note conveying his expression of sorrow was the first received.

Among those who called at the house during the afternoon and evening were W. Bourke Cockran, L. S. Chanler, Frank J. Allen, Edward Lauterbach, Col. Gwindon, J. Townsend Burden, Vernon M. Davis, and several other attachés of the District Attorney's office.

Richard Croker sent a telegram to Mrs. Fellows which read, "Accept sincere sympathy in your great bereavement."

A. G. Dickerson in the name of the Confederate Veterans in this city, telegraphed: "I must assure you of the heartfelt sympathy of the Confederate Veterans and myself at the loss of your husband, our comrade and friend. Please command us for any service."

The Kentucky National Democratic Committee, Postmaster Dayton, Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, R. H. Garrett, H. M. Streattmann, and many others also sent telegrams of sympathy.

Vernon M. Davis is making the arrangements for the funeral, which will be public. The body will be taken from the residence to-morrow at 3 o'clock, and the services will be held in the Church of the Intercession. The rector will officiate. The burial will be in Trinity Cemetery. The pall-bearers' names will be announced to-day.

Tammany Society's Tribute.

The Tammany Society last night devoted most of its meeting to preparing and adopting a minute for its records, of which the following is a part:

"The Society of Tammany at this, its regular meeting, finds in the announcement of the death of the Hon. John R. Fellows, who, for nearly a quarter of a century had been one of its most devoted and honored members, full cause for the expression of the sincere grief with which the intelligence is received, not only by those who have for years been his associates in hard-fought political contests, but by every one who, appreciating the many excellent qualities which distinguished the deceased, recognizes that his death brings desolation to the home in which he took such pride; takes from the public service an able and humane official, and closes the earthly career of one whose gentleness and loyalty endeared him as the most charming and truest of friends."

The minute will be engrossed and sent to the family of Col. Fellows. The Tammany Society will be represented at the funeral.

ORATOR AND LAWYER.

A Career Which Makes an Interesting Chapter in City Life.

Col. John R. Fellows had occupied a conspicuous place in the politics of this city for a quarter of a century. He was a man of engaging personality, an orator of acknowledged ability, a lawyer whose career was largely spent in public office, and a citizen who has been praised in many directions and criticised in others. For years he has been regarded as an interesting figure in the life of the metropolis. His presence at every National Convention of the Democratic Party since 1864 gave him a National reputation, and his speeches at them made his fame as an orator known all over the country. He was one of those men of whom hundreds of anecdotes could be told. His wit was ready, his memory keen, and his mind always alert.

His death will result in New York City having a Republican District Attorney for the first time since the term of District Attorney Phelps. Mr. Phelps died in office in 1881, and was succeeded by Daniel G. Rollins, who was appointed to fill the vacancy by Gov. Cornell. No Republican has been elected since Mr. Phelps. Mr. Fellows's place will be filled by the Governor, and his successor will be elected next year. The term for which Col. Fellows was elected, in 1893, would have expired with this year, but for the operation of the new Constitution which extended the term a year in separating State and National from municipal elections.

Work Begun in Arkansas.

John R. Fellows was born in Troy in 1832. Soon afterward his family removed to a farm at Mechanicsville, in Saratoga County. After his school days were over, his uncle, who lived in Camden, Ark., invited him to go out there and study law. He did so, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He was at one time a partner of Walter L. Bragg, who, in after years, was made an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner.

In 1860 Mr. Fellows was an Elector on the Bell and Everett ticket, and stumped Arkansas in the interest of that ticket. Afterward he urged acquiescence in the election of Lincoln. It is said of him that he opposed secession, but that when it was declared he determined to take up arms for the South. He often said that on or about the day he donned his Confederate uniform, his old playmate at Mechanicsville, Elmer E. Ellsworth, of the Ellsworth Zouaves, was shot and killed at the Marshall House in Alexandria, Va., for pulling down the Confederate flag from the hotel.

Mr. Fellows enlisted in the First Regiment, Arkansas Volunteers, and served through the Virginia campaign of 1861, and with the Army of the Tennessee. He was appointed Colonel on the staff of Gen. W. N. R. Beal, was Inspector General at Port Hudson, La., was with the garrison during the siege, and was one of the three Commissioners who arranged the surrender of Port Hudson to Gen. Banks. Col. Fellows was taken prisoner by Gen. Shaler, and remained a prisoner of war until the end of the conflict. It is related that Gen. Shaler treated him with great courtesy, owing to the fact that he was a Northern man by birth. In later years it fell to Col. Fellows's lot, as an Assistant District Attorney, to conduct a noted prosecution which was brought against Gen. Shaler in Armory Board matters.

How He Came to New York.

After the war, Col. Fellows practised law in Arkansas for a time, and served as a State Senator there. In 1868 he came to the National Democratic Convention, which was held in Tammany Hall, in this city, and which nominated Seymour and Blair. The Tammany Hall building, on East Fourteenth Street, was first opened for this National Convention. It had just been completed. Col. Fellows made a speech at the convention. Tweed, who was then on the lookout for good speakers for Tammany, was attracted to him and urged him to settle in this city. Gov. Seymour was also interested in the young man, on account of his eloquence, and at his request the National Committee assigned Col. Fellows to speak in the North.

After the campaign, Col. Fellows settled here, and he always credited Mr. Tweed with securing his earlier appointments. He was at first an Assistant Corporation Counsel under Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, but very soon afterward, at the request of Mr. Tweed, it is said, District Attorney Samuel Garvin appointed him an Assistant District Attorney. Since that time, with the exception of the period during which Messrs. Phelps and Rollins were in office, Col. Fellows was connected with the District Attorney's office, either as Assistant or Chief, up to the present, excepting also, of course, the time he spent in Congress, in 1881, 1892, and 1893. During a portion of the time he was out of the District Attorney's office, he was for two years counsel to the Excise Board. About that time he was associated in the law business with Charles W. Brooke, whom in after years he fought in many important criminal cases in the Court of General Sessions.

On the night of July 12, 1871, after the fearful riot that followed the Orangemen's parade, Col. Fellows made a speech to the crowd that had gathered in front of Police Headquarters and praised the police for their bravery in the fierce battle of that day.

In the District Attorney's Office.

Col. Fellows was a prominent Assistant in the District Attorney's office under both District Attorneys McKeon and Martine. Under Mr. Martine the famous 1884 Aldermanic boodle cases were tried, and all of them were summed up by Col. Fellows with the exception of the case of Alderman Cleary. Col. Fellows went to the Arkansas Hot Springs during this trial. It was stated that he was in ill health. Col. Fellows, De Lancey Nicoll, and James Fitzgerald, now Judge Fitzgerald, of the General Sessions, were all prominent Assistant District Attorneys at the time of these "boodle" trials.

In the Fall of 1887 there was great interest in the selection of a candidate for District Attorney to succeed Randolph B. Martine who, it had been decided, should be nominated for Judge of the Court of General Sessions. There was a popular demand for the nomination of Mr. Nicoll, but the then managers of Tammany Hall and the County Democracy did not favor this selection. At that time Maurice J. Power, who was the leader of the County Democracy, was in favor of nominating Mr. Fitzgerald. There was a union that year on the local offices between Tammany and the County Democracy, and when the Conference Committees met, Tammany, while conceding the nominee for District Attorney to the Counties, was not satisfied with the selection of Mr. Fitzgerald, and finally the name of Col. Fellows was substituted and agreed to. He received the united Democratic nomination. De Lancey Nicoll was nominated in opposition to him by the Citizens' movement and the Republicans. The result was one of the liveliest campaigns ever fought in this city. Col. Fellows, as the Democratic nominee, received the indorsement of President Cleveland. It was in that campaign that Mayor Hewitt, in a letter indorsing Col. Fellows, spoke of him as a simple Christian gentleman. Col. Fellows won the fight, and served as District Attorney for three years. In 1890 Tammany selected as its candidate De Lancey Nicoll, and elected him without trouble.

Elected to Congress.

At the same election Col. Fellows was elected to Congress from the old Sixth Congressional District by a big plurality. In 1892 he was again elected to Congress, this time from the Fourteenth District. His plurality was over 5,000. The district has not been carried by the Democrats since then.

In 1893 Richard Croker decided to nominate Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch for Controller and Congressman Fellows for District Attorney. He did not make his intentions known until early on the evening of the day on which the nominations were made. District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll made the speech nominating Col. Fellows. That night Col. Fellows gave a dinner to a few of his fellow-Congressmen in Washington. Mr. Fitch was one of the guests. Toward the end of the dinner Col. Fellows announced that he would have to leave Washington after Jan. 1. There was much surprise at this, and then Col. Fellows read a telegram announcing his nomination for District Attorney. Surprises being in order, Mr. Fitch pulled a telegram out of his pocket and read it to the company. It announced Mr. Fitch's nomination for Controller.

This year, 1893, was the Maynard year. The Republicans elected their State ticket for the first time in a dozen years, but the Tammany plurality was about as large as ever on its local ticket. The election of Messrs. Fitch and Fellows left two vacancies in the Congressional delegation from this city. The special election in both the Congressional Districts—the Fourteenth and Fifteenth—took place in February, 1894. In the Fifteenth, Isidor Straus, who had the united Democratic nomination, was elected. In the Fourteenth District, Lemuel Ely Quigg, the Republican candidate, was elected over Col. William L. Brown, the Tammany candidate.

Out of Tammany Hall.

Col. Fellows left Tammany at the time of the Tweed exposures, and was identified with the Young Democracy, with Irving Hall, and then with the County Democracy. He was the orator of the County Democracy. He went back into Tammany in 1890, and divided the oratorical work in that organization with W. Bourke Cockran and Thomas F. Grady for a few years. Besides attending all of the Democratic National Conventions for the last quarter of a century, he was also conspicuous as a speaker at them. He spoke in opposition to the Tammany contingents in 1876, 1880, and 1884. The talkers on the Tammany side were Cockran and Grady. The convention of 1888 was a peace and harmony affair. In the convention of 1892 Col. Fellows spoke for Senator Hill. In the Chicago Convention of this year Col. Fellows was one of the firmest advocates of sound money, and was one of the first to declare that he would not support the ticket after it had been nominated on the silver and repudiation platform. His principal speech at the Chicago Convention was delivered in urging the selection of Senator Hill for temporary Chairman.

Almost immediately after the Chicago Convention Col. Fellows took the stump for sound money, and did a vast amount of talking in the New England States, chiefly in Maine and Vermont. He went to the convention of the National Democracy at Indianapolis, and was conspicuous in the events which led to the nomination of Palmer and Buckner. He spoke at the great sound-money mass meeting which was held on the night of the first day of the Indianapolis Convention. He also spoke at the Louisville meeting at which Palmer and Buckner were officially notified. After that he did much campaigning in Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Arkansas, and other States.

VERNON M. DAVIS TO ACT.

Selected by the Judges, Pending the Governor's Appointment.

In the Court House the greatest personal regret was expressed when the news of the death reached the Judges and lawyers, during the recess between 1 and 2 o'clock. Justice Gildersleeve of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, Recorder Goff, and Judges Cowing, Newburger, and Fitzgerald, together with Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Davis, Weeks, and Battle, held a consultation in the Judges' Chambers, and then adjourned to Part I. of General Sessions, where Recorder Goff announced, in a few words, the news.

Judge Cowing then stated that the law empowered the Judges of General Sessions to appoint a Special District Attorney, pending action by the Governor, and that they had decided upon Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis. They were compelled to choose the Assistant District Attorney longest in service, and as there were three, (Davis, Weeks, and McIntyre,) the Judges decided to take the one who could lay claim to seniority in point of age, Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis in reply stated that he appreciated the honor conferred upon him, and that at a suitable time his associates and himself would pay the proper respect to the memory of their dead chief. Judge Cowing then administered the oath of office, and the courts presided over by the General Sessions Judges and by the Recorder were adjourned until this morning.

When Mr. McIntyre heard of the death, (while at the Barberi trial,) he paid a feeling tribute to his friend and chief. He said:

"It is a blow on the heart of all who knew him. We learned to idolize him and to appreciate his every act and unfailing kindness. God, in His divine wisdom, has seen fit to call him home at this time. For over twenty-five years he has served the people in high and important service. Every business intrusted to him has been prepared honestly, fearlessly, and conscientiously. His heart was full of charity. His heart was full of kindness. Never was there a time when a poor unfortunate, arraigned at the bar of his court, did not feel the kindliness of Col. Fellows. I have suffered a grievous personal loss. The Grand Jury has lost a most valuable helper and guide."

Recorder Goff sent a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Fellows, as did several lawyers. At a date not yet decided, the lawyers who have had business with the District Attorney's office will meet to pass resolutions of regret. A committee of lawyers will attend the funeral.

Vernon M. Davis, the Acting District Attorney, has occupied this position for nearly six months, by order of Col. Fellows, who named him as the head of the office during his (Col. Fellows's) absence. Mr. Davis is a New Yorker, and about forty years old. He is a graduate of the College of the City of New York, and was also a tutor there for some years. Many of his present subordinates were his former pupils. He studied law, and in 1885 was appointed as a clerk in the Grand Jury and indictment bureau by Judge Martine. Two years later he was made Assistant District Attorney, was reappointed in 1888 by Col. Fellows, again by De Lancey Nicoll in 1891, and still again by Col. Fellows in 1894.

He is married, but has no children, and is a leading man in the Protestant Episcopal Church of this diocese. He is a member of the Church Club, and of the Bar Association. He has acted as prosecuting officer in some of the most famous criminal cases in this city in recent years, among the principal ones being the electric sugar refining and the recent arson trials.

There is considerable uneasiness in the District Attorney's office over the probability of a Republican successor to Col. Fellows. All of the present Assistant District Attorneys and clerks are Democrats, and the new District Attorney will have full power to make a clean sweep. He will have the filling of the following offices: Eight Assistant District Attorneys, at $7,500 per annum each; nine Deputy Assistants, at from $2,000 to $5,000 each; a Secretary, at $2,800; a chief clerk, at $5,000; two deputy chief clerks, at $3,000 and $2,000 each, and forty-five others, such as clerks, subpoena servers, &c., at salaries from $1,500 down.

Many Republican lawyers have been brought forward by their friends as possible successors to Col. Fellows. The vacancy caused by his death will be filled by the Governor, and it is the expectation that Gov. Morton will appoint, rather than allow the vacancy to continue until Mr. Black takes his seat. The Republican State organization has been opposing the appointment by Gov. Morton of Col. Ashley W. Cole to be Railroad Commissioner, and has not been willing to indorse him for reappointment by Gov. Black in case Gov. Morton did name him to fill out the short period yet remaining of Commissioner Beardsley's term. It was suggested last night that Gov. Morton might take the same attitude toward the organization's candidate for District Attorney that the organization took toward Col. Cole.

Among the names mentioned were Daniel G. Rollins, Thomas Allison, Edward Mitchell, James A. Blanchard, W. M. K. Olcott, Lucas L. Van Allen, Abraham Gruber, Col. George Bliss, and Edward Lauterbach.

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GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Dr. Gallagher, the Irish dynamiter, receives many callers at the asylum in Amityville, where he has been placed. His niece, whom he did not know, and whose warm reception he was said to have returned with violence when he first landed in this country on his return from prison, visits him frequently, and on pleasant days they may be seen walking through the woods together, Dr. Gallagher's attendant several yards behind. The doctor has shown no signs of violence since he has been in Amityville. No one would suspect his mental unsoundness to see him on the street. To the stranger he appears to be merely a tall, well-dressed man, wearing a black suit, a bright-colored scarf of red and green, and a little, soft, black hat. He has a close-cut beard and mustache of spotted—rather than mixed—gray and black. He spends the greater part of his time out doors, and goes everywhere with his keeper, walking with a quick, alert step, and usually touching his cap to the people he meets on the street. The asylum, or "home," as it is called, in which he is staying is a large, pleasant place, and many amusements are provided for the patients. Dr. Gallagher takes no part in these. He is occupied when not out of doors with his devotions, as he has an idea of becoming a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. He carries one or two rosaries with him usually and a couple of prayer books. He crosses himself occasionally as he walks along the street. Strangely enough, in connection with his private devotion he has not felt called upon to attend church in Amityville, although there is one in the town. He has been there only twice in the months he has been in the place. Sisters from the Amityville convent and from Brooklyn have visited him. One sentiment he is said to express is that everything in this country should be American. He does not believe that any foreign flags should be raised—English, Irish, or any other nationality—and he does not believe that the holidays of other nations should be observed here.

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The evolution from the sandwich man, the man who carries a small billboard above his head through the streets, has advertised nearly everything that comes within the conception of the human mind. But he has come out with something having a little variety in it lately. He is now advertising translations made into "every known language."

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Pigeons which make their home in the Hanover National Bank Building, corner of Nassau and Pine Streets, have made that location noted among down-town street corners. Over the windows of the second and third stories of the building are wide, straight shelves which, with an arched piece over them, form the window caps and part of the ornamentation of the building, and at the same time most satisfactory pigeon houses. The arched piece is high enough above the straight shelf to admit the pigeons easily, and the space is deep enough to give them plenty of room for nests. They have been there for years, Winter and Summer, gradually increasing in numbers. The building, which was originally the Duncan Building, is said to have been put up in 1851, and the janitor there now says the pigeons moved in with the first tenants. The Clearing House was on the opposite corner, where the Equitable Building is, and the pigeons used to settle down on the roof when they wished to cool off in the shade. They can be seen now, sometimes twenty-five at a time, sunning themselves on the roof of their own dwelling house. They do not improve the appearance of the building, but, as the janitor says, "What can you do? They like to stay, and they will not be driven off." He has trapped a few of them sometimes. They are good eating, but the loss of two or three does not make a perceptible difference. Men and boys have applied for permission to catch them, but it has always been refused. The pigeons are not worth the possible loss of life. Many people stop to see them flying around and light on the building—the only one in that busy, crowded part of the city that is so favored. The addition that is being made to the Equitable Building on their side, the unusual activity, and the loads of building materials which are hoisted into the air so near them, have given the pigeons some very unpleasant sensations recently, and they have not been able to enjoy themselves after their usual peaceful fashion.

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A love for the beautiful and a desire for things artistic manifests itself in queer places sometimes. It is not so strange, though, that Tony, being an Italian, should love bright colors. Tony makes and repairs shoes in a basement shop on Third Avenue, above Fiftieth Street. He has a small showcase on the sidewalk in front of the entrance to his establishment, where he exhibits specimens of his work, half completed. Tony has decorated this case with a little yellow china shoe, in which he has three bright-colored paper carnation pinks, with bright green paper foliage.

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Fancy Plaid Silks, — Satin Striped, 75 cents per yard, (Usual price $1.00 and $1.25).

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A few $20 and $25 Suits reduced to $18.
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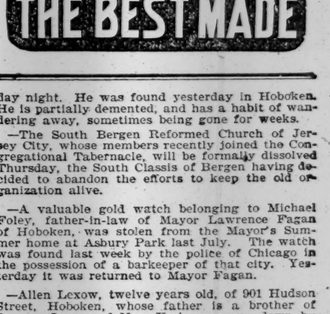

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The new senior evening school was opened last night in Grammar School No. 27, in Forty-second Street.

—There will be a discussion to-night at the Social Reform Club, 28 East Fourth Street, on "Ethics of the Bargain Counter."

—Prof. Gunton will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening on "Trusts and Corners," at the School of Social Economics, 34 Union Square.

—The Amateur Comedy Club will have a performance at the Carnegie Lyceum, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, Thursday evening.

—The examination of Morgue Keeper White was resumed in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. Magistrate Flammer held the defendant, in default of $300 bail, for trial.

—Mayor Strong yesterday renewed the concert license of Otto Arnstein of 302 Bowery for one year. William F. Grote asked for a license for Theiss's old place, but it was refused.

—John D. Rockefeller authorized yesterday a statement that the story that the Rockefellers are about to build a steel plant in the Calumet River region of South Chicago was entirely void of truth.

—William A. Morton, a salesman at 198 Fifth Avenue, was held for trial in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing shoes from his employers, the Emerson Shoe Company.

—The American Society for the Improvement of Speech will hold a regular meeting Thursday evening in the Carnegie Building. Rossiter Johnson will speak on "The Diction of Familiar Conversation."

—The biennial meeting of lot holders of Greenwood Cemetery was held yesterday, at 257 Broadway. Directors elected were A. A. Low, D. B. Silliman, Gerard Beekman, S. D. Babcock, and C. M. Perry.

—Two brothers named Patrick and Daniel Healy were employed on a new building at 212 West Eighty-third Street yesterday, when a portion of a brick wall fell upon them. They were badly injured.

—The Packard Political Science Club will hold a public meeting at the rooms of the Packard College, 101 East Twenty-third Street, to-night, to discuss "The Real and Probable Results of the Late Election."

—The Joseph Mosenthal Memorial Committee reports that $5,345 has been subscribed toward the fund for a Fellowship in Columbia University. The committee desires to complete the amount of $10,000 at an early date.

—The annual meeting of the Women's National Indian Association will be held at Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, to-morrow and Thursday, morning, afternoon, and evening.

—Frederick Fredericks, forty years old, of Honeywell Avenue, near King's Bridge Road, while tapping a gas metre at Southern Boulevard and Perry Avenue, yesterday, was overcome by the gas, and died immediately.

—Hans Hansin, a Norwegian sailor, living at 129 Union Street, Brooklyn, was capsized from a skiff yesterday opposite the South Ferry. He was rescued by Capt. Stillwagon of the tug Wanderer and sent to Hudson Street Hospital.

—Jeremiah O'Neill, forty-five years old, of 125 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, fell into the hold of the steamship Cherokee, lying at Pier 29 East River, yesterday morning and had his left arm injured. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

—The City Vigilance League will hold its fourth annual dinner at 7:30 o'clock this evening, at the Hotel St. Denis, Broadway and Eleventh Street. Dr. Parkhurst, Joseph Laroque, the Rev. Dr. D. H. Greer, and Justice George C. Barrett will deliver addresses.

—An entertainment and ball will be given by the associated locals of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of the New York District, Saturday evening next, at the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

—Moses Hornig, a prosperous German, who kept a leather and findings store at 123 Avenue C, committed suicide yesterday by sending a bullet into his brain. As he was not known to have either business or domestic trouble, it is supposed that he had become insane.

—Coroner Tuthill held an inquest yesterday in the case of the death of James H. Crolius, a bookbinder, of 504 West Nineteenth Street, who committed suicide Oct. 14, by jumping from a fourth-story window at Bellevue Hospital while insane. The jury censured the Bellevue authorities.

—The Post Office authorities are endeavoring to place the responsibility for the loss of the canvas mail bag, containing foreign papers and packages, which was found early Sunday morning in West Broadway. It had been dropped from a Cunard Line truck on its way to the Post Office.

—Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, yesterday suspended sentence of William O'Keefe of Company K, Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., who last week was convicted of assault on Capt. Morris of Company K. O'Keefe said that he was afraid that Capt. Morris was going to run him through with his sword, and used the knife in self-defense.

—George Polycramis and Charles Pappas, who were arrested on a charge of making and passing counterfeit ten-ent pieces and quarters, were held for examination under $5,000 bail each, by Commissioner Shields, yesterday. Julia Johnson, who is said to have lived with Polycramis at 28 Chrystie Street, was held in $500 bail as a witness.

—Capt. Bjonnese of the steamer Tjomo, from Demerara, Nov. 21, which arrived yesterday, reported that on Dec. 5, when Cape Hatteras bore west by south 112 miles, he fell in with the schooner Jacob M. Haskell, from Brunswick, Ga., with lumber for Boston. She had lost her rudder during the recent northeast gales. The Tjomo towed her to the Delaware Breakwater.

—Louis E. Anthony, the colored man who was shot by Detective Oppenheim at One Hundred and Second Street and Park Avenue, while endeavoring to escape, after robbing a flat, was discharged from Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning, and was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell at the Harlem Court. The prisoner pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery, and was held for trial.

—Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied an application made by Fred Taral for a mandamus directing Deputy Commissioner Hilliard to issue a duplicate of the liquor-tax certificate issued to him on May 21. Taral alleged that the certificate was displayed in the window of his hotel in Unionport, as required by law, and was stolen therefrom by some unknown person on Oct. 19.

—In replying to a query from "I. L.," Gilsey House, in last Sunday's TIMES, the statement was inadvertently made that when it was 12 o'clock noon in London it would be 4 hours 55 minutes and 9 seconds after that hour in New York. Of course the statement should have been 4 hours 55 minutes and 9 seconds before 12 o'clock. When it is 4 minutes and 51 seconds after 7 o'clock A. M. in New York it is 12 o'clock noon in London.

—On board the Norwegian steamer Banan, which arrived yesterday from Jamaica, were ten distressed seaman belonging to the Norwegian steamer Sama, Capt. Frostad, which went ashore on leaving St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, on Nov. 23. The steamer was in ballast, and had a pilot on board when she struck the reef. The captain and a portion of the crew remained at St. Ann's Bay. The steamer is full of water, and will probably prove a total loss.

—The report of Commissioners G. W. Ellis, R. G. Wiener, and S. J. Miller, who, with a Sheriff's jury, inquired into the sanity of George A. Vogel of Saybrook, Conn., and found him insane, was confirmed by Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Anna F. Perrin and George Nash, niece and nephew of Vogel, were appointed a committee of his person. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company is appointed a committee of his estate. Vogel is seventy-eight years old and owns property in this city and Saybrook valued at $50,000, and personal property valued at $5,000.

Brooklyn.

—The Grand Jury for December was sworn in yesterday before Judge Aspinall in the County Court, Brooklyn. Francis H. Taft, 246 Lafayette Avenue, was made foreman.

—The American Cordage Company, whose factory is at the foot of Noble Street, notified its 700 employes Saturday that it would furnish free medical advice and prescriptions to all at the close of business hours each day.

—The Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Baptist Temple are making arrangements for union evangelistic services, to begin early in January.

—The Reno Inclined Elevator Company has announced that it will begin this week the erection of the inclined stairway at the New York terminus of the bridge. The stairway will be finished in about ten days after work is begun.

—Josiah J. White has been removed by Surrogate Abbott as administrator of the estate of his wife, Eliza Trowbridge White. Mr. White was indicted for perjury in swearing that he was worth only $30,000, when in reality he was worth $250,000. A sister of Mrs. White has applied for letters of administration on the estate.

—Ex-Judge Samuel Morris and his partner, S. S. Whitehouse, have sold out the greater part of their holdings in the Brooklyn City Railroad at 173. Judge Morris explained why it had been decided to sell. Morris & White were for ten years counsel for the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, but resigned after some misunderstanding with the management.

—County Treasurer Taylor has turned over to Controller Palmer all the money held by him as County Treasurer. The transfer was made on the advice of Corporation Counsel Burr. The amounts are as follows: Eastern Parkway extension, $1,147,590.38; shore driveway, $250,000; shore driveway, $168,275.95; street improvement fund, $76,785.31; total, $1,642,651.54.

—At the request of District Attorney Backus, the trial of ex-County Treasurer Adams, under indictment for misappropriating $2,000 held by him as County Treasurer in trust for the Ketchum estate, was continued yesterday morning, when it was called in the Supreme Court before Justice Clement. Mr. Backus said no jury could be secured yesterday, as a panel of only fifty talesmen had been drawn.

Long Island.

—It has been decided by the Town Trustees of College Point to bring suit against alleged squatters, and Max Zehden, the hotel proprietor, is marked for the first victim. His hotel is built on piles, and it is some distance below the original high-water mark. The property is worth several thousand dollars, and it is alleged that Zehden has no title to it.

—William J. Leck of Corona died in the Flushing Hospital Sunday evening. His wife was by his bedside during the afternoon, and when her husband began to sink she sent word to her son. The latter borrowed a buggy to reach the hospital quickly and left it outside the hospital grounds. After the death of Leck his son went outside and found the buggy had been stolen.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Rackett, sixty years of age, and worth in the neighborhood of $35,000, Saturday was preparing to have one of her houses painted and asked Mrs. Monsell, the tenant, to climb a ladder to prepare the piazza for the painters. This the tenant refused to do, and Mrs. Rackett said she would do it herself. She placed the ladder in position, and she fell and received injuries which caused her death late Saturday night.

—A Swede who acted as Captain of a large stone barge was drowned in Great South Bay Sunday afternoon. The tug Alpine of New York brought the laden barge to a point off Point of Woods, where the Government is at work. After the tug left the Captain tried to run out another anchor by means of a skiff. The skiff overturned and the man was carried away by the tide. His wife and children on the barge saw him drowned. The body has not been recovered.

—The December term of the Queens and Suffolk Counties Court opened in Long Island City and Riverhead respectively yesterday. Judge Garretson presided at the opening of the Queens County Grand Jury and delivered the address to the Grand Jury, while County Judge Reeve sat at Riverhead and addressed the Suffolk County Grand Jury. There was nothing special in the charge of either Judge. In both courts the calendars are large and the Grand Juries will have considerable work

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The New York Times.

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MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

Belief Expressed that Christendom Will Not Much Longer Tolerate Atrocities in Armenia.

THE CUBAN MATTER DISCUSSED

Conditions Under Which the United States Might Be Compelled to Intervene.

THINKS THE WILSON BILL SHOULD HAVE A LONGER TRIAL.

Suggests the Use of the Surplus to Meet Any Deficiency in the Treasury.

WOULD RETIRE DEMAND NOTES

Army and Navy Progress Commended —Post Office and Pension Reforms Urged—General Suggestions.

To the Congress of the United States:

As representatives of the people in the legislative branch of their Government, you have assembled at a time when the strength and excellence of our free institutions and the fitness of our citizens to enjoy popular rule have again been made manifest. A political contest involving momentous consequences, fraught with feverish apprehension, and creating aggressiveness so intense as to approach bitterness and passion, has been waged throughout our land, and determined by the decree of free and independent suffrage, without disturbance of our tranquility or at least the sign of weakness in our National structure.

When we consider these incidents and contemplate the peaceful obedience and manly submission which have succeeded a heated clash of political opinions, we discover abundant evidence of a determination on the part of our countrymen to abide by every verdict of the popular will, and to be controlled at all times by an abiding faith in the agencies established for the direction of the affairs of their Government.

Thus our people exhibit a patriotic disposition which entitles them to demand of those who undertake to make and execute their laws such faithful and unselfish service in their behalf as can only be prompted by a serious appreciation of the trust and confidence which the acceptance of public duty invites.

In obedience to a Constitutional requirement, I herein submit to the Congress certain information concerning National affairs, with the suggestion of such legislation as in my judgment is necessary and expedient. To secure brevity and avoid tiresome narration, I shall omit many details concerning matters within Federal control, which, though by no means unimportant, are more profitably discussed in departmental reports. I shall also further curtail this communication by omitting a minute recital of many minor incidents connected with our foreign relations which have heretofore found a place in Executive messages, but are now contained in a report of the Secretary of State, which is herewith submitted.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

Humane and Enlightened Civilization Marred by Existing Conditions in Turkey.

At the outset of a reference to the more important matters affecting our relations with foreign powers, it would afford me satisfaction if I could assure the Congress that the disturbed condition in Asiatic Turkey had during the past year assumed a less hideous and bloody aspect, and that either as a consequence of the awakening of the Turkish Government to the demands of humane civilization, or as the result of decisive action on the part of the great nations having the right by treaty to interfere for the protection of those exposed to the rage of mad bigotry and cruel fanaticism, the shocking features of the situation had been mitigated. Instead, however, of welcoming a softened disposition or protective intervention, we have been afflicted by continued and not unfrequent reports of the wanton destruction of homes and the bloody butchery of men, women, and children, made martyrs to their profession of Christian faith.

While none of our citizens in Turkey have thus far been killed or wounded, though often in the midst of dreadful scenes of danger, their safety in the future is by no means assured. Our Government at home and our Minister at Constantinople have left nothing undone to protect our missionaries in Ottoman territory, who constitute nearly all the individuals residing there who have a right to claim our protection on the score of American citizenship. Our efforts in this direction will not be relaxed; but the deep feeling and sympathy that have been aroused among our people ought not to so far blind their reason and judgment as to lead them to demand impossible things. The outbreaks of blind fury which lead to murder and pillage in Turkey occur suddenly and without notice, and an attempt on our part to force such a hostile presence there as might be effective for prevention or protection would not only be resisted by the Ottoman Government, but would be regarded as an interruption of their plans by the great nations who assert their exclusive right to intervene in their own time and method for the security of life and property in Turkey.

Several naval vessels are stationed in the Mediterranean as a measure of caution and to furnish all possible relief and refuge in case of emergency.

American Claims Filed.

We have made claims against the Turkish Government for the pillage and destruction of missionary property at Harpoot and Marash during uprisings at those places. Thus far the validity of these demands has not been admitted, though our Minister, prior to such outrages and in anticipation of danger, demanded protection for the persons and property of our missionary citizens in the localities mentioned, and notwithstanding that strong evidence exists of actual complicity of Turkish soldiers in the work of destruction and robbery.

The facts as they now appear do not permit us to doubt the justice of these claims, and nothing will be omitted to bring about their prompt settlement.

A number of Armenian refugees having arrived at our ports, an order has lately been obtained from the Turkish Government permitting the wives and children of such refugees to join them here. It is hoped that hereafter no obstacle will be interposed to prevent the escape of all those who seek to avoid the perils which threaten them in Turkish dominions.

Our recently appointed Consul to Erzerum is at his post and discharging the duties of his office, though for some unaccountable reason his formal exequatur from the Sultan has not been issued.

I do not believe that the present sombre prospect in Turkey will be long permitted to offend the sight of Christendom. It so mars the humane and enlightened civilization that belongs to the close of the nineteenth century that it seems hardly possible that the earnest demand of good people throughout the Christian world for its corrective treatment will remain unanswered.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

Although Disposed to be Neutral, the United States May Be Obliged to Interfere to Stop Bloodshed and Ruin.

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made toward the pacification of the island or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the insurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country. If the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time, and is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval force to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of numbers, and character, and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb, without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms. If Spain has not yet re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But, that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party. It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority, that, at the demand of the Commander in Chief of the insurgent army, the putative Cuban Government has now given up all attempt to exercise its functions, leaving that Government confessedly (what there is the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact) a government merely on paper.

Excesses on Both Sides.

Were the Spanish armies able to meet their antagonists in the open, or in pitched battle, prompt and decisive results might be looked for, and the immense superiority of the Spanish forces in numbers, discipline, and equipment could hardly fail to tell greatly to their advantage. But they are called upon to face a foe that shuns general engagements, that can choose and does choose its own ground, that from the nature of the country is visible or invisible at pleasure, and that fights only from ambuscade and when all the advantages of position and numbers are on its side. In a country where all that is indispensable to life in the way of food, clothing, and shelter is so easily obtainable, especially by those born and bred on the soil, it is obvious that there is hardly a limit to the time during which hostilities of this sort may be prolonged.

Meanwhile, as in all cases of protracted civil strife, the passions of the combatants grow more and more inflamed and excesses on both sides become more frequent and more deplorable. They are also participated in by bands of marauders, who, now in the name of one party and now in the name of the other, as may best suit the occasion, harry the country at will and plunder its wretched inhabitants for their own advantage. Such a condition of things would inevitably entail immense destruction of property even if it were the policy of both parties to prevent it as far as practicable. But while such seemed to be the original policy of the Spanish Government, it has now apparently abandoned it and is acting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely, that the exigencies of the contest require the wholesale annihilation of property, that it may not prove of use and advantage to the enemy.

It is to the same end that in pursuance of general orders, Spanish garrisons are now being withdrawn from plantations and the rural population required to concentrate itself in the towns. The sure result would seem to be that the industrial value of the island is fast diminishing, and that unless there is a speedy and radical change in existing conditions, it will soon disappear altogether. The value consists very largely, of course, in its capacity to produce sugar—a capacity already much reduced by the interruptions to tillage, which have taken place during the last two years. It is reliably asserted that should these interruptions continue during the current year and practically extend, as is now threatened, to the entire sugar-producing territory of the island, so much time and so much money will be required to restore the land to its normal productiveness that it is extremely doubtful if capital can be induced to even make the attempt.

A Spectacle of Ruin.

The spectacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the Government and people of the United States in any circumstances. In point of fact, they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our territory. Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and Government of Spain. It is reasonably estimated that at least from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations and in railroad, mining, and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted to about $64,000,000, rose in 1893 to about $103,000,000, and in 1894, the year before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly $96,000,000. Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds itself inextricably involved in the present contest in other ways both vexatious and costly.

Many Cubans reside in this country and indirectly promote the insurrection through the press, by public meetings, by the purchase and shipment of arms, by the raising of funds, and by other means, which the spirit of our institutions and the tenor of our laws do not permit to be made the subject of criminal prosecutions. Some of them, though Cubans at heart and in all their feelings and interests, have taken out papers as naturalized citizens of the United States, a proceeding resorted to with a view to possible protection by this Government, and not unnaturally regarded with much indignation by the country of their origin. The insurgents are undoubtedly encouraged and supported by the widespread sympathy the people of this country always and instinctively feel for every struggle for better and freer government, and which, in the case of the more adventurous and restless elements of our population, leads in only too many instances to active and personal participation in the contest. The result is that this Government is constantly called upon to protect American citizens, to claim damages for injuries to persons and property, now estimated at many millions of dollars, and to ask explanations and apologies for the acts of Spanish officials, whose zeal for the repression of rebellion sometimes blinds them to the immunities belonging to the unoffending citizens of a friendly power. It follows from the same causes that the United States is compelled to actively police a long line of seacoast against unlawful expeditions, the escape of which the utmost vigilance will not always suffice to prevent.

Belligerent Rights Impracticable.

These inevitable entanglements of the United States with the rebellion in Cuba, the large American property interests affected, and considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general, have led to a vehement demand in various quarters, for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States. It was at first proposed that belligerent rights should be accorded to the insurgents—a proposition no longer urged because untimely and in practical operation clearly perilous and injurious to our own interests. It has since been and is now sometimes contended that the independence of the insurgents should be recognized. But imperfect and restricted as the Spanish Government of the island may be, no other exists there—unless the will of the military officer in temporary command of a particular district, can be dignified as a species of government. It is now also suggested that the United States should buy the island—a suggestion possibly worthy of consideration if there were any evidence of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a proposal. It is urged, finally, that, all other methods failing, the existing internecine strife in Cuba should be terminated by our intervention, even at the cost of a war between the United States and Spain—a war which its advocates confidently prophesy could be neither large in its proportions nor doubtful in its issue.

The correctness of this forecast need be neither affirmed nor denied. The United States has nevertheless a character to maintain as a Nation, which plainly dictates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct. Further, though the United States is not a Nation to which peace is a necessity, it is in truth the most pacific of powers, and desires nothing so much as to live in amity with all the world. Its own ample and diversified domains satisfy all possible longings for territory, preclude all dreams of conquest, and prevent any casting of covetous eyes upon neighboring regions, however attractive. That our conduct toward Spain and her dominions has constituted no exception to this National disposition is made manifest by the course of our Government, not only thus far during the present insurrection, but during the years that followed the rising at Yara in 1868. No other great power, it may safely be said, under circumstances of similar perplexity, would have manifested the same restraint and the same patient endurance. It may also be said that this persistent attitude of the United States toward Spain in connection with Cuba, unquestionably evinces no slight respect and regard for Spain on the part of the American people. They, in truth, do not forget her connection with the discovery of the Western Hemisphere, nor do they underestimate the great qualities of the Spanish people, nor do they fully recognize their splendid patriotism and their chivalrous devotion to the National honor.

Actual Grievances Exist.

They view with wonder and admiration the cheerful resolution with which vast bodies of men are sent across thousands of miles of ocean, and an enormous debt accumulated, that the costly possession of the Gem of the Antilles may still hold its place in the Spanish crown. And yet neither the Government nor the people of the United States have shut their eyes to the course of events in Cuba, or have failed to realize the existence of conceded grievances, which have led to the present revolt from the authority of Spain—grievances recognized by the Queen Regent and by the Cortes, voiced by the most liberal and enlightened of Spanish statesmen, without regard to party, and demonstrated by reforms proposed by the executive and approved by the legislative branch of the Spanish Government. It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish Government to remedy these grievances, fortified by indications of influential public opinion in Spain, that this Government has hoped to discover the most promising and effective means of composing the present strife, with honor and advantage to Spain and with the achievement of all the reasonable objects of the insurrection.

Cuba Should Have Home Rule.

It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy—a measure of home rule which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects—there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. Such a result would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict which is now consuming the resources of the island and making it worthless for whichever party may ultimately prevail. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain, without touching her honor, which will be consulted rather than impugned by the adequate redress of admitted grievances. It would put the prosperity of the island and the fortunes of its inhabitants within their own control, without severing the natural and ancient ties which bind them to the mother country, and would yet enable them to test their capacity for self-government under the most favorable conditions. It has been objected on the one side that Spain should not promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects lay down their arms; on the other side, that promised autonomy, however liberal, is insufficient, because without assurance of the promise being fulfilled.

But the reasonableness of a requirement by Spain, of unconditional surrender on the part of the insurgent Cubans before their autonomy is conceded, is not altogether apparent. It ignores important features of the situation—the stability two years' duration has given to the insurrection; the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things, and as shown by past experience; the utter and immediate ruin of the island, unless the present strife is speedily composed; above all, the rank abuses which all parties in Spain, all branches of her Government, and all her leading public men concede to exist and profess a desire to remove. Facing such circumstances, to withhold the proffer of needed reforms until the parties demanding them put themselves at mercy by throwing down their arms, has the appearance of neglecting the gravest of perils and inviting suspicion as to the sincerity of any professed willingness to grant reforms. The objection on behalf of the insurgents—that promised reforms cannot be relied upon—must, of course, be considered, though we have no right to assume, and no reason for assuming, that anything Spain undertakes to do for the relief of Cuba will not be done according to both the spirit and the letter of the undertaking.

A Tender of Friendly Offices.

Nevertheless, realizing that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker of two combatants are always natural and not always unjustifiable—being sincerely desirous in the interest of both as well as on its own account that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay—it was intimated by this Government to the Government of Spain some months ago that, if a satisfactory measure of home rule were tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them upon a guarantee of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guarantee. While no definite response to this intimation has yet been received from the Spanish Government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. Neither party can fail to see the importance of early action and both must realize that to prolong the present state of things for even a short period will add enormously to the time and labor and expenditure necessary to bring about the industrial recuperation of the island. It is, therefore, fervently hoped on all grounds that earnest efforts for healing the breach between Spain and the insurgent Cubans, upon the lines above indicated, may be at once inaugurated and pushed to an immediate and successful issue. The friendly offices of the United States, either in the manner above outlined or in any other way consistent with our Constitution and laws, will always be at the disposal of either party.

Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or an interference with its control by any other power.

It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features, and properly apprehend our inevitably close relations to it, and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone and in her own way, or with our friendly co-operation.

May Be Obliged to Interfere.

When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge. Deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions then existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain. Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations.

A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation, either through a careless disregard of present duty or even an undue stimulation and ill-timed expression of feeling. But I have deemed it not amiss to remind the Congress that a time may arrive when a correct policy and care for our interests, as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens, joined by considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to us, saved from complete devastation, will constrain our Government to such action as will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace.

VENEZUELAN TREATY.

The Venezuelan boundary question has ceased to be a matter of difference between Great Britain and the United States, their respective Governments having agreed upon the substantial provisions of a treaty tween Great Britain and the United States, mitting the whole controversy to arbitration. The provisions of the treaty are so eminently just and fair, that the assent of Venezuela thereto may confidently be anticipated.

GENERAL ARBITRATION.

Negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are far advanced and promise to reach a successful consummation at an early date.

CONSULAR POSITIONS.

The scheme of examining applicants for certain Consular positions, to test their competency and fitness, adopted under an Executive order issued on the 20th of September, 1895, has fully demonstrated the usefulness of this innovation. In connection with this plan of examination, promotions and transfers of deserving incumbents have been quite extensively made, with excellent results.

During the past year thirty-five appointments have been made in the Consular Service, twenty-seven of which were made to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation or to supply newly created posts, two to succeed incumbents removed for cause, two for the purpose of displacing alien Consular officials by American citizens, and four merely changing the official title of incumbent from Commercial Agent to Consul. Twelve of these appointments were transfers or promotions from other positions under the Department of State, four of those appointed had rendered previous service under the department, eight were made of persons who passed a satisfactory examination, seven were appointed to places not included in the order of Sept. 20, 1895, and four appointments, as above stated, involved no change of incumbency.

The inspection of Consular offices provided for by an appropriation for that purpose at the last session of the Congress, has been productive of such wholesome effects, that I hope this important work will in the future be continued. I know of nothing that can be done with the same slight expense so improving to the service.

I desire to repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message, in favor of providing at public expense official residences for our Ambassadors and Ministers at foreign capitals. The reasons supporting this recommendation are strongly stated in the report of the Secretary of State, and the subject seems of such importance that I hope it may receive the early attention of the Congress.

TO PROTECT THE SEALS.

We have during the last year labored faithfully and against unfavorable conditions to secure better preservation of seal life in the Bering Sea. Both the United States and Great Britain have lately dispatched Commissioners to these waters, to study the habits and conditions of the seal herd and the causes of their rapid decrease. Upon the reports of these Commissioners, soon to be submitted, and with the exercise of patient and good sense on the part of all interested parties, it is earnestly hoped that hearty co-operation may be secured for the protection against threatened extinction of seal life in the Northern Pacific and Bering Sea.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

Receipts and Expenses of the Government—Imports and Exports—Coinage, &c.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, the receipts of the Government from all sources amounted to $409,475,408.78. During the same period its expenditures were $434,678,654.48, the excess of expenditures over receipts thus amounting to $25,203,245.70. The ordinary expenditures during the year were $4,015,852.21 less than during the preceding fiscal year. Of the receipts mentioned there was derived from customs the sum of $160,021,751.67, and from internal revenue $146,830,615.66. The receipts from customs show an increase of $7,863,134.22 over those from the same source for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, and the receipts from internal revenue an increase of $3,584,537.91.

The value of our imported dutiable merchandise during the last fiscal year was $369,757,470, and the value of free goods imported $409,967,470, being an increase of $6,523,675 in the value of dutiable goods and $41,231,034 in the value of free goods over the preceding year. Our exports of merchandise, foreign and domestic, amounted in value to $882,606,938, being an increase over the preceding year of $75,068,773. The average ad valorem duty paid on dutiable goods imported during the year was 39.94 per cent., and on free and dutiable goods taken together 20.55 per cent.

The cost of collecting our internal revenue was 2.78 per cent., as against 2.81 per cent. for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895. The total production of distilled spirits, exclusive of fruit brandies, was 86,588,703 taxable gallons, being an increase of 6,639,108 gallons over the preceding year. There was also an increase of 1,443,676 gallons of spirits, produced from fruit, as compared with the preceding year. The number of barrels of beer produced was 35,859,250, as against 33,589,784 produced in the preceding fiscal year, being an increase of 2,269,466 barrels.

The total amount of gold exported during the last fiscal year was $112,409,947 and of silver $60,541,670, being an increase of $45,941,466 of gold and $13,246,384 of silver over the exportations of the preceding fiscal year. The imports of gold were $33,525,065 and of silver $28,777,186, being $2,859,695 less of gold and $8,566,007 more of silver than during the preceding year.

The total stock of metallic money in the United States at the close of the last fiscal year ended on the 30th day of June, 1896, was $1,228,326,035, of which $599,597,994 was in gold and $628,728,071 in silver.

On the 1st day of November, 1896, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was $2,285,410,590, and the amount in circulation, not including that in the Treasury holdings, was $1,627,055,641, being $22.63 per capita upon an estimated population of 71,902,000.

Production of Precious Metals.

The production of the precious metals in the United States during the calendar year 1895 is estimated to have been 2,254,760 fine ounces of gold, of the value of $46,610,000, and 55,727,000 fine ounces of silver, of the commercial value of $36,445,000 and the coinage value of $72,051,000. The estimated production of these metals throughout the world during the same period was 9,688,821 fine ounces of gold, amounting to $200,285,700 in value, and 169,189,249 fine ounces of silver, of the commercial value of $110,654,000 and of the coinage value of $218,738,100 according to our ratio.

The coinage of these metals in the various countries of the world during the same calendar year amounted to $232,701,438 in gold and $121,996,219 in silver.

The total coinage at the mints of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, amounted to $71,188,468.52, of which $58,878,490 was in gold coins and $12,309,978.52 in standard silver dollars, subsidiary coins, and minor coins.

The number of National banks organized from the time the law authorizing their creation was passed, up to Oct. 31, 1896, was 5,051, and of this number 3,679 were at the date last mentioned in active operation, having authorized capital stock of $650,014,895, held by 288,902 shareholders, and circulating notes amounting to $211,412,620.

The total outstanding circulating notes of all National banks on the 31st day of October, 1896, amounted to $234,553,807, including unredeemed, but fully secured notes of banks insolvent and in process of liquidation. The increase in National bank circulation during the year ending on that day was $21,099,429. On Oct. 6, 1896, when the condition of National banks was last reported, the total resources of the 3,679 active institutions was $3,263,685,313.83, which included $1,893,268,839.31 in loans and discounts and $362,165,733.85 in money of all kinds on hand. Of their liabilities, $1,597,891,058.03 was due to individual depositors, and $209,944,019 consisted of outstanding circulating notes.

There were organized during the year preceding the date last mentioned twenty-eight National banks, located in fifteen States, of which twelve were organized in the Eastern States, with a capital of $1,180,000; six in the Western States, with a capital of $875,000, and ten in the Southern States, with a capital of $1,190,000. During the year, however, thirty-seven banks voluntarily abandoned their franchises, under the National law, and in the case of twenty-seven others it was found necessary to appoint receivers. Therefore, as compared with the year preceding, there was a decrease of thirty-six in the number of active banks. The number of existing banks organized under State laws is 5,708.

Immigration.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the fiscal year was 343,267, of whom 340,468 were permitted to land, and 2,799 were debarred, on various grounds prescribed by law, and returned to the countries whence they came, at the expense of the steamship companies by which they were brought in. The increase in immigration over the preceding year amounted to 84,731. It is reported that, with some exceptions, the immigrants of the past year were of a hardy laboring class, accustomed and able to earn support for themselves, and it is estimated that the money brought with them amounted to at least $5,000,000, though it was probably much in excess of that sum, since only those having less than $30 are required to disclose the exact amount, and it is known that many brought considerable sums of money to buy land and build homes. Including all the immigrants arriving who were over fourteen years of age, 28.63 per cent. were illiterate, as against 20.37 per cent. of those of that age arriving during the preceding fiscal year. The number of immigrants over fourteen years old from the countries from which they came, and the percentage of illiterates among them, were as follows: Italy, 57,515, with 54.59 per cent.; Ireland, 37,496, with 7 per cent.; Russia, 35,188, with 41.14 per cent.; Austria-Hungary and Provinces, 57,033, with 38.92 per cent.; Germany, 25,334, with 2.96 per cent.; Sweden, 18,801, with 1.16 per cent., while from Portugal there came 2,067, of whom 77.69 per cent. were illiterate. There arrived from Japan during the year only 1,110 immigrants, and it is the opinion of the immigration authorities that the apprehension heretofore existing to some extent of a large immigration from Japan to the United States is without any substantial foundation.

Life-Saving Service.

From the Life-Saving Service it is reported that the number of disasters to documented vessels within the limits of its operations during the year was 437. These vessels had on board 4,608 persons, of whom 4,595 were saved and 13 lost. The value of such vessels is estimated at $8,880,140, and of their cargoes, $3,846,380, making the total value of property imperiled $12,726,520. Of this amount $11,292,707 was saved and $1,432,750 was lost. Sixty-seven of the vessels were totally wrecked. There were besides 243 casualties to small undocumented craft, on board of which there were 594 persons, of whom 587 were saved and 7 were lost. The value of the property involved in these latter casualties is estimated at $110,265, of which $114,915 was saved and $4,350 was lost. The life-saving crews during the year also rescued or assisted numerous other vessels and warned many from danger by signals, both by day and night. The number of disasters during the year exceeded that of any previous year in the history of the service, but the saving of both life and property was greater than ever before in proportion to the value of the property involved and to the number of persons imperiled.

The operations of the Marine Hospital Service, the Revenue Cutter Service, the Steamboat Inspection Service, the Light-house Service, the Bureau of Navigation, and other branches of public work attached to the Treasury Department, together with various recommendations concerning their support and improvement, are fully stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the attention of the Congress is especially invited.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Gratifying Progress in Every Branch Seacoast Defenses and Modern Gunnery.

The report of the Secretary of War exhibits satisfactory conditions in the several branches of the public service intrusted to his charge.

The limit of our military force, as fixed by law, is constantly and readily maintained. The present discipline and morale of our army are excellent, and marked progress and efficiency are apparent throughout its entire organization.

With the exception of delicate duties in the suppression of slight Indian disturbances along our southwestern boundary, in which the Mexican troops co-operated, and the compulsory but peaceful return, with the consent of Great Britain, of a band of Cree Indians from Montana to the British possessions, no active operations have been required of the army during the year past.

Changes in methods of administration, the abandonment of unnecessary posts, and consequent concentration of troops, and the exercise of care and vigilance by the various officers charged with the responsibility, in the expenditure of the appropriations, have resulted in reducing to a minimum the cost of maintenance or our military establishment.

During the past year the work of constructing permanent infantry and cavalry posts has been continued at the places heretofore designated. The Secretary of War repeats his recommendation that appropriations for barracks and quarters should more strictly conform to the needs of the service as judged by the department rather than respond to the wishes and importunities of localities. It is imperative that much of the money provided for such construction should now be allotted to the erection of necessary quarters for the garrisons assigned to the coast defenses, where many men will be needed to properly care for and operate modern guns. It is essential, too, that early provision be made to supply the necessary force of artillery to meet the demands of this service.

The entire army has now been equipped with the new magazine arms, and wise policy demands that all available public and private resources should be so employed as to provide within a reasonable time a sufficient number to supply the State militia with these modern weapons and provide an ample reserve for any emergency.

The organized militia numbers 112,879 men. The appropriations for its support by the several States approximate $2,800,000 annually, and $400,000 is contributed by the General Government. Investigation shows these troops to be usually well drilled and inspired with much military interest, but in many instances they are so deficient in proper arms and equipment that a sudden call to active duty would find them inadequately prepared for field service. I therefore recommend that prompt measures be taken to remedy this condition, and that every encouragement be given to this deserving body of unpaid and voluntary citizen soldiers, upon whose assistance we must largely rely in time of trouble.

Sea Coast Defenses.

During the past year rapid progress has been made toward the completion of the scheme adopted for the erection and armament of fortifications along our seacoast, while equal progress has been made in providing the material for submarine defense in connection with these works.

It is peculiarly gratifying at this time to note the great advance that has been made in this important undertaking since the date of my annual message to the Fifty-third Congress at the opening of its second session, in December, 1893. At that time I informed the Congress of the approaching completion of nine 12-inch, twenty 10-inch, and thirty-four 8-inch high-power steel guns, and seventy-five 12-inch rifled mortars.

This total then seemed insignificant when compared with the great work remaining to be done. Yet it was none the less a source of satisfaction to every citizen when he reflected that it represented the first installment of the new ordnance of American design and American manufacture, and demonstrated our ability to supply from our own resources guns of unexcelled power and accuracy.

At that date, however, there were practically no carriages upon which to mount these guns, and only thirty-one emplacements for guns and sixty-four for mortars. Nor were all these emplacements in condition to receive their armament. Only one high-power gun was at that time in position for the defense of the entire coast.

Since that time the number of guns actually completed has been increased to a total of 21 twelve-inch, 56 ten-inch, 61 eight-inch high-power, breech-loading steel guns, 19 rapid-fire guns, and 80 twelve-inch rifled mortars. In addition, there are in process of construction 1 sixteen-inch type gun, 50 twelve-inch, 56 ten-inch, 27 eight-inch high-power guns, and 66 twelve-inch rifled mortars; in all, 428 guns and mortars.

During the same year, immediately preceding the message referred to, the first modern gun carriage had been completed and eleven more were in process of construction. All but one were of the non-disappearing type. These, however, were not such as to secure necessary cover for the artillery gunners against the intense fire of modern machine rapid-fire and high-power guns.

Progress in Modern Gunnery.

The inventive genius of ordnance and civilian experts has been taxed in designing carriages that would obviate this fault, resulting, it is believed, in the solution of this difficult problem. Since 1893 the number of gun carriages constructed or building has been raised to a total of 129, of which 90 are on the disappearing principle, and the number of mortar carriages to 152, while the 95 emplacements which were provided for prior to that time have been increased to 280 built and building.

This improved situation is largely due to the recent generous response of Congress to the recommendations of the War Department.

Thus we shall soon have complete about one-fifth of the comprehensive system, the first step in which was noted in my message to the Congress of Dec. 4, 1893.

When it is understood that a masonry emplacement not only furnishes a platform for the heavy modern high-power gun, but also in every particular serves the purpose and takes the place of the fort of former days, the importance of the work accomplished is better comprehended.

In the hope that the work will be prosecuted with no less vigor in the future, the Secretary of War has submitted an estimate by which, if allowed, there will be provided and either built or building by the end of the next fiscal year such additional guns, mortars, gun carriages, and emplacements as will represent not far from one-third of the total work to be done under the plan adopted for our coast defenses—thus affording a prospect that the entire work will be substantially completed within six years. In less time than that, however, we shall have attained a marked degree of security.

The experience and results of the past year demonstrate that with a continuation of present careful methods the cost of the remaining work will be much less than the original estimate.

We should always keep in mind that of all forms of military preparation coast defense alone is essentially pacific in its nature. While it gives the sense of security due to a consciousness of strength, it is neither the purpose nor the effect of such permanent fortification to involve us in foreign complications, but rather to guarantee us against them. They are not tempting to war, but security against it. Thus they are thoroughly in accord with all the traditions of our National diplomacy.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S WORK.

The Attorney General presents a detailed and interesting statement of the important work done under his supervision during the last fiscal year.

The ownership and management by the Government of penitentiaries for the confinement of those convicted in United States courts of violations of Federal laws, which for many years has been a subject of Executive recommendation, has at last to a slight extent been realized by the utilization of the abandoned military prison at Fort Leavenworth as a United States penitentiary.

This is certainly a movement in the right direction; but it ought to be at once supplemented by the rebuilding or extensive enlargement of this improvised prison, and the construction of at least one more, to be located in the Southern States. The capacity of the Leavenworth Penitentiary is so limited that the expense of its maintenance, calculated at a per capita rate upon the number of prisoners it can accommodate, does not make as economical an exhibit as it would if it were larger and better adapted to prison purposes; but I am thoroughly convinced that economy, humanity, and a proper sense of responsibility and duty toward those whom we punish for violations of Federal law dictate that the Federal Government should have the entire control and management of the penitentiaries where convicted violators are confined.

It appears that since the transfer of the Fort Leavenworth military prison to its new uses, the work previously done by prisoners confined there, and for which expensive machinery has been provided, has been discontinued. This work consisted of the manufacture of articles for army use, now done elsewhere. On all grounds it is exceedingly desirable that the convicts confined in this penitentiary be allowed to resume work of this description.

It is most gratifying to note the satisfactory results that have followed the inauguration of the new system provided for by the act of May 28, 1896, under which certain Federal officials are compensated by salaries instead of fees. The new plan was put in operation on the first day of July, 1896, and already the great economy it enforces, its prevention of abuses, and its tendency to a better enforcement of the laws, are strikingly apparent. Detailed evidence of the usefulness of this long-delayed but now happily accomplished reform will be found clearly set forth in the Attorney General's report.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.

Abuses of Second-Class Rates Help to Swell the Annual Deficit—Reforms Suggested.

Our Post Office Department is in good condition, and the exhibit made of its operations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, if allowance is made for imperfections in the laws applicable to it, is very satisfactory. The total receipts during the year were $82,490,208.40. The total expenditures were $90,626,296.84, exclusive of $1,559,898.27, which was earned by the Pacific Railroad for transportation and credited on their debt to the Government. There was an increase of receipts over the previous year of $5,516,080.21, or 7.1 per cent., and an increase of expenditures of $3,836,124.02, or 4.42 per cent. The deficit was $4,679,956.19 less than that of the preceding year. The chief expenditures of the postal service are regulated by law, and are not in the control of the Postmaster General. All that he can accomplish by the most watchful administration and economy is to enforce prompt and thorough collection and accounting for public moneys, and such minor savings in small expenditures and in letting those contracts, for Post Office supplies and star service, which are not regulated by statute.

An effective co-operation between the Auditor's Office and the Post Office Department, and the making and enforcement of orders by the department requiring immediate notification to their sureties of all delinquencies on the part of Postmasters, and compelling such Postmasters to make more frequent deposits of postal funds, have resulted in a prompter auditing of their accounts and much less default to the Government than heretofore.

The year's report shows large extensions of both star route service and railway mail service, with increased postal facilities. Much higher accuracy in handling mails has also been reached, as appears by the decrease of errors in the Railway Mail Service and the reduction of mail matter returned to the Dead Letter Office.

Abuse of Second-Class Rates.

The deficit for the last year, although much less than that of the last and preceding years, emphasizes the necessity for legislation to correct the growing abuse of second-class rates, to which the deficiency is mainly attributable. The transmission at the rate of 1 cent a pound of serial libraries, advertising sheets, "house organs," (periodicals advertising some particular "house" or institution) sample copies, and the like, ought certainly to be discontinued. A glance at the revenues received for the work done last year will show more plainly than any other statement the gross abuse of the Postal Service and the growing waste of its earnings:

The free matter carried in the mails for the departments, offices, &c., of the Government and for Congress, in pounds, amounted to 94,480,189.

If this is offset against buildings for Post Offices and stations, the rental of which would more than compensate for such free postal service, we have this exhibit:

Weight of mail matter (other than above) transmitted through the mails for the year ending June 30, 1896:

Class.	Weight. Pounds.	Revenue.
1. Domestic and foreign letters and postal cards, &c.	65,337,343	$60,624,464
2. Newspapers and periodicals, 1 cent per pound	348,988,648	2,996,403
3. Books, seeds, &c., 8 cents per pound	78,701,148	10,324,069
4. Parcels, &c., 16 cents per pound	19,950,187	3,129,321
Total	512,977,326	77,044,257

The remainder of our postal revenue, amounting to something more than $5,000,000, was derived from box rents, registry fees, money-order business, and other similar items.

The entire expenditures of the department, including pay for transportation credited to the Pacific railroads, was $92,186,195.11, which may be considered as the cost of receiving, carrying, and delivering the above mail matter. It thus appears that, though the second-class matter constituted more than two-thirds of the total that was carried, the revenue derived from it was less than one-thirtieth of the total expense. Thus:

turreted monitors Miantonomoh and Monterey. Since that date, of vessels theretofore authorized, there have been placed in their first commission three first-class and two second-class battleships, two armored cruisers, one harbor-defense ram, and five double-turreted monitors, including the Maine and the Puritan, just completed. Eight new unarmored cruisers and two new gunboats have also been commissioned. The Iowa, another battleship, will be completed about March 1, and at least four more gunboats will be ready for sea in the early Spring.

Ships Equal to the Best.

It is gratifying to state that our ships and their outfits are believed to be equal to the best that can be manufactured elsewhere, and that such notable reductions have been made in their cost as to justify the statement that quite a number of vessels are now being constructed at rates as low as those that prevail in European shipyards.

Our manufacturing facilities are at this time ample for all possible naval contingencies. Three of our Government navy yards, those at Mare Island, Cal.; Norfolk, Va., and Brooklyn, N. Y., are equipped for shipbuilding, our ordnance plant in Washington is equal to any in the world, and at the torpedo station we are successfully making the highest grades of smokeless powder. Three first-class private shipyards, at Newport News, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, are building battleships; eleven contractors, situated in the States of Maine, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and the State of Washington, are constructing gunboats or torpedo boats; two plants are manufacturing large quantities of first-class armor, and American factories are producing automobile torpedoes, powder, projectiles, rapid-fire guns, and everything else necessary for the complete outfit of naval vessels.

There have been authorized by Congress since March, 1893, five battleships, six light-draft gunboats, sixteen torpedo boats, and one submarine torpedo boat. Contracts for the building of all of them have been let. The Secretary expresses the opinion that we have for the present a sufficient supply of cruisers and gunboats, and that hereafter the construction of battleships and torpedo boats will supply our needs.

Much attention has been given to the methods of carrying on departmental business. Important modifications in the regulations have been made, tending to unify the control of shipbuilding, as far as may be, under the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and also to improve the mode of purchasing supplies for the navy by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. The establishment, under recent acts of Congress, of a supply fund, with which to purchase these supplies in large quantities, and other modifications of methods, have tended materially to their cheapening and better quality.

Benefits of the War College.

The War College has developed into an institution which it is believed will be of great value to the navy, in teaching the science of war, as well as in stimulating professional zeal in the navy; and it will be especially useful in the devising of plans for the utilization, in case of necessity, of all the naval resources of the United States.

The Secretary has persistently adhered to the plan be found in operation for securing labor at navy yards, through boards of labor employment, and has done much to make it more complete and efficient. The naval officers who are familiar with this system and its operation express the decided opinion that its results have been to vastly improve the character of the work done at our yards and greatly reduce its cost.

Discipline among the officers and men of the navy has been maintained to a high standard, and the percentage of American citizens enlisted has been very much increased.

The Secretary is considering, and will formulate during the coming Winter, a plan for laying up ships in reserve, thereby largely reducing the cost of maintaining our vessels afloat. This plan contemplates that battleships, torpedo boats, and such of the cruisers as are not needed for active service at sea shall be kept in reserve, with skeleton crews on board to keep them in condition, cruising only enough to insure the efficiency of the ships and their crews in time of activity.

The economy to result from this system is too obvious to need comment.

The Naval Militia, which was authorized a few years ago as an experiment, has now developed into a body of enterprising young men, active and energetic in the discharge of their duties and promising great usefulness. This establishment has nearly the same relation to our navy as the National Guard in the different States bears to our army; and it constitutes a source of supply, for our naval forces, the importance of which is immediately apparent.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The President Favors an Indian Commission—Pension Abuses Undermine Good Citizenship.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior presents a comprehensive and interesting exhibit of the numerous and important affairs committed to his supervision. It is impossible in this communication to do more than briefly refer to a few of the subjects concerning which the Secretary gives full and instructive information.

The money appropriated on account of this department and for its disbursement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, amounted to more than $157,000,000, or a greater sum than was appropriated for the entire maintenance of the Government for the two fiscal years ended June 30, 1861.

Our public lands, originally amounting to 1,840,000,000 acres, have been so reduced that only about 600,000,000 acres still remain in Government control, excluding Alaska. The balance, being by far the most valuable portion, has been given away to settlers, to new States, and to railroads, or sold at a comparatively nominal sum. The patenting of land in execution of railroad grants has progressed rapidly during the year, and since the 4th day of March, 1893, about 25,000,000 acres have thus been conveyed to these corporations.

I agree with the Secretary that the remainder of our public lands should be more carefully dealt with, and their alienation guarded by better economy and greater prudence.

The commission appointed from the membership of the National Academy of Sciences, provided for by an act of Congress, to formulate plans for a National forestry system, will, it is hoped, soon be prepared to present the result of thorough and intelligent examination of this important subject.

The total Indian population of the United States is 177,235, according to a census made in 1895, exclusive of those within the State of New York and those comprising the Five Civilized Tribes. Of this number there are approximately 28,000 children of school age. During the year 23,393 of these were enrolled in schools. The progress which has attended recent efforts to extend Indian school facilities, and the anticipation of continued liberal appropriations to that end, cannot fail to afford the utmost satisfaction to those who believe that the education of Indian children is a prime factor in the accomplishment of Indian civilizaton.

Marked Improvement of Indians.

It may be said in general terms that in every particular, the improvement of the Indians under Government care has been most marked and encouraging.

The Secretary, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the agents having charge of Indians to whom allotments have been made, strongly urge the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of liquor to allottees who have taken their lands in severalty. I earnestly join in this recommendation, and venture to express the hope that the Indian may be speedily protected against this greatest of all obstacles to his well-being and advancement.

The condition of affairs among the Five Civilized Tribes, who occupy large tracts of land in the Indian Territory, and who have governments of their own, has assumed such an aspect as to render it almost indispensable that there should be an entire change in the relations of these Indians to the General Government. This seems to be necessary in furtherance of their own interests, as well as for the protection of non-Indian residents in their territory. A commission, organized and empowered under several recent laws, is now negotiating with these Indians for the relinquishment of their courts and the division of their common lands in severalty, and are aiding in the settlement of the troublesome question of tribal membership. The reception of their first proffers of negotiation was not encouraging; but through patience and such conduct on their part as demonstrated that their intentions were friendly and in the interest of the tribes, the prospect of success has become more promising. The effort should be to save those Indians from the consequences of their own mistakes and improvidence, and to secure to the real Indian his rights as against intruders and professed friends who profit by his retrogression. A change is also needed to protect life and property through the operation of courts conducted according to strict justice and strong enough to enforce their mandates.

As a sincere friend of the Indian I am exceedingly anxious that these reforms should be accomplished with the consent and aid of the tribes, and that no necessity may be presented for radical or drastic legislation. I hope, therefore, that the commission now conducting negotiations will soon be able to report that progress has been made toward a friendly adjustment of existing difficulties.

It appears that a very valuable deposit of gilsonite or asphaltum has been found on the reservation in Utah occupied by the Uncompahgre Ute Indians. Every consideration of care for the public interest and every sensible business reason dictate such management or disposal of this important source of public revenue as will except it from the general rules and incidents attending the ordinary disposition of public lands, and secure to the Government a fair share at least of its advantages in place of its transfer for a nominal sum to interested individuals.

Favors an Indian Commission.

I indorse the recommendation made by the present Secretary of the Interior, as well as his predecessor, that a permanent commission, consisting of three members, one of whom shall be an army officer, be created to perform the duties now devolving upon the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The management of the bureau involves such numerous and diverse details, and the advantages of an uninterrupted policy are so apparent, that I hope the change suggested will meet the approval of the Congress.

The Enormous Pension Roll.

The diminution of our enormous pension roll and the decrease of pension expenditure, which have been so often confidently foretold, still fail in material realization. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, was 970,678. This is the largest number ever reported. The amount paid exclusively for pensions during the year was $138,214,761.94, a slight decrease from that of the preceding year, while the total expenditures on account of pensions, including the cost of maintaining the department and expenses attending pension distribution, amounted to $142,206,550.59, or within a very small fraction of one-third of the entire expense of supporting the Government during the same year. The number of new pension certificates issued was 90,040. Of these, 40,374 represent original allowances of claims and 15,878 increases of existing pensions.

The number of persons receiving pensions from the United States, but residing in foreign countries at the close of the last fiscal year was 3,781, and the amount paid to them during the year was $582,735.38.

The sum appropriated for the payment of pensions for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, is $140,000,000, and for the succeeding year it is estimated that the same amount will be necessary.

The Commissioner of Pensions reports that during the last fiscal year 339 indictments were found against violators of the pension laws. Upon these indictments 167 convictions resulted.

In my opinion, based upon such statements of pensions and much other information and observation, the abuses which have been allowed to creep into our pension system have done incalculable harm in demoralizing our people and undermining good citizenship. I have endeavored within my sphere of official duty to protect pensions and make it what it should be, a roll of honor, containing the names of those disabled in their country's service and worthy of their country's affectionate remembrance. When I have seen those who pose as the soldiers' friends, active and alert in urging greater laxity and more reckless pension expenditure, while making selfish schemes, I have deprecated the approach of a situation when necessary retrenchment and enforced economy may lead to an attack upon pensions abuses; so determined as to overlook the discrimination due to those who, worthy of a Nation's care, ought to live and die under the protection of a Nation's gratitude.

Obligations of Pacific Railroads.

The Secretary calls attention to the public interests involved in an adjustment of the obligations of the Pacific railroads to the Government. I deem it to be an important duty to especially present this subject to the consideration of the Congress.

On Jan. 1, 1897, with the amount already matured, more than $13,000,000 of the principal of the subsidy bonds issued by the United States in aid of the construction of the Union Pacific Railway, including its Kansas line, and more than $6,000,000 of like bonds, issued in aid of the Central Pacific Railroad, including those issued to the Western Pacific Railroad Company, will have fallen due and been paid or must on that day be paid by the Government. Without any reference to the application of the sinking fund now in the Treasury, this will create such a default on the part of these companies that the Government as will give the right to at once institute proceedings to foreclose its mortgage lien. In addition to this indebtedness, which will be due Jan. 1, 1897, there will mature between that date and Jan. 1, 1899, the remaining principal of such subsidy bonds, which must also be met by the Government. These amount to more than $20,000,000 on account of the Union Pacific lines, and exceed $21,000,000 on account of the Central Pacific lines.

The situation of these roads and the condition of their indebtedness to the Government have been fully set forth in the reports of Pacific Railroad committees to the present and prior Congresses; and as early as 1887 they were thoroughly examined by a special commission appointed pursuant to an act of Congress. The considerations requiring an adjustment of the Government's relations to the companies have been clearly presented, and the conclusion reached with practical uniformity, that if these relations are not terminated they should be revised upon a basis securing their safe continuance.

Under Section 4 of the act of Congress, passed March 3, 1887, the President is charged with the duty, in the event that any mortgage or other incumbrance paramount to the interest of the United States in the property of the Pacific railroads shall exist, to which the lawfully liable to be enforced, to direct the action of the Departments of Treasury and of Justice in the protection of the interests of the United States by redemption or through judicial proceedings, including foreclosures of the Government liens.

In view of the fact that the Congress has for a number of years almost constantly had under consideration various plans for dealing with the conditions existing between these roads and the Government, I have thus far felt justified in withholding action under the statute above mentioned.

In the case of the Union Pacific Company, however, the situation has become especially and immediately urgent. Proceedings have been instituted to foreclose a first mortgage upon those aided parts of the main lines upon which the Government holds a second and subordinate mortgage lien. In consequence of those proceedings and increasing complications, added to the default occurring on the 1st day of January, 1897, a condition will be presented at that date, so far as this company is concerned, that must emphasize the mandate of the act of 1887 and give to the Executive duty under its provisions a more imperative aspect. Therefore, unless Congress shall otherwise direct, or shall have previously determined upon a different solution of the problem, there will hardly appear to exist any reason for delaying beyond the date of the default above mentioned such Executive action as will promise to subserve the public interests and save the Government from the loss threatened by further inaction.

AGRICULTURE.

Gratuitous Distribution of Seeds by This Department Ought to Be Discontinued.

The Department of Agriculture is so intimately related to the welfare of our people and the prosperity of our Nation that it should constantly receive the care and encouragement of our Government. From small beginnings it has grown to be the centre of agricultural intelligence and the source of aid and encouragement to agricultural efforts. Large sums of money are annually appropriated for the maintenance of this department, and it must be confessed that the legislation relating to it has not always been directly in the interest of practical farming or properly guarded against waste and extravagance. So far, however, as public money has been appropriated fairly and sensibly to help those who actually till the soil, no expenditure has been more profitably made or more generally approved by the people.

Under the present management of the department, its usefulness has been enhanced in every direction, and at the same time strict economy has been enforced to the utmost extent permitted by Congressional action. From the report of the Secretary it appears that through careful and prudent financial management he has annually saved a large sum from his appropriations, aggregating during his incumbency and up to the close of the present fiscal year nearly one-fifth of the entire amount appropriated. These results have been accomplished by a conscientious study of the real needs of the farmer and such a regard for economy as the genuine farmer ought to appreciate, supplemented by a rigid adherence to civil service methods in a department which should be conducted in the interest of agriculture instead of partisan politics.

The Secretary reports that the value of our exports of farm products during the last fiscal year amounted to $570,000,000, an increase of $17,000,000 over those of the year immediately preceding. This statement is not the less welcome because of the fact that, notwithstanding such increase, the proportion of exported agricultural products to our total exports of all descriptions fell off during the year. The benefits of an increase in agricultural exports being assured, the decrease in its proportion to our total exports is the more gratifying when we consider that it is owing to the fact that such total exports for the year increased more than $75,000,000.

The large and increasing exportation of our agricultural products suggests the great usefulness of the organization lately established in the department for the purpose of giving to those engaged in farming pursuits reliable information concerning the condition, needs, and advantages of different foreign markets. Inasmuch as the success of the farmer depends upon the advantageous sale of his products, and inasmuch as foreign markets must largely be the destination of such products, it is quite apparent that a knowledge of the conditions and wants that affect those markets, ought to result in sowing more intelligently and reaping with a better promise of profit. Such information points out the way to a prudent foresight in the selection and cultivation of crops and to a release from the bondage of unreasoning monotony of production, a glutted and depressed market, and constantly recurring unprofitable toil.

In my opinion the gratuitous distribution of seeds by the department as at present conducted ought to be discontinued. No one can read the statement of the Secretary on this subject and doubt the extravagance and questionable results of this practice. The professed friends of the farmer, and certainly the farmers themselves, are naturally expected to be willing to rid a department devoted to the promotion of farming interests of a feature which tends so much to its discredit.

Weather Bureau Usefulness.

The Weather Bureau, now attached to the Department of Agriculture, has continued to extend its sphere of usefulness, and by an uninterrupted improvement in the accuracy of its forecasts has greatly increased its efficiency as an aid and protection to all whose occupations are related to weather conditions.

Omitting further reference to the operations of the department, I commend the Secretary's report and the suggestions it contains to the careful consideration of the Congress.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It Has a Permanent Place Among the Agencies Designed to Cleanse Politics.

The progress made in civil service reform furnishes a cause for the utmost congratulation. It has survived the doubts of its friends as well as the rancor of its enemies and has gained a permanent place among the agencies destined to cleanse our politics and to improve, economize, and elevate the public service.

There are now in the competitive classified service upward of 84,000 places. More than half of these have been included from time to time since March 4, 1893. A most radical and sweeping extension was made by Executive order dated the 6th day of May, 1896, and if fourth-class Postmasterships are not included in the statement it may be said that practically all positions contemplated by the civil service law are now classified. Abundant reasons exist for including these Postmasterships, based upon economy, improved service, and the peace and quiet of neighborhoods. If, however, obstacles prevent such action at present, I earnestly hope that Congress will, without increasing Post Office appropriations, so adjust them as to permit in proper cases a consolidation of these Post Offices, to the end that through this process the result desired may to a limited extent be accomplished.

The civil service rules, as amended during the last year, provide for a sensible and uniform method of promotion, basing eligibility to better positions upon demonstrated efficiency and faithfulness. The absence of fixed rules on this subject has been an infirmity in the system more and more apparent as its other benefits have been better appreciated.

Th advantages of civil service methods in their business aspects are too well understood to require argument. Their application has become a necessity to the executive work of the Government. But those who gain positions through the operation of these methods should be made to understand that the non-partisan scheme through which they receive their appointments demands from them, by way of reciprocity, non-partisan and faithful performance of duty under every Administration, and cheerful fidelity to every chief. While they should be encouraged to decently exercise their rights of citizenship and to support through their suffrages the political beliefs they honestly profess, the noisy, pestilent, and partisan employe, who loves political turmoil and contention, or who renders lax and grudging service to an Administration not representing his political views, should be promptly and fearlessly dealt with in such a way as to furnish a warning to others who may be likewise disposed.

The annual report of the Commissioners will be duly transmitted, and I commend the important matter they have in charge to the careful consideration of the Congress.

Inter-State Commerce.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has during the last year supplied abundant evidence of its usefulness and the importance of the work committed to its charge.

Public transportation is a universal necessity, and the question of just and reasonable charges therefor has become of vital importance not only to shippers and carriers, but also to the vast multitude of producers and consumers. The justice and equity of the principles embodied in the existing law passed for the purpose of regulating these charges are everywhere conceded, and there appears to be no question that the policy thus entered upon has a permanent place in our legislation.

As the present statute when enacted was, in the nature of the case, more or less tentative and experimental, it was hardly expected to supply a complete and adequate system. While its wholesome effects are manifest and have amply justified its enactment, it is evident that all desired reforms in transportation methods have not been fully accomplished. In view of the judicial interpretation which some provisions of this statute have received and the defects disclosed by the efforts made for its enforcement, its revision and amendment appear to be essential to the end that it may more effectually reach the evils designed to be corrected. I hope the recommendations of the commission upon this subject will be promptly and favorably considered by the Congress.

TARIFF AND FINANCE.

The Present Law Will in Due Time Yield a Sufficient Revenue—Gold Demand Treasury Notes Should Be Retired.

I desire to recur to the statements elsewhere made concerning the Government's receipts and expenditures for the purpose of venturing upon some suggestions touching our present tariff law and its operation.

This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures.

The only entire fiscal year during which this law has been inforced ended on the 30th day of June, 1896. In that year our imports increased over those of the previous year more than $6,500,000, while the value of the domestic products we exported, and which found markets abroad, was nearly $70,000,000 more than during the preceding year.

Those who insist that the cost to our people of articles coming to them from abroad for their needful use should only be increased through tariff charges to an extent necessary to meet the expenses of the Government, as well as those who claim that tariff charges may be laid upon such articles beyond the necessities of Government revenue, and with the additional purpose of so increasing their price in our markets as to give American manufacturers and producers better and more profitable opportunities must agree that our tariff laws are only primarily justified as sources of revenue to enable the Government to meet the necessary expenses of its maintenance. Considered as to its sufficiency in this aspect, the present law can by no means fall under just condemnation. During the only complete fiscal year of its operation it has yielded nearly $8,000,000 more revenue than was received from tariff duties in the preceding year. There was, nevertheless, a deficit between our receipts and expenditures of a little more than $25,000,000. This, however, was not unexpected.

The situation was such in December last, seven months before the close of the fiscal year, that the Secretary of the Treasury foretold a deficiency of $17,000,000. The great and increasing apprehension and timidity in business circles, and the depression in all activities intervening since that time, resulting from causes perfectly well understood and entirely disconnected with our tariff law or its operation, seriously checked the imports we would have otherwise received, and readily account for the difference between this estimate of the Secretary and the actual deficiency, as well as for a continued deficit. Indeed, it must be confessed that we could hardly have had a more unfavorable period than the last two years for the collection of tariff revenue. We cannot reasonably hope that our recuperation from this business depression will be sudden, but it has already set in with a promise of acceleration and continuance.

I believe our present tariff law, if allowed a fair opportunity, will in the near future yield a revenue which, with reasonably economical expenditures, will overcome all deficiencies. In the meantime no deficit that has occurred, or may occur, need excite or disturb us. To meet any such deficit we have in the Treasury, in addition to a gold reserve of $100,000,000, a surplus of more than $128,000,000 applicable to the payment of the expenses of the Government, and which must, unless expended for that purpose, remain a useless hoard, or, if not extravagantly wasted, must in any event be perverted from the purpose of its exaction from our people. The payment, therefore, of any deficiency in the revenue from this fund is nothing more than its proper and legitimate use. The Government thus applying a surplus fortunately in its Treasury to the payment of expenses not met by its current revenues, is not at all to be likened to a man living beyond his income, and thus incurring debt or encroaching on his principal.

The Surplus Should Be Used.

It is not one of the functions of our Government to accumulate and make additions to a fund not needed for immediate expenditure. With individuals it is the chief object of struggle and effort. The application of an accumulated fund by the Government to the payment of its running expenses is a duty. An individual living beyond his income and embarrassing himself with debt, or drawing upon his accumulated fund of principal, is either unfortunate or improvident. The distinction is between a government charged with the duty of expending for the benefit of the people and for proper purposes all the money it receives from any source, and the individual who is expected to manifest a natural desire to avoid debt or to accumulate as much as possible and to live within the income derived from such accumulations, to the end that they may be increased or at least remain unimpaired for the future use and enjoyment of himself or the objects of his love and affection who may survive him.

It is immeasurably better to appropriate our surplus to the payment of justifiable expenses than to allow it to become an invitation to reckless appropriations and extravagant expenditures.

I suppose it will not be denied that under the present law our people obtain the necessaries of a comfortable existence at a cheaper rate than formerly. This is a matter of supreme importance, since it is the palpable duty of every just government to make the burdens of taxation as light as possible. The people should not be required to relinquish this privilege of cheaper living except under the stress of their Government's necessity made plainly manifest.

Financial Weakness and Vices.

This reference to the condition and prospects of our revenues naturally suggests an allusion to the weakness and vices of our financial methods. They have been frequently pressed upon the attention of Congress in previous Executive communications and the inevitable danger of their continued toleration pointed out. Without now repeating these details, I can not refrain from again earnestly presenting the necessity of the prompt reform of a system opposed to every rule of sound finance and shown by experience to be fraught with the gravest peril and perplexity. The terrible civil war which shook the foundations of our Government more than thirty years ago brought in its train the destruction of property, the wasting of our country's substance, and the estrangement of brethren. These are now past and forgotten. Even the distressing loss of life to conflicts entitled is buried in sacred memory, which fosters patriotic sentiment and keeps alive a tender regard for those who nobly died. And yet there remains with us to-day, in full strength and activity, as an incident of that tremendous struggle, a feature of its financial necessities, not only unsuited to our present circumstances, but manifestly a disturbing menace to business security and an ever-present agent of monetary distress.

Because we may be enjoying a temporary relief from its depressing influence this should not lull us into a false security nor lead us to forget the suddenness of past visitations.

Should Retire All Demand Notes.

I am more convinced than ever that we can have no assured financial peace and safety until the Government currency obligations upon which gold may be demanded from the Treasury are withdrawn from circulation canceled. This might be done, as has been heretofore recommended, by their exchange for long-term bonds bearing a low rate of interest or by their redemption with the proceeds of such bonds. Even if only the United States notes known as greenbacks were thus retired, it is probable that the Treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the act of July 14, 1890, now paid in gold when demanded, would not create much disturbance, as they might, from time to time, when received in the Treasury by redemption in gold or otherwise, be gradually and prudently replaced by silver coin.

This plan of issuing bonds for the purpose of redemption certainly appears to be the most effective and direct path to the needed reform. In default of this, however, it would be a step in the right direction if currency obligations redeemable in gold, whenever so redeemed, should be canceled instead of being reissued. This operation would be a slow remedy, but it would improve present conditions.

National banks should redeem their own notes. They should be allowed to issue circulation to the par value of bonds deposited as security for its redemption, and the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent.

In considering projects for the retirement of United States notes and Treasury notes issued under the law of 1890, I am of the opinion that we have placed too much stress upon the danger of contracting the currency, and have calculated too little upon the gold that would be added to our circulation if invited by better and safer financial methods. It is not so much a contraction of our currency that should be avoided as its unequal distribution.

This might be obviated, and any fear of harmful contraction at the same time removed, by allowing the organization of smaller banks and in less populous communities than are now permitted, and also authorizing existing banks to establish branches in small communities under proper restrictions.

The entire case may be presented by the statement that the day of sensible and sound financial methods will not dawn upon us until our Government abandons the banking business and the accumulation of funds, and confines its monetary operations to the receipt of the money contributed by the people for its support, and to the expenditure of such money for the people's benefit.

Our business interests and all good citizens long for rest from feverish agitation, and the inauguration by the Government of a reformed financial policy which will encourage enterprise and make certain the rewards of labor and industry.

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

Their Power for Mischief Should Be Curbed by Careful Legislative Action.

Another topic in which our people rightfully take a deep interest may be here briefly considered. I refer to the existence of trusts and other huge aggregations of capital, the object of which is to secure the monopoly of some particular branch of trade, industry, or commerce and to stifle wholesome competition. When these are defended it is usually on the ground that though they increase profits they also reduce prices, and thus may benefit the public. It must be remembered, however, that a reduction of prices to the people is not one of the real objects of these organizations, nor is their tendency necessarily in that direction. If it occurs in a particular case, it is only because it accords with the purposes or interests of those managing the scheme.

Such occasional results fall far short of compensating the palpable evils charged to the account of trusts and monopolies. Their tendency is to crush out individual independence and to hinder or prevent the free use of human faculties and the full development of human character. Through them the farmer, the artisan, and the small trader is in danger of dislodgment from the proud position of being his own master, watchful of all that touches his country's prosperity. In which he has an individual lot, and interested in all that affects the advantages of business of which he is a factor, to be relegated to the level of a mere appurtenance to a great machine, with little free will, with no duty but that of passive obedience, and with little hope or opportunity of rising in the scale of responsible and helpful citizenship.

To the instinctive belief that such is the inevitable trend of trusts and monopolies is due the widespread and deep-seated popular aversion in which they are held and the not unreasonable insistence that, whatever may be their incidental economic advantages, their general effect upon personal character, prospects, and usefulness can not be otherwise than injurious.

Though Congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective, not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the insufficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done. The fact must be recognized, however, that all Federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles, and also because of the complex character of our Governmental system, which, while making the Federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and bounds which cannot be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through Federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between States or between the United States and foreign countries.

It does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that Federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case, there can be no doubt of the power of the several States to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise such power.

AN APPEAL FOR ECONOMY.

In concluding this communication, its last words shall be an appeal to the Congress for the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the money it holds in trust for the people. The way to perplexing extravagance is easy, but a return to frugality is difficult. When, however, it is considered that those who bear the burdens of taxation have no guarantee of honest care save in the fidelity of their public servants, the duty of all possible retrenchment is plainly manifest.

When our differences are forgotten, and our contests of political opinion are no longer remembered, nothing in the retrospect of our public service will be as fortunate and comforting as the recollection of official duty well performed and the memory of a constant devotion to the interests of our confiding fellow-countrymen.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion,
Dec. 7, 1896.

A NEW WAY TO PRINT OLD NEWS

How to Get by Cable Exclusive Information That Had Been Published Three Weeks.

From THE NEW YORK TIMES, Dec. 1.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish what it claims to be a complete summary of the agreement regarding the Venezuelan question. There are four heads. Under the first the appointment of an arbitration tribunal to determine the boundary is provided for.

Under the second head provision is made for the appointment of a tribunal of five members, two to be nominated by the Supreme Court of the United States, two by the Supreme Court of Great Britain, while the fifth member is to be a jurist selected by the other members.

In the event of these four members failing to agree upon the selection of the fifth member, King Oscar of Sweden and Norway will select him. The fifth member will be President of the tribunal, and he may be a Judge of either the Supreme Court of the United States or the similar court of Great Britain.

Under the third head the tribunal is directed to examine all the facts necessary to decide the controversy regarding the territory known to belong to the United Netherlands and the Kingdom of Spain, when Great Britain acquired Guiana.

Under the fourth head it is provided that the arbitrators shall ascertain all the facts necessary to arrive at a proper decision. They must be governed in their findings by three short rules, the most important of which provides a prescription of fifty years. The arbitrators may give effect to the rights of settlers. In establishing the facts the ordinary rules of law shall prevail.

The agreement is dated Nov. 12, 1896, and is signed by Secretary of State Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States.

From THE NEW YORK TIMES, Dec. 2.

The London Chronicle publishes the rules which it says will govern the arbitrators under the treaty between England and Venezuela, according to the agreement arranged between negotiators upon behalf of England and the United States. The agreement was in THE TIMES of Nov. 14. These are the supplementary rules:

1. Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district, as well as actual settlement there, sufficient to constitute adverse holding or to make title by prescription.

2. The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights and claims resting on any other ground whatever, valid according to international law, and on any principles of international law which the arbitrators may deem to be applicable to the case, and which are not in contravention of the foregoing rules.

3. In determining the boundary line, if the territory of one party be found by the tribunal to have been in occupation of the citizens or subjects of the other party, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law, and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the tribunal, require.

From The New York Journal, Dec. 6

By Special Cable Dispatch from London.

1. An arbitral tribunal shall be immediately appointed to determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela.

2. The tribunal shall consist of two members nominated by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and two members nominated by the Judges of the British High Court of Justice—and a fifth selected by the four persons so nominated, or in the event of their failure to agree within three months from the time of their nomination, selected by the King of Sweden. The person so selected shall be the President of the tribunal. The persons nominated by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and the British High Court of Justice, respectively, may be Judges of either of said

3. The tribunal shall investigate and ascertain the extent of the territories belonging to, or that might be lawfully claimed by, the United Netherlands or by the Kingdom of Spain, respectively, at the time of the acquisition by Great Britain of the colony of British Guiana, and shall determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela.

4. In deciding the matter submitted, the arbitrators shall ascertain all facts which they deem necessary to a decision of the controversy, and shall be governed by the following rules, which are agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to be applicable to the case.

From The New York Journal, Dec. 6.

By Special Cable Dispatch from London.

The rules are as follows:

1. Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district as well as actual settlement thereof sufficient to constitute adverse holding or to make title by prescription.

2. The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights and claims resting upon any other ground whatever, valid according to existing international law and on any principle of international law which the arbitrators may deem to be applicable to the case and are not in contravention to the foregoing rules.

3. In determining the boundary, line, if the territory of one party be found by the tribunal to have been in the occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the tribunal, require.

SECRETARY OLNEY'S REPORT

VENEZUELAN AND CUBAN QUESTIONS CHIEF TOPICS.

General Arbitration with Great Britain Foreshadowed—American Interests at Stake in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The report of the Secretary of State, to which President Cleveland referred in his message to Congress, states that "the relations of the United States with foreign powers continue upon that footing of harmony and friendliness which has been their fortunate characteristic for so many years." The report summarizes the more important questions which have occupied the attention of the department during the current year.

THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

General Arbitration Foreshadowed as the Outcome of the Discussion.

Of the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela it says: "The long-protracted dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela in regard to the boundary between the latter republic and British Guiana has, for a number of years past, attracted the earnest attention of this Government and enlisted its often renewed friendly offices to bring about an adjustment of the question in the best interests of right and justice, as determinable by the historical record and the actual facts. The extended discussion of the subject culminated in July of last year, in an elaborate presentation to the British Government of the views of the United States touching the opportuneness and necessity of a final disposition of the points at issue by the pacific resort of an equitable arbitration.

"The entire correspondence having been laid before Congress by the President with his message of Dec. 17, 1895, that body provided for the appointment of a commission of eminent jurists to examine and report touching the ascertainable facts of the controversy, with a view to enable this Government to determine the further course in the matter. That commission has pursued its labors unremittingly during the present year, its researches being greatly aided by the elaborate statements placed at its disposal by both the interested Governments, together with a mass of documentary evidence furnished from the archives of the European countries that shared in the early discoveries and settlement of South America.

Amicable Counsels Prevail.

"Pending this arduous investigation, however, the Governments of the United States and Great Britain have omitted no endeavor to reach a friendly understanding upon the main issue of principle through diplomatic negotiation, and it is most gratifying to announce that amicable counsels have prevailed to induce a satisfactory result, whereby the boundary question and its associated phases have been at last eliminated as between this country and England. A complete accord has been reached between them, by which the substantial terms of a treaty of arbitration to be concluded by Great Britain and Venezuela have been agreed upon, the provisions of which embrace a full arbitration of the whole controversy upon bases alike just and honorable to both the contestants. It only remains for the two parties directly concerned to complete this equitable arrangement by signing the formal treaty, and no doubt is entertained that Venezuela, which has so earnestly sought the friendly assistance of the United States toward the settlement of the vexatious contention, and which has so unreservedly confided its interests to the impartial judgment of this Government, will assent to the formal adjustment thus attained, thus forever ending a dispute involving far-reaching consequences to the peace and welfare of the Western Continent.

General Arbitration Probable.

"Coincidentally with the consideration of the Venezuelan boundary question, the two Governments have continued negotiations for a general convention, in the line of the recommendations of the British House of Commons, to which previous messages of the President have adverted, that all differences hereafter arising between the two countries and not amenable to ordinary diplomatic treatment should be referred to arbitration. The United States and Great Britain, having given repeated proofs of their acquiescence in the great principle involved, not only by treaties between themselves but severally by concluding like adjustments with other powers for the adjudication of disputes resting on law and fact, the subject was naturally approached in a benevolent spirit of agreement, and the negotiations have so satisfactorily progressed as to foreshadow a practical agreement at an early date upon the text of a convention to the desired end."

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

Features of the Revolution from a Diplomatic Standpoint.

Under the head of Spain, the Secretary, in his accompanying report, which is indorsed by the President, speaks of the Cuban situation as follows:

"The situation in the Island of Cuba has largely engrossed the attention of the Department of State during the past year. Its efforts to obtain trustworthy information and to insure due protection to citizens of the United States and their property and interests within the theatre of disturbance, have been ably seconded by the Consular representatives in that island.

"As regards the character and scope of the hostile operations which now affect the greater part of Cuba, the reports of our Consuls are properly confidential, and, while precise as to the several districts touching which reports have been received, the nature and sources of the information obtained are such as to make detailed publication impracticable, so that the department is not in a position to do more at present than state its general deductions as to the position of the contending parties.

"Confined in the outset, as in the ten years' insurrection which began at Yara, in October, 1868, to the eastern portion of the island, where the topography and absence of settled centres especially favored the desultory warfare apparently normal to this class of contests, the present insurrection very early took proportions beyond those of its predecessor and therewith assumed an aggressive phase, invading the populous central and western districts. Passing defensive lines or trochas, traversing the island from north to south, formidable bodies of the revolutionary forces early in the year established themselves in the rich sugar-planting districts of Santa Clara, Cienfuegos, and Matanzas, made hostile forays almost in sight of Havana itself, and, advancing westward, effected a lodgment in the fertile tobacco fields of Pinar del Rio, which has so far resisted all efforts of the Spanish forces to overcome.

Extent of the Revolution.

"No prominent seaport has been attacked by the insurgents or even menaced beyond occasional raids upon the outskirts. A large part of the 2,200 miles of the irregular coastline of Cuba, comprising the comparatively unsettled stretches of its western extremity and the inhospitable mountain shores of its eastern part, is practically in the hands of the revolutionists. The character of these shores, filled to the westward with shallow indentations inaccessible to any but light vessels of small tonnage, and to the eastward with rocky nooks dangerous to approach by night and affording insecure anchorage for larger craft, lends itself peculiarly to the guerrilla warfare of the interior, so that the insurgents, being relieved of the need of maintaining and garrisoning points upon the coast, are effectively able to utilize a considerable part of it as occasion offers to communicate with the outside world and to receive clandestine supplies of men, arms, and ammunition. The situation in that quarter, as regards the

forance of facts or for other plausible reasons.

Effect Upon American Interests.

"Its effect upon the personal security of our citizens in Cuba is not the only alarming feature of the reign of arbitrary anarchy in that island. Its influence upon the fortunes of those who have invested their capital and enterprise there, on the assumed assurance of respect for law and treaty rights, is no less in point. In the nature of things, and having regard to the normal productions and trade of the island, most of these ventures have been made in the sugar and tobacco growing and stock-raising districts now given over to civil war. Exact statistics of the amount of such investments are not readily attainable, but an approximate statement shows that American interests in actual property in the district of Cienfuegos reach some $12,000,000; in the Province of Matanzas, some $9,000,000; in Sagua, for estates and crops alone, not less than $9,229,000, while in Santiago the investments in mining operations probably exceed $15,000,000. For Pinar del Rio, Santa Clara, and other interior districts tabulated statements are wanting, and so also with regard to commercial and manufacturing establishments, railway enterprises, and the like. A gross estimate of $50,000,000 would be more likely to fall under than over the mark. A large proportion of these investments is now exposed to the exceptional vicissitudes of the war. Estates have been desolated and crops destroyed by the insurgents and Spaniards alike. Upon those not actually ravaged, operations have been compulsorily suspended, owing to the warnings served by the revolutionists or the withdrawal of protection by the Spanish authorities, often accompanied by a similar prohibition against continuing work thereon or by forbidding communication and residence, thus entailing enforced abandonment of the premises. Provisions and stock have been seized by either force for military use without compensation. Dwellings have been pillaged.

"In short, the cessation of all remunerative production accompanies actual or probable loss of the invested capital. Numerous claims on these several accounts have been filed, but in many instances the sufferers are known to abstain from formal claim or complaint for prudential reasons, lest worse should befall them at the hands of the insurgents and the Spaniards in turn, accordingly as either may gain temporary control of their property. A partial estimate of material claims and injuries of this class already aggregates a trifle under $19,000,000.

Capital Not Alone Involved.

"Nor does the loss fall upon capital alone. Large numbers of the agricultural laboring classes are driven from the fields to the nearest towns, partly by the peremptory orders of the local military commanders and partly by the cessation or destruction of their only means of livelihood. They are well-nigh destitute. Among them are many citizens of the United States. Some idea of the extent of this calamitous condition is given by the reports which reach the department from a single district.

"It is officially reported that there are in one provincial city alone some 4,000 necessitous refugees from the surrounding country to whom the municipal authorities can afford little or no relief. Over 300 of these are American citizens who were engaged in prosperous farming and stock raising at the beginnig of the outbreak, whose employment and resources have been swept away by eighteen months of civil strife, reducing them from affluence to penury, and throwing them upon the charity of an exhausted community in a devastated land.

"All these disastrous conditions, with the evils and disorders necessarily following in their track, are interfering with the insular avenues of trade, and very gravely impairing the business operations of Cuba. A measurable if not general falling off is instructively found in the monthly returns of the customs receipts at the fifteen ports of entry of Cuba, which, from $5,469,255.77 during the first seven months of 1895, sank to $3,723,107.80, in the corresponding period of 1896. This is but one of many accessible examples to show that the industrial value of the Island of Cuba is fast decreasing under the prevalent conditions.

A Dangerous Situation.

"From whatever point of view we regard the matter, it is impossible not to discern that a state of things exists at our doors alike dangerous to good relations, destructive of legitimate commerce, fatal to the internal resources of Cuba, and most vexatious and trying, because entailing upon this Government excessive burdens in its domestic administration and in its outward returns. This situation cannot indefinitely continue without growing still worse, and the time may not be far distant when the United States must seriously consider whether its rights and interests, as well as its international duties, in view of its peculiar relations to the island, do not call for some decided change in the policy hitherto pursued.

"Besides the cases growing out of the acts of the insurgents in the interior, complaints have not been infrequent touching the course of the insular Government in the centres where the Spanish authorities assert politico-military powers. Numerous instances of interference with the persons, property, vessels, and interests of citizens of the United States have been brought to notice in the past twelve months. In every case where the facts sufficed to impute culpability or responsibility to the agents of the Spanish power, redress has been promptly and vigorously sought.

"The right of every citizen arrested in Cuba to have the benefit of the ordinary criminal process of law guaranteed by existing treaties has been energetically insisted upon; the claim of the insular authorities to seize the persons of our citizens without process or charge of crime, and to detain them as suspects upon mere administrative order, has been met with prompt demand for immediate regular trial or release; arbitrary restrictions upon trade and commerce, decreed by the military power, and tending to impair existing contracts of our citizens, have called forth impressive remonstrance and promise of redress; the right of our Consular representatives to address the local authorities in defense of any assailed interests of Americans, when questioned, has been successfully defended, and unwarrantable acts of interference with our vessels have been at once resisted. The particulars of many of these cases will be found in the collected annual volume entitled 'Foreign Relations of the United States.'

The Competitor Case.

"In April last the Competitor, a small schooner of American registry, eluded the vigilance of the Federal authorities, took on board men and supplies, presumably intended to aid the Cuban insurgents, and reached the coast of that island near San Cayetano. Being discovered by the Spanish coast guard, a conflict ensued, resulting in the capture of a number of those on board, as well as the seizure of the vessel. The prisoners, among them several American citizens, were subjected to a summary military trial, which, although conducted by an Admiralty Court, alleged to be competent, appeared to have lacked the essential safeguards of procedure stipulated by the existing conventions between the United States and Spain. This Government promptly intervened to secure for its implicated citizens all the rights to which they were clearly entitled, including appeal from the pronounced sentence of death. Their cases were subsequently carried to the higher tribunal as a matter of right, which has set the conviction aside and remanded the cases for retrial.

"This Government has been constrained to enter earnest protest against a recent decree of the Governor General of Cuba, ordering the registration of all aliens in the island, and pronouncing all those not registered within a certain time as debarred from appealing to the provisions of existing laws. The treaty rights of American citizens obviously depend on their actual allegiance to their own Government, not upon any arbitrary inscription as aliens by the State wherein they may be sojourning; and while this Government is well disposed to admit the convenience of the proposed registry as an additional evidence of the right of such citizens in Cuba to the protection of the authorities, and has signified its willingness to facilitate their registration, it can never consent that the omission of a merely local formality can operate to outlaw any person entitled to such protection as citizens, or to abrogate the right to the orderly recourses of Spanish law solemnly guaranteed to them by treaty."

GENERAL FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Tonnage Tax on German Vessels—The Samoan Question.

In other portions of his report the Secretary of State refers to the arrests of naturalized American citizens in Austria-Hungary, and says that the progress made toward the settlement of this question has been most satisfactory. He refers to the establishment of the Central American "Diet" by the Republics of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, (adopting the name of the Greater Republic of Central America,) and says: "As the exact interpretation and effect of the articles of association between the three republics is not yet fully apprehended, the action necessary or proper to be taken in consequence thereof is still under consideration by the department."

Negotiations are still in progress for the completion of the unfinished work of the Chilean Claims Commission.

Our relations with China have been made more friendly by the concession to American ncitizens of the right to purchase lands—a right hitherto conceded to France.

The Tonnage Tax.

In respect to the reimposition of the tonnage tax on German shipping, the report says that, after an investigation which showed that port dues were being collected in German ports on every American vessel, the United States Ambassador at Berlin was asked for an explanation, which, when made, was not deemed satisfactory. The report then refers to the fact that the stringent measures adopted by Germany "on assumed grounds of public health" against the importation of American cattle and meat products have not been ameliorated, but, on the contrary, the disposition of Germany to still further impede this legitimate traffic has been evidenced by fresh restrictive measures. The trouble with the New York Life Insurance is referred to, and the statement is added that "continuing endeavors have been made to secure for American life insurance companies doing business in Prussia a hearing in remonstrance against the restrictions sought to be imposed upon them, and fair prospects exist of the ultimate removal of the interdiction."

The Samoan Question.

In regard to the Samoan question, Mr. Olney makes no recommendation and gives no intimation of any recent action having been taken. He simply says: "The situation in Samoa is practically the same as stated in the last annual message of the President, and in his special communication to the Senate of May 9, 1894. A possibility of more effective harmony in the insular administration may be suggested by the resignation of the President of the Municipal Council and the agreement of the three principal powers upon his successor, another German subject. The Chief Justice of Samoa has also resigned, and as he is an American citizen, the proposal of his successor will naturally fall to the United States, which necessarily continues to exercise all stipulated rights and duties under the tripartite general act of Berlin during the continuance of that compact, however irksome and unnatural these rights and duties may prove to be."

The rest of the report is occupied with routine matters.

BRONX BOTANICAL GARDENS.

Plans for Buildings and Grounds Have Been Submitted.

The plans for the buildings in the Botanical Gardens at Bronx Park, which were filed in the Bureau of Buildings over a week ago, have not yet been made public. It is understood that they were not properly filed, in not having been submitted first to the Park Department. The Committee on General Plan has meantime submitted its report to the Board of Managers.

Two hundred and fifty acres were set apart from Bronx Park by the Park Department a year ago for the purposes of the garden, and $250,000 was raised by private subscription to be used in the improvement. The proposed plan seeks to preserve, as far as possible, all the natural features of this beautiful landscape. Winding roads and paths of telford-macadam will connect buildings and places of interest with the outside roads, while the Southern Boulevard at that point will become a park road.

There will be a broad plaza in front of the Bedford Park Railway Station, and a connection with the Mosholu Park way will be carried on a bridge over the railway cut. The section of bog to the north will become in part a lake and in part a herbage garden, the lake being crossed by a stone arch bridge, while another bridge, 300 feet long, constructed on arches, will cross the Bronx River. There will be two other lakes also. A driveway, commencing at the bend of the Southern Boulevard, will wind through a valley almost the entire length of the tract.

For the main museum building a site has been selected on an elevation about 1,000 feet back from the railway station. It will have a frontage of 304 feet, a depth of 50, and two lateral wings of 200 feet in length. The horticultural building will be an equal distance from the station and the museum, and midway between them will be the heat and power house. A residence for the Director will be located on the easterly bank of the Bronx, while on the west side, within the limits of the main section of the garden, will be houses for the gardeners, propagating houses, stables, and rustic shelters.

While the plan of the grounds will be mainly decorative, the lay of the land is such as to be adapted for the cultivation of the greatest possible variety of trees, shrubs, and herbage that will live in this climate.

A second glass house or horticultural building is designed for the future, and the commission recommends a stone wall about the limits of the garden on all save the side at which it joins the rest of the park.

A feature of the improvement will be the treatment of the Bronx River. Drainage considerations will make it necessary to lower the dam in front of the old Lorillard house, but the pool mentioned will take the place of wet meadows to the north, the banks of the stream will be beautified, and the dam will be hidden by crude rocks, which will give the effect of a natural cascade.

ALL QUIET IN URUGUAY.

The Recent Revolt Was Quickly Suppressed by the Government.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 7.—Consul General Murguiondo of Uruguay affirms the statement he made through The United Associated Presses last Friday to the effect that the reported revolution in Uruguay was of little account. The Consul General was at that time in receipt of a cablegram from Montevideo, the Uruguayan capital, saying that the revolt was unimportant. A subsequent publication, which purported to represent a serious condition of affairs in Uruguay caused him to send the following cablegram to the Minister of Foreign Relations at Montevideo:

Merchants ask for information as to the state of revolution in Uruguay.

To this inquiry the Uruguayan Consul General has received the following reply:

Rioters completely defeated. Revolt ended. Situation of Government impregnable.

HORDENANA,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"I have not at any time considered that the uprising in Uruguay would become serious," said Señor Murguiondo to-night, "nor have I said so, although I have been quoted to that effect. The Government of Uruguay learned last Summer that preparations were being made by its political opponents to revolt, and the Government at once took measures to meet it effectively. I am satisfied that the uprising amounted to but little more than a skirmish, and that the insurgents were quickly dispersed.

"I regret that the sensational reports of battles in Uruguay and of the Government troops being defeated have been circulated in America. I fear they will have a tendency to injure the commercial relations existing between the United States and Uruguay."

Mrs. Sidney Rackit Killed by a Fall.

GREENPORT, L. I., Dec. 7.—Mrs. Sidney P. Rackit, an extensive land owner and the wealthiest woman on the eastern end of Long Island, died Saturday as the result of a fall. She was on a stepladder at her residence here Saturday morning, when she fell and was pitched to a stone on the ground from the loop where she had been standing on the ladder. Hemorrhage of the stomach followed, and she died. She leaves one daughter.

THE UTAH SENATORSHIP

THATCHER SAID TO BE AT PRESENT IN THE LEAD.

Action of the Mormon Church Gives Rise to Much Discussion—The Attitude of the Cannons.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 7.—The principal topic of discussion politically in Utah is the action of the Mormon Church authorities taken recently in depriving Moses Thatcher of his ecclesiastical offices, refusing him admission to the Mormon Temple, and attempting to prevent the Legislature, which will meet in January, from electing him to the United States Senate.

This action is pronounced by Gentiles a breach of the pledges given by Mormon leaders, on the strength of which pledges it was possible for Utah to secure Statehood.

Moses Thatcher is a Mormon. He was high in the priesthood, holding the rank of apostle. He is a banker, independently wealthy, and perhaps the most popular man in Utah with the rank and file of the Mormon people.

In some way Thatcher incurred the enmity of George Q. Cannon and of the Cannon family. George Q. Cannon is virtually the Mormon Church, and everything in Utah has been made subservient to the Cannon family, as far as the family's power could make it so. Thatcher has opposed many of the Cannon political and business schemes.

A great many people think that since the division on party lines took place five years ago the record of the Mormon Church has been little but a series of broken pledges, pledges which were most solemnly given, that the Church would keep its hands off politics, pledges by virtue of which Statehood was gained.

It is charged that until recently the Church worked stealthily. Secretly it sent its agents through the State on political missions, and as much under cover as possible. A year ago it caused the influence to go for which changed Utah from a Democratic to a Republican State in order that George Q. Cannon might fulfill the bargain he is alleged to have made with certain Republicans of National fame, and by the fulfillment of which his many financial enterprises would profit.

With Statehood granted beyond recall the Church, or, in other words, George Q. Cannon, it is charged, comes out into the open, throws off the mask of secrecy, and openly issues an edict, the effect of which is that Mormons will not be permitted to accept nominations for public office without first obtaining the sanction of the Church authorities.

Thatcher, shortly before the issuance of the edict, allowed his name to go before the people as a candidate for United States Senator on the Democratic side. He was not elected, because the Legislature, a year ago, was Republican. Thatcher did not sanction Church's edict, but denounced it as a flagrant breach of the pledges given by the Church that every Mormon should be politically free. He would not apologize for taking this stand, and the apostles took the action so obviously aimed at Thatcher.

Many of the younger generation of Mormons resent this action, and it appears that George Q. Cannon has a big undertaking on his hands to control the Legislature, although forty-eight out of the sixty-three members are of the Mormon faith.

The Legislature is this time overwhelmingly Democratic, and Thatcher to-day is the leading candidate for the Senate. The Church's opposition thus gives his candidacy an impetus, and from second or third place he has jumped to the position of favorite.

The other prominent candidates are ex-Congressman Rawlins, O. W. Powers, and Judge Henderson. The latter is receiving some support from the Church, but both Powers and Rawlins, whose chances are about even, appear to be stronger than Henderson. If Rawlins should come to the conclusion that he cannot be elected, he will withdraw in favor of Thatcher, and Powers will do so, also, if he sees he cannot win, for the reason that each, in case of his own failure, would prefer to have the place go to a Mormon. Two years hence a successor to Senator Frank Cannon will be elected, and if a Mormon is chosen now the chances are that a Gentile will be elected then, when both Powers and Rawlins would enter the fight with good prospects.

CAPT. FAIRCHILD'S DEFENSE.

Witnesses Tell of His Official Work and Good Reputation.

Capt. Fairchild's defense was begun yesterday before the Government Court of Inquiry. The first witness was Capt. John H. Cooper, Local Inspector of Hulls at Baltimore. He testified that in December, 1894, he examined the steamship Havana, and ordered repairs, and when they were completed a certificate was issued to her. This is the fishing banks excursion boat which Capt. Fairchild is accused of having allowed to run when her timbers were so rotten that they were hardly strong enough to hold the planks together. Capt. Cooper said he had no difficulty in finding the rotten timbers in the Havana. He thought the repairs to the vessel must have cost not less than $15,000.

Under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Hinman, witness said that all of the repairs he had ordered on the Havana were necessary to render her seaworthy.

Darius E. Robbins, a ship broker, told of Capt. Fairchild's excellent reputation as an Inspector, and said he had known him twenty years.

Mr. Hinman asked the witness if he was a member of the Marine Society, and Lawyer Parker waxed wrathy.

"What do you mean by that insinuation against one of the most ancient and honorable societies in this city? I am a member of it, and if you make any of your sneaking insinuations against the society I shall resent it," Lawyer Parker vociferated.

The next witness was John M. Wilcox. His testimony went to show that Capt. Fairchild did not travel on passes.

Contractor William H. Flaherty told of his purchase of the Catherine Whiting and her condition. Flaherty denied that he had ever asked Assistant Inspector Pitchford about a "pull." Pitchford had asked him if "he didn't have some pull." Flaherty also denied that he said: "This deal has cost me $3,000," in connection with getting the second certificate for the Catherine Whiting.

He denied that he had ever tried to bribe Capt. Fairchild.

Flaherty, under cross-examination, refused to tell how much he paid for the Catherine Whiting, and the Court ruled the question out.

Julius Buenthuling, Captain of the Catherine Whiting, testified that the boat was stout and that he was not afraid to go anywhere on her.

Adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Senatorial Fight in North Dakota.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 7.—A spirited fight is being made against the re-election of Senator Hansbrough by the four Republican bosses of the State, Robinson, Winship, Hughes, and La Moure. They began by defeating him as a delegate to St. Louis. He was expected to bolt, but instead stumped the State for McKinley.

His silver attitude caused the opposition. John M. Cochrane, a young and powerful debater from Grand Forks, is the Big Four's candidate. Alexander McKenzie of New York and North Dakota, who is a great power here, favors Boss Robinson as a candidate. The railroads may take a hand, and the fight will be hot.

Will Be Outside the Trust.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 7.—The Inter-State Distilling Company of Vincennes has filed articles of association in the office of the Secretary of State. It has a capital stock of $500,000, and will erect a big distilling plant at Vincennes. The Directors named are John J. Murphy, J. Otis Bredin, and Frank G. Carlisle. The new distillery will operate outside the Trust.

PLANNING A GYMNASIUM.

Chicago Is to Have the Largest Athletic Hall in the World.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Henry Ives Cobb, the architect, and President Harper of the Chicago University are preparing plans for the largest gymnasium in the world. Not only will it be a monster gymnasium fitted with all the appliances of modern athletics, but it will include an indoor baseball and football structure, capable of seating 25,000 persons.

The two unoccupied squares just south of Fifty-sixth Street will be used for the purpose. The dimensions are 900 by 600 feet. Around the outside of this rectangle will be erected the buildings of the Technological School, which will inclose a space 700 by 400 feet. The gymnasium itself will be 300 by 100. The athletic field's dimensions are placed at 600 by 400, and it will be covered by a building of iron and steel arches supporting a glass roof, which can be opened at will. The amphitheatre seating 25,000 will range around this.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday; Dec. 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

74—Matheson vs. Campbell. 27—Coloritype Company vs. Williams. 7—Hahn vs Erhardt. 8—Erhardt vs. Hahn. 17—Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Schenck. 35—United States vs. Jaffray & Co. 46—United States vs. Buffalo Gas Company. 47—United States vs. Mathews. 48—Volkmann vs. Dehmhoff. 50—United States vs. Einstein, Wolff & Co. 51—Allington & Curtis Company vs. Booth. 52—Hostatter Company vs. Becker.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

36—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Phoenicia. 192—Cornell Steamboat Company vs. Barge Mary Tryon. 198—Balz vs. Compania Transatlantica. 199—B. & F. Marine Insurance Company vs. Tug H. A. Crawford. 202—Hughes vs. Tug Thomas Purcell. 212—Matter of Steamship Mexico. 128—United States vs. Tug Frederick E. Ives. 175—Hastorf vs. Tug Governor, &c. 25—Beverwyck Tow Company vs. Scott. 187—Collins vs. Steamship New York. 208—Smith vs. Brig Starlight. 209—Thomas vs. Schooner Mad Anthony. 210—Herrick vs. Sloop Three Sisters. 131—United States vs. Tug F. N. Brown.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—1—People, &c., vs. Solomon. 2—Same vs. Solomon. 4—Same vs. Giles. 6—People ex rel. Kasschan vs. Roosevelt. 11—People ex rel. Traphagen vs. King. 13—Gilbert vs. Platt. 14—Matter of Crane. 16—Weber vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 18—Becker vs. Becker. 21—Smith vs. Central Trust Co. 22—Lavens vs. Lieb. 23—Phillip vs. Lewis. 24—Del Genovese vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 25—Heck vs. The Mayor, &c. 26—Schulz vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts for the present term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Dossenbach vs. Dossenbach. 2—Lehrburger vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 3—Korhler vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. 4—Informia vs. Bischoff. 5—Belkizer vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 6—People, &c., vs. Greenberg. 7—Deitz vs. Yetter. 8—Engert vs. Connor. 9—Staten Island Electric Railroad Company vs. Rapid Transit Ferry Company. 10—People, &c., vs. Cooper. 11—Fleron vs. National Horse Show. 12—Miner vs. Daly. 13—Govin vs. Dickey. 14—Buchanan vs. Elwood. 15—Stubbe vs. Stubbe. 16—People, &c., vs. Bushwick Chemical Company. 17—MacClane vs. Cass. 18—Matter of Bien & Co. 19—Ulman vs. Leschhorn. 20—Silverman vs. Cooper. 21—Santuillo vs. Rockwood. 22—Juran vs. Mayer. 23—Kranichfeld vs. Preusch. 24—Ridgway vs. Staynor. 25—Rosenthal vs. Byers. 26—Matter of The Fire Association. 27—Enos vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company. 28—Matter of Armstrong Fire Insurance Company. 29—New Home Sewing Machine Company vs. Gordon. 30—Temsen vs. Huntington. 31—Bowery Savings Bank vs. Bidwell. 32—Dodge vs. Leschhorn. 33—Dodge vs. Baldwin. 34—Engelke & Fenner Mill Company vs. Rose. 35—Boyd vs. Muscab. 36—Gillespie vs. Christopher. 37—Wright vs. Farrel. 38—Simon vs. Davis. 39—Excelsior Brewing Company vs. Prosser. 40—Matter of Henderson. 41—People ex rel. Haven vs. Fitch. 42—McEvoy vs. Meinhardt. 43—Matter of West Eleventh and Bank Streets. 44—Ess vs. Ellas Brewing Company. 45—Sigowitz vs. Kassel. 46—Johnson, &c., vs. People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank. 48—Matter of Hulbert Brothers. 49—Powell vs. Empire Life Insurance Company. 50—Von Kewente vs. White. 51—Hannah vs. Anderson. 52—Matter of Bushnell. 53—Hattee vs. Hilliard. 54—Matter of Lloyd. 55—O'Leary vs. Stark. 56—Putnam vs. Smith. 57—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Foss. 58—Zimmerman vs. Stahl. 59—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Schaefer. 60—Flandrow vs. Hammond. 61—Matter of Stimmel. 62—Matter of Carr. 63—Clausen & Son Brewing Company vs. Seckla. 64—People ex rel. Haven vs. Fitch. 65—People ex rel. Haven vs. Fitch. 66—Martin vs. Fitch. 67—Matter of Landlet Nursery and Childs' Protectory. 68—First National Bank of Pensacola vs. Anderson. 69—Howell vs. Bennett.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—Matter of Travers Street. 2—People ex rel. Sherwin-Williams Company vs. Barker. 3—Crosby vs. Pueh.

Preferred Causes—5691—People, &c., vs. Loew. 3332—Hurd vs. New York Commercial Steam Laundry Company. 4021—Bliss vs. Fosdick. 3770—Dudley vs. Murray. 3690—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Tabernacle Baptist Church. 1849—Freehy vs. Durrant. 3644—Bartow vs. Bentley. 3647—Henry vs. Henry. 3680—Olmesdahl vs. Olmesdahl. 3724—Buebler vs. Buebler. 3737—Pitchie vs. Cooley. 3715—Moll vs. Finkle. 3718—Mittle vs. Eisenstein. 3719—Smith vs. Rosenblatt. 3747—Armstrong vs. Dove.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3747.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch)—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lauterbach for the People.

1—Marie Barberi.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Preferred Causes.—Inquest—9748—Bryan vs. Abramovitch. 9091—Slavek vs. Hughes. 9195—Midifes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9289—Kirkegaard vs. Bergman. 8329—La Fetra vs. Goodrich. 9580—Brady vs. Kinetoscope Exhibition Company. 8695—Haebler vs. Canda. 9576—Bittle vs. Arnholz. 9497—Nugent vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 9524—Lyall vs. Schaick. 9527—Missano vs. The Mayor, &c. 9517—Mulligan vs. Weeks. 7817—Barnes vs. United Life Insurance Company. 8535—Waddell vs. Fels. 3234—Myers vs. The Mayor, &c. 8787—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Tucker. 9142—Colazuonno vs. Hanlin.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

3603—McKeon vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3134—Becker vs. same. 3476—McCarthy vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 4667—Shropshire vs. Frank. 4698—Frankel vs. Schulhof. 4779—Sauls vs. Price. 4785—Wong Get vs. Lee Toy. 4804—Kehoe vs. Byrne. 3149—Sickels vs. Folkart. 3213—Briedenbach vs. Anderson. 3108—United States National Bank vs. Underwood. 2846—Hughes vs. McCauley. 2849—Try vs. L. F. Fromer & Co. 3080—Aiken vs. Bonnett. 1536—Stork vs. Elliott. 1661—Kenn vs. Barier. 474—Simon vs. Silverman. Inquest—4819—Lawlor vs. Lennon.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5992.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

3970—Eyre vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3981—Thaden vs. same. 3835—Van Ingen vs. Hilton. 4077—Clemens vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4622—Morris vs. Allen. 4644—Davis vs. H. Bean Dredging Company. 4849—Langenbach vs. Kehlenbeck. 4852—Welles vs. Terhune. 4882—Welles vs. Turner. 2747—Morse vs. Levy. 2748—Keith vs. Levy. 2966—Myers vs. Washington Storage Company. 2760—Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company vs. Hartford Fire Insurance Company. 2739—Webber vs. Lane. 4988—Stryker vs. O'Connor. 4989—Roach vs. same. 3092—Mayer vs. Laux. 2613—Fitzhenry vs. Lamson. 1362—Goldfarb vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 897—Woodhouse vs. Kidd. 8821—Hummell vs. Stern. 806—Deutchman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. Inquest.—3095—Fellice vs. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Glegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Priscilla Davis, Almira Tilden, Amalie Berg, John T. Clarke, Margaret Leonard, Charles Bemacki, Louis Samhammer.

At 2 P. M.—Mary Gray Adee, Euphemia J. Goodell, Morris D. C. Crawford, Thomas A. Boyle.

The motion calendar will be called at 10:30 A. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Trial Term, Part XI., Supreme Court.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:45 A. M.

1071—Contested will of Elizabeth L. Strong.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on.

1386—Collins vs. Everhadt. 1405—Morris vs. Leski. 2309—Post vs. Leathreim. 3682—Feist vs. Warren. 1041—Teporowitch vs. Kobe. 463—Levin vs. Stirn. 464—Sumber vs. same. 465—Panitz vs. same. 466—Leopold vs. same. 3381—Murray vs. Moore. 3171½—Halperin vs. Callender. 1454—Schiff vs. Rose. 1419—O'Neill vs. Clark. 1308—Arnold vs. Genslinger. 489—Suter vs. Heussler. 1438—Dolan vs. Duffy. 1451—Morrison vs. McKelvey. 527—Smith vs. Panamaa Railroad Company. 3123—Spencer vs. Sanford. 3158½—Goldwasser vs. Eisner. 2523—Saltzman vs. Northrop. 1047—Daly vs. O'Neill. 3139—Chorlian vs. Topakayan. 1409—Connolly vs. Clark. 1888—Farrell vs. Harrison. 512—Jackson vs. Stuart. 3201—Saling vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3255—Rosenthal vs. Mee. 3447—Zonfaly vs. Prinzina. 1204—Behrmann vs. Koschnopsky. 1428—Lang vs. Bushe. 1426—Young vs. Flint Company vs. Rycroft. 1426—Young vs. Patterson. 1482—Solomon vs. Schwanewede. 451—Dean vs. Seaman. 431—Gilbert vs. De Comean. 1407—Hanson vs. Muehler. 1439—Klein vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 1449—Zettel vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 528—McGill vs. Leipziger. 2710—Dacey vs. Sicilian Asphalt and Paving Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Case on,

302—Ogden vs. Ogden. 702—Connell vs. Peacock. 359—Alexander Lumber Company vs. Abrahams. 1365—Allen vs. Drewes. 1321—Schatz vs. Schrier. 889—Wahle vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 8—Lang vs. Cooley. 306—Weigler vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1245—Avery vs. Bergen. 47—Peter Adams Company vs. Illustrated American Publishing Company. 1063—Kerr vs. Union Railway Company. 311—Solomon vs. Levy. 314—Cutajar vs. Cuzze. 882—Henry Huber Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 884—Klinkowstein vs. Harris. 887—Simpson vs. Raymond. 888—Engel vs. Glaser. 890—Harris vs. Bean. 891—Zannausky vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 893—Edelstein vs. Stein. 895—Prokopp vs. Agnes. 904—Neuhaus vs. Russell. 897—Laferone vs. Riley. 905—Koehler vs. Mullane. 913—David Stephenson Brewing Company vs. Gould.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

952—Mackie vs. Kroe. 970—Quentard vs. Well. 1024—Williams vs. Thorn. 2964—Lennon vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 1158—Schraft vs. Feiss. 1159—Haug vs. Linch. 1163—Burgart vs. Schnaber. 1166—Nichols vs. Simon. 1168—Nichols vs. Springel. 1169—Same vs. same. 1174—Mullane vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1175—Brady vs. Second Avenue Railroad. 1177—Clarke vs. Raymond. 1178—Levy vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 632—Hunt vs. O'Connell. 770—Garbet vs. Vogel. 1209—Tapley vs. Studer. 1211—Manser vs. Totten. 1214—Hoepfer vs. Macy. 1215—Fancher vs. Colt. 1173—Davis vs. Dechpoëfer. 1196—Nichols vs. Hoffman. 597—Campbell vs. Kestner. 619—Barach vs. Siff. 762—Cohen vs. New York and Harlem Railroad Company. 785—The Budweiser Brewing Company vs. Klein. 772—Goldinger vs. Allen. 959—Pellegranoni vs. 956—Blumenthal vs. Ullser. 809—McNiell vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

3292—Bell vs. Bell. 3291—Shipman vs. Finlay. 2954—Burggraf vs. Rech. 3117—Guinard vs. Grisez. 3737—Angelero vs. Altieri. 3206—Backaro vs. Marx. 2531—C. Graham & Sons Company vs. Van Horn. 3713—Ward vs. Snyder. 3521—Cowan vs. Biker. 2886—Silberman vs. Crounse. 3377—Loveland vs. Perry. 3267½—Harvey vs. Ford. 2818—See & Theiss Marble Company, deeds conveying and transferring the said railways and property hereinafter specified, subject to certain prior underlying mortgages hereinafter mentioned; and

Whereas, It was further provided by the said several decrees that such sale shall be made upon such terms as the Commissioner might approve, and parties to the suits above mentioned be at liberty to bid and become purchasers at such sale; and

Whereas, An appeal was taken by the said defendant, the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company, from the said decree in the said cause as entered in the District of Oregon, and from the said decree as announced and cause in the District of Montana, and from the said decree as entered in said cause in the District of Wyoming, all of which said several appeals have been duly dismissed and by the orders and decrees of the Appellate Courts to which the appeals were taken in the said causes, the said causes were remanded to the several courts from which the said

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SATISFACTORY PRICES FOR THE REMAINING TRAVERS LOTS.

A Total of $150,245 Realized for 252 Lots Yesterday—No Greater Number Sold Since the Morgenthau Sale in 1891.

Not since the great auction of the Morgenthan syndicate's property, in the Washington Heights section of the Twelfth Ward, in May, 1891, have as many New York lots been sold in a single day under the hammer as were disposed of by George R. Read in the Real Estate Exchange yesterday.

The adjourned or continuation sale, by order of the executors, of the remainder of the Travers estate lots, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, was the attraction. It brought together an even larger gathering than the one of last Thursday, and there was present, when the last lot was knocked down, at 7:45 P. M., an attendance that would be considered a satisfactory one at the beginning of any auction sale of an ordinary description. Many of last week's bidders and buyers were there, with ranks increased by a large number of others, who had failed to attend the first offering.

Including resales of five lots, knocked down on Thursday to bidders who failed to comply with the terms of sale, the lots sold yesterday numbered 252. They realized a total of $150,245, an average price per lot of a fraction over $596. The time occupied by the sale was six and three-quarter hours, and was exactly the same as that devoted to the Morgenthau sale referred to above. Early in the day Mr. Read again found it necessary, as he did on the first day, to threaten to stop the sale, on account of the totally inadequate bidding which, he declared, was less satisfactory than that of Thursday. The sale continued, however, with somewhat higher prices prevailing, and at its end was said by both executors of the estate to have almost met their expectations.

The best prices were obtained for Webster Avenue lots. A lot on the northwest corner of that avenue and Two Hundred and Seventh Street sold at $2,350, one adjoining at $1,050, two at $800, two at $710, one at $750, and another at $770; the next two at $880, one at $880, one at $860, one at $950, one at $1,000, one at $1,025, four more at $900, the next four at $945, $925, $950, and $960, respectively; one adjoining the corner at $1,020, and the northeast corner of the avenue and Two Hundred and Fifth Street at $2,130.

Lots in Norwood Avenue, adjoining the rear of the above, sold as follows: The southeast corner of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, at $1,080, one adjoining at $810, one at $765, another at $740, four at $720, two at $705, two at $675, one at $750, three at $775, three more at $830, and the two nearest Two Hundred and Seventh Street at $860. The southwest corner of Two Hundred and Seventh Street and Norwood Avenue brought $975 and three adjoining lots $785, $750, and $830, respectively.

The buyers in the block, for which a total of $44,455 was realized, were E. F. Schwartz, Fanny Hess, Dr. G. E. C. Kelly, George F. Lyon, Marie Steindler, Reed J. Miller, Mary E. Stanton, Frank R. Houghton, G. F. Bofinger, Oscar Kraude, N. Strassmann, John N. Bull, P. V. Bussing, and John F. Whelan.

A larger plot on the northeast corner of Woodlawn Road and Two Hundred and Fifth Street at the corner and the next lots adjoining, at $500 and $450, all to George F. Lyon; another at $395, and one at $490, one of extra depth and rear at $575, a similar lot at $700, and four running east from a turn at right angle, in the same street, at from $525 to $570.

There were twelve lots sold adjoining in the rear of the above, and fronting on Two Hundred and Sixth Street. One 137.10 feet west of Perry Avenue brought $550, the next sold at $450, nine more at $390 to $410, and one of extra size at $660. The southwest corner of Perry Avenue and Two Hundred and Sixth Street was knocked down at $960, a lot adjoining at $500, and two more at $395 and $375, respectively. A lot on the northwest corner of the same avenue and Two Hundred and Fifth Street sold at $530, and three adjoining at from $340 to $420.

The block brought $10,675, and the following were the principal buyers: W. W. Niles, Jr., James Halpin, George P. Andrae, John De Hart, W. Delancey Ward, John O'Neill, John O'Connor, C. Krushaar, Nelson Smith, Jr., C. A. Becker, J. P. Connelly, Rufus R. Randall, and F. Tearle.

A lot on the southwest corner of Perry Avenue and Two Hundred and Seventh Street was bought at $860, and three adjoining at $810 to $840. Adjoining lots on Two Hundred and Seventh Street sold as follows: The two nearest Perry Avenue at $475, the next four at $440, two at $450, one at $415, two at $405, three at $390, one at $375, and the most westerly one, a lot of extra size, at $600.

The northwest corner of Perry Avenue and Two Hundred and Sixth Street sold at $675, one adjoining at $550, one at $600, and another at $610. Lots on Two Hundred and Sixth Street, adjoining the rear of the above plot of four lots, were disposed of as follows: The first lot at $375, the next four at $410, four at $375, five at $350, and one at $400.

The new buyers, in addition to several previously mentioned, were M. J. Hynes, John D. Gerber, William Forger, John Brehn, Edward W. Kehoe, John Green, L. J. Conlan, E. J. Stapleton, and A. Herzberg. The block of thirty-nine lots realized a total of $17,520.

A lot of extra depth on the northeast corner of Woodlawn Road and Hull Avenue was purchased at $1,715; one adjoining at $905, another at $780, one at $710, and the last at $850. An adjacent lot, on Hull Avenue, sold at $685, four at $600, four at $470, two at $480, two at $460, three at $400, and the adjoining lot, on the northwest corner of Two Hundred and Fifth Street, at $710. One on the southwest corner of Perry Avenue and Two Hundred and Fifth Street brought $630, four adjoining $340 each, eight $300 to $315 apiece, one $330, and another $450.

The block contained thirty-seven lots, for which an aggregate of $18,945 was obtained. The new buyers were H. Mandelbaum, H. R. Drew, Moses Green, Willam R. Miller, Mrs. Agnes K. Mulligan, O. A. Quinn, Thomas L. Reynolds, and W. J. Van Pelt.

One lot, on the northwest corner of Two Hundred and Seventh Street and Hull Avenue, sold at $975; one adjoining at $580, one at $500, and another at $470. Avenue lots adjacent to the above were knocked down as follows: The one nearest the corner at $625, the next seven at $485, three at $495, four at $470, one at $525, and the adjoining northeast corner of Two Hundred and Fifth Street at $900. The southwest corner of Two Hundred and Seventh Street and Perry Avenue sold at $865, and three adjoining at $605 to $630. Lots on Perry Avenue rated as follows: The two nearest Two Hundred and Seventh Street at $550, the next four at $525, two at $485, one at $455, one at $420, and four at $405.

This block of thirty-nine lots realized a total of $20,700, from the following buyers: John Smith, Anna Selig, D. Rosenbaum, Louis J. Sice, Charles Kraushar, Helen Redmond, Matthew Horan, Henry Koop, H. L. Wolf, and others named above as purchasers in other blocks.

The southwest corner of Two Hundred and Seventh Street and Shell Avenue sold at $820, and three adjacent lots at $580 to $610. Avenue lots adjoining sold as follows: Six, on the south side, 95.4 feet west of Two Hundred and Seventh Street, at $540 to $560; the next five at $485 to $500; two more at $535, one at $575, three at $600, and the southeast corner of Two Hundred and Fifth Street at $1,060. The corner lot in the rear, fronting on Norwood Avenue, sold at $920; two adjoining at $500 and $525, respectively; eight at $585, one at $640, one at $585, two at $685, three at $705 to $710, and two adjoining the corner of Two Hundred and Seventh Street at $825. The northwest corner of that street and Norwood Avenue was purchased at $1,050, the adjoining lot at $560, and the next two at $480 and $460.

The block brought the total sum of $28,410. The buyers not previously heard from were J. W. Smyth, L. P. Nash, E. G. Dilworth, Martin Gully, Mitchell A. C. Levy, Walter Murphy, A. C. Arnold, Benjamin H. Jackson, W. H. Chamberlain, Mary Breheny, F. Beinhauer, and C. E. Blauvelt.

A lot on the east side of Woodlawn Road, 52.4 feet south of Shell Avenue, that had been knocked down on Thursday at $1,080, was again put up yesterday and sold to Edward J. Owens for $1,020. Four lots that were also knocked down at the first sale at $630 each, but the buyer of which failed to show up, were also resold to Moses Green at $615 apiece.

Bidders were also offered an opportunity to buy lots lying between the Bronx River and the Harlem Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The tract comprises forty-three lots, and consists largely of meadow. No offer of any consequence being received, the lots were withdrawn.

At auction at 111 Broadway William Kennelly sold under foreclosure 63, 65, and 67 Downing Street, two five-story brick and stone front apartment houses, 64.7 by 90 by 49.7 by 51.6 by 39.3, to the plaintiff, the Girard Life, Annuity, and Trust Company of Philadelphia as trustee, for $45,000.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold under foreclosure 488 Grand Street, four-story tenement, with store, 17 by 62, to the plaintiffs, William A. Sherman and others, for $13,500.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure 102 East Seventy-fourth Street, three-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, 18 by 74, to Henry L. Sanford for $11,000.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 412 West Fortieth Street, south side, 156.8 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 18.4 by 98.9, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,700.06.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, A. Walker Otis, referee, 138 West Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 371 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 94.1, four-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,283.94.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles H. Blair, referee, Marmion Avenue, east side, 322.87 feet north of Tremont Avenue, 25 by 52.61, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,866.02.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 220-226 East Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, 100 by 100.5, one-story frame buildings; also 231 and 233 East Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 318 feet west of Second Avenue, 32 by 100.5, two three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $158,393.

By William Kennelly, auction sale No. 1,015 Third Avenue east side, 40.5 feet north of Sixtieth Street, 20 by 73, four-story brick apartment house, with store and cellar.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Rambaut, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, south side, 500.4 feet west of Eighth Avenue, runs to Edgecomb and Bradhurst Avenues, irregular. Due on judgment, $2,640.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Arthur Sweeny, referee, 279 Pleasant Avenue, west side, 75.7½ feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 13.1½ by 74, three-story stone front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,847.78.

By S. de Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, No. 647 West End Avenue, west side, 76.2 feet north of Ninety-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,887.18; also 649 West End Avenue, west side, 92.10 feet north of Ninety-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,887.18; also, 651 West End Avenue, west side, 109.6 feet north of Ninety-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,925.79.

By S. de Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward W. Crittenden, referee, No. 641 West End Avenue, west side, 25.2 feet north of Ninety-sixth Street, 17.8 by 100; also, 643 West End Avenue, west side, 42.10 feet north of Ninety-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100; also, 645 West End Avenue, west side, 59.6 feet north of Ninety-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100, three-story brick dwellings on each. Due on judgment, $16,857.52 on each.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Edward Satterson, referee, No. 1,472 Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $22,773.66.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Avenue D, west side, 80 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street, for a one-story frame shed, 20 by 20, by Peter Doelger of Riverside Drive, northeast corner of One Hundredth Street, owner; Julius Kastner, architect; cost, $50.

No. 8 Monroe Street, for a five-story brick store and tenement, 24.9 by 44.3, by Paybush Libman of 180 East Sixty-fourth Street, owner; Michael Bernstein, architect; cost, $9,000.

Anthony Avenue, west side, 226 feet north of Burnside Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 16.8 by 45, by William C. Burgen, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 200 Monroe Street, 71.8 by 100.2; One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner, 103.8 by 180; One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue, northeast corner, 133 by 96, and Rivington and Lewis Streets, northwest corner, 100 by 100, alterations to four four-story brick public schools, by the city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $4,350.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 266.9 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick public school, by the city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $5,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 7.

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Amadee Spadone and others to Clarence J. Hartley ..... —

117TH ST, n s, 229 ft w of 3d Av, 18x100.11; Edward J. Murray and wife to Annie L. Johnston and another $1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 126th St, 38.5x80; Violelle A. Culkin to Frank W. Gilbert 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 619.6 ft n of 141st St, 100x100; Jacob D. Butler and wife to H. Wheeler Powell 40,000

116TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Minnie Murphy to James D. Murphy 10

134TH ST, n s, 62.6 ft w of Brown Place, 16.4x85; Murray L. Banning and wife to John H. Pritchard 1

FINDLAY ST, n s, Lot 43, map of village of Melrose, 50x100; Rosanna Flogans to Helena Freudenmacher 1,750

SIMPSON ST, e s, 96.8 ft n of 169th St, 25x62.2x irregular; Charlotte F. Trowbridge and another to George W. Wilton.

3D AV, e s, 175.3 ft n of Clifton St, 25x130.11x25x129.9; Ransom G. W. Demson and wife to John Whalen 270

FOREST AV, w s, 257.1 ft n of Home St, 20x87.7; Charles Hohl and wife to John F. Bullwinkel and wife 1

ARTHUR AV, w s, 675 ft n of 187th St, 25x118.9x225x119.5; Francesco Cimillo to Concetta Cimillo 100

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE ROAD, or 2d Av, s e s, adjoining land of John White, 150 ft from William St, 25x125; Mary Apman to Eliza Hall 1

50TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Maude E. Sanderson to Oscar T. Mackey 1

50TH ST, n s, 2 West; James B. Gillie and wife to Emile Simoni 100

77TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2; also, 77th St, s s, 397 ft w of West End Av, 23x84.2; Clarence F. True and wife to Annie L. Smith 1

52D ST, s s, 233.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x100.5; Charles B. Morgan and wife to Thomas J. Daley 12,250

50TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Robert Pettigrew and others to Oscar T. Mackey 1

43D ST, 442 West; Salome Campbell to Patrick Kennedy 17,000

PROPOSED new Boulevard, centre line, 215 ft from south boundary line of Lucius Chittenden's lands, n e 114x n w 288.9x n w 286.9x s 98.2x s e 276.9x s w 27.4; Henry W. Schmidt and wife to William C. Muschenheim 82,000

120TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 87x100.11; Sarah Dreier to Abraham Krone.

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 17.8 ft n of 105th St, 34x70; James Lamb to Jane A. Hunt and others 1

76TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Margaret T. Ludlow to Susan L. Parish 5

PROPOSED street, w s, 62.2 ft s from s boundary line of land of H. W. T. Mali, n w 192.6x s e 225.3x n 62.2; Jennie P. Goodspeed to Joseph Robinson 1

ALL PROPERTY which Grantor is possessed of at present; the Knickerbocker Ice Company to Consolidated Ice Company 1

SAME; same to same 1

93D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Grand Broadway, (Boulevard,) 75x100.8; Eliza C. Waterbury to Ella M. Lloyd as trustee 1

SAME PROPERTY; George D. Hilyard as trustee to same 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 53.9 ft s of 30th St, 30x100; same to Eliza C. Waterbury 1

30TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.9; Eliza C. Waterbury to George D. Hilyard as trustee 1

SAME PROPERTY; Ella M. Lloyd as trustee to same 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 58.9 ft s of 30th St, 30x100; same to Eliza C. Waterbury 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 111th St, 29.7x106.5x25.8x121.11; Francis Drischler to Ida Drischler 3,000

JACKSON ST, e s, 49.9 ft s of Madison St., 39.8x100x41x100; Adolphus Lighte to Caroline Schoneberger and others 1

24TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.10; Henry Vogel to Anna Spring 1

39TH ST, 57 West; Caroline Hazelton to Benjamin Perkins 10

46TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of 9th Av, 85x100.5; West Presbyterian Church to The Trustees of the Presbytery, New York 1

68TH ST, 14 West; Peter Wagner to Ernestine Jagerhuber 100

WEST END AV, s w corner of 93d St, 25.8x56; The Amsterdam Investment Company to James E. Childs 10

89TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Francis Frey and wife to Gustav Frey.. 1

89TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Same to Francis Frey, Jr 1

85TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 30x100; Thomas Kelly to Margaret Kelly 1

134TH ST, s s, 488 ft w of 5th Av, 22x99.11 Frank W. Gilbert and wife to Violetta A. Calkin 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 100.11 ft s of 118th St, 20x65; Bridget O'Mara to Nora M. Cusack 4,333

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Clarence J. Hartley and wife to James M. Fitzpatrick 1

Recorded Leases.

CONNOR, Charles, to John W. Cryan; s w corner of 103d St and Columbus Av, 5 years $3,000

KOOPMAN & NOE to Peter Seery and another; 378 3d Av, 10 years 3,204

WALTON, Patrick, as executor to Mrs. Rose McCaffrey; 149 and 151 West 42d St, 5 years 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Barret H., to Charles C. Cumings; n e corner of Washington and Duane Sts 2 1-8 years $10,000

BOOTH, Henry F., and wife to Cornelia L. Marshall; s s of 131st St, 410 ft w of 5th Av and 476.8 ft w of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 52,000

BRANDT, Frederick, and wife to Alice S. Earnshaw; n s of 111th St, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 25,000

BAKER, John, executor of Rose A. Baker, to Joseph W. Quantum; s s of 12th St, Lots 79 and 80, map of 240 lots at Burnt Mill Point 225

CARROLL, Alice, to Carlisle Norwood; w s of Wooster St, 56.5 ft s of 4th St, 2 years 4,000

CHRISTIE, David, and wife to John McWilliam; e s of Amsterdam Av, 25.11 ft w of 108th St, 1 year 8,000

CALKIN, Violetta A., to Frank W. Gilbert; s s of 134th St, 438 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 2,500

DAVIES, Alice, to Gustav A. Brandt; s s of 111th St, 208.9 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, demand 16,000

SAME to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; same property, demand 12,200

DRISCHLER, Francis, to Alvin Eisert; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 111th St, 3 months 1,000

DOYLE, Annie C., to George J. Wallace and Daniel Cary of Wallace & Cary; s w corner of 150th St and St. Nicholas Av, 6 months 3,212

EBLING, William H., Jr., and wife to the Germania Fire Insurance Company; n w corner of Cedar Place and Avenue B, 3 years 15,000

ELLIOTT, Sarah E., to Mary A. Blizzard; n w corner of New York to Westchester Dock and William's Bridge to Westchester Docks, 5 years 4,000

FRELINGHUYSEN, Joseph S., to Globe Fire Insurance Company; n s of 68th St, 363 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 20,000

FRIEDMANN, Amelia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 138th St, 118 ft e of Cypress Av, 2 years 20,000

FLANNERY, Simon P., and wife to Washington H. Taylor; 175 West 94th St, 2 years 7,000

FOWLER, Clarence M., and wife to Charlotte M. Tytus; 716 Union Av, 3 years.... 4,500

GILES, William O., and wife to Charles F. Isola; Lots 19, 20, and 21, map of W. O. Giles's lands, 2 years 2,500

HOFFMAN, Martin, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 48th St, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 216 West, 1 year..... 500

SAME to same; 214 West 48th St, 1 year. 500

HAUSER, Christian, and wife to John C. Handte; 144 Willis Av, 1 8-12 years... 2,500

HARTLEY, Clarence J., to Amanda Spadone and another; n s of 118th St, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 12,000

HERRING, Elizabeth, and William A., to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n s of 130th St, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 3,000

JAGERHUBER, Ernestine, to Peter Wagner and another; 14 West 68th St, 2 years 5,000

JUDGE, Bridget, to Teachers' Building and Loan Association of New York City; e s of Bathgate Av, 140 ft n of 182d St, installments 720

KRONE, Abraham, to Jacob D. Butler; 14 East 120th St, 6 months..... —

SAME to same; n s of 117th St, 132.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 6 months..... —

JAMES, Edward K., to Mary Whittin; s s of St. Nicholas Terrace, 100 ft e of Convent Av; also, s s of 140th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

KHUNER, N. C., to Charles G. and Edgar J. Stachelberg, lease of store, 503 5th Av, (demand) 1,000

LYNCH, Thomas A., and wife to R. Duke Barnum; 167th St, s w corner of Hall Place, 1 year 1,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 122 East 120th St, 3 years 14,000

MORTIMER, Mary K. and Henry C., to F. M. Bacon and another, trustees; s s of 21st St, 710.5 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years. 1,000

NEUBAUER, Michael, and wife, to the Tremont Building and Loan Association; e s of 1st Av, Lots 224, 220, and south 10 ft of Lot 222, map of partition sale of part of Hyatt farm, near Woodlawn, (installments) 2,500

POWELL, H. Wheeler, to Jacob D. Butler; w s of Hamilton Terrace, 619.6 ft n of 141st St, 1 year 40,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year..... 21,000

PERKINS, Benjamin, and wife to Home Life Insurance Company of Brooklyn; 57 West 39th St, 3 years 50,000

POTH, John, jr., to Charles Geier; s s of 105th St, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year.... 2,500

ROBINSON, Joseph, to Jennie F. Goodspeed; w s of a proposed street, 62.1 ft s of lands of H. W. T. Mali, 1 year..... 2,300

SAVAGE, Charles B. W., and wife to Albert Stichel; s s of 23d St, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 10,000

SAME to Thomas J. Hodgkins, trustee, &c., of Henry Knebel, deceased; same property, 3 years 50,000

SUTRO, Emanuel S., and wife to the German Savings Bank of the City of New York; s s of 73d St, 212.6 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 100,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to John H. Burt; n s of 101st St, 200 ft w of Park Av, 3 years 2,000

SIMONI, Emile, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 63 West 89th St, 3 years 15,000

SMITH, Frank S., and wife to Robert J. Hubbard, jr., 234 West 77th St, 3 years.... 29,000

SAME to B. Rush Wendell; 336 West 77th St, 3 years 28,000

SIMONI, Emile, to James B. Gillie; 63 West 89th St, 3 years 5,000

TAMSEN, Edward J. H., and wife to the German Savings Bank; 342 East 9th St, 1 year 18,000

HAMILTON, Gertrude Van C., to William A. Martin; s s of 90th St, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 3,750

WALKER, Alexander, and wife to Richard M. Hoe and Tracy Dows, as trustees, &c.; 12 and 14 West 54th St, 1 8-12 years 15,000

YEREANCE, James, and wife to Thomas Russell and James R. Cuming, as trustees of Robert W. Ferguson; n s of 55th St, 152.6 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years.. 22,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BIEHM, John, to George Wiley and others, trustees $8,162

DEWEY, John C., to Alexander H. Vinton, trustee 6,000

SAME to Alexander H. Vinton 7,500

GLOVER, William E., to J. P. Donnellan 2,500

HAVILAND, Julia D., and another, executors, &c., to F. J. Middlebrook, (three assignments) 13,085

LINK, Gertrude, administratrix, to Gertrude Link, individually, and as guardian, and another, (two assignments).... 2

LAWRENCE, Agnes S., to J. P. Donnellan 2,042

MANNING, William D., to William H. Hall 1

MACLAY, Archibald M., to Patrick Farrell, (omitted) ..... —

POWELL, Sarah H., to Matthias Nicholl and another, trustees 2,857

LAMOTHE, Fanny, and another, executors, &c., to Laura L. Pendleton..... 1,410

SCHNEIDER, George J., to Ellen Curtin.. 1

SELL, Edgar E., to John P. Knobeloch... 1,700

SPIES, Amelia L., to Magdalena Buhler.. 8,500

STILWELL, Charles R., to Townsend Wandell 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Feodore Von Raltz, as executor, (four assignments) 34,500

VON RAITZ, Feodore, executor, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 20,000

VINTON, Alexander H., executor, to John C. Dewey, (two assignments) 13,500

WANDELL, Townsend, to Elizabeth R. Sands 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

LENOX AV, 118th St, n w corner, 125x125; Bohn Manufacturing Company against Frederick Aldhous, owner; Jarvis B. Smith and Smith & Gaylor, contractors. $5,925

JACKSON AV, w s, 71 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; George W. Martin against James Reynolds, owner; Thomas L. Gillingham, contractor 405

SAME PROPERTY; Clifford L. Miller against same owner and contractor and John McGarick, sub-contractor..... 88

140TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 165x99.11; Herman Schultis against Catharine M. Carlin, owner and contractor.. 530

111TH ST, n e corner of Lenox Av, —x—; Cesare Casanova against Davies & Co., owners; Achille Sarlcoi, contractor..... 48

WALTON AV, e s, 200 ft n of 167th St, 100x135; George Mackenzie against Charles W. Kay, owner; J. P. Ransom, contractor 471

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 26 ft n of 144th St, 75x100; same against R. L. Robinson, Jr., owner; O. D. Hughes, contractor..... 67

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 144th St, 25x100; same against Giacoma Pesciotta, owner and contractor 28

MADISON AV, n e corner of 98th St, 100x100; Edward Barclig against Graziado & Co., owners and contractors..... 209

102D ST, n e corner Lexington Av, 48x97; Joseph Widera against Fordinsky & Parash, owners; Harris Fordinsky, contractor 60

WESTCHESTER AV, 813 and 815; Ralph Casalo against Cyrus C. Miller and Patrick Donohue, owners and contractors.. 108

JACKSON AV, w s, 71 ft n of 165th St, 50x87.10; August Pierson against James Reynolds, owner; Thomas L. Gillingham, contractor 450

140TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Edgecombe Av, 17.0x100; Dimcock & Fink Company against Catharine M. Carlin, owner; Edward Sexton, contractor 358

CHERRY ST, 280 to 286; Breitenbach & Marten against Herman Wertheim, owner and contractor; Max Horn, owner.... 485

5TH AV, e s, whole front from 113th to 114th St, 201.10x100; G. S. Baxter & Co. against Lucy E. Turner and Alice Davies, owners; Michael Reilly and William Northrup, contractors 1,425

102D ST, n e corner Lexington Av, 47.6x95; James F. Dolan against Harris, Fordinsky & Barash, debtors; Lewis Z. Bach, owner 110

153D ST, 552 East; Sewall Downs against Henrietta Dorr, owner; Vernon Bishop and James N. Fraser, contractors..... 37

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s e corner Clinton Place or 8th St, 75x100; C. H. Bangs on Merck & Co. to Eugene F. Heagney..... 200

Lis Pendens.

85TH ST, 326 East; Regine Schonfarber against Simon Schonfarber and others, (action for admeasurement of dower.)

LOT 54, map by F. E. Towle of the Metropolitan Real Estate Association's property at Fordham Ridge, opposite Jerome Park, 24th Ward; Jacob Weinman and others against Harry and Joseph Levine, (warrant of attachment.)

56TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100.5; Francis Foehrenbach and another against Philip Schaefer and others, (amended action to foreclose mortgage.)

MADISON AV and 42d St, s e corner, 25.9x118.6x irregular; William S. Allen and others against Margaret K. Watson and others, (action to recover possession.)

59TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Charles Meyers against Amelia A. Meyers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

2D ST, n s, Lot 606, map of Village of Wakefield, 100x100; Charles L. Downes against Jane Gotz and another, (partition.)

116TH ST, n s, 115 ft e of 3d Av, 30x100.10; Tobias Silverstone against James C. and Alecia Loughran, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

CLINTON ST, n s, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 50x100; Charles J. Wacker against Friedrich Berg and wife and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ELM ST, 161; Margaret Ker against Elias Striker and others, (partition.)

BROADWAY or King's Bridge Road, n w corner of Hawthorne St, 25x100; Charles B. Fosdick against Patrick C. Hennessy and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LEWIS ST, 87 and 89; John Rottkamp against Abram Berkovitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

95TH ST, 203 West; Sarah W. Gilbert against Wilhelmina Mallette and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

95TH ST, 205 West; Peter Donald against same, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

117TH ST, n s, 115.6 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Josephine Wandell against William J. Cunningham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage)

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—A. B. HOWLAND.—Judgment for $2,014 was entered yesterday against Arteus B. Howland, who had a beer bottling place at 1,073 First Avenue, in favor of Jacob Ruppert for balance due on a chattel mortgage and for beer. Mr. Howland bought the place in June last.

—JOHN F. STRATTON.—Schedules of John F. Stratton, manufacturer of guitars, mandolins, &c., at 811 to 817 East Ninth Street, show liabilities, $74,320; nominal assets, $44,050; actual assets, $19,601. He owes $36,000 in Germany, $24,000 to Katie Sidwell of Shohola, Penn., and $8,000 to F. Macklin of this city.

—CHARLES BOEGE & SON.—The Sheriff has taken charge of the place of business of Charles Boege & Son, manufacturers of bar fixtures at 228 West Houston Street, on executions in favor of Gustav A. Rist for $2,025, and Frederick Fincken for $525. The senior partner has been in business twenty-five years, and his son became a partner five years ago, and afterward they claimed a capital of $15,000.

—W. H. ROBERTS.—W. H. Roberts, wholesale dealer in groceries and provisions at 99 Warren Street, made an assignment yesterday to Caleb R. Turner, giving preference to Edward K. Harris of Boston, for $2,650, and Adelaide Leeds of Brooklyn, $500. He has been in business since 1874. Mr. Turner, the assignee, said the failure was due to the general depression in business and poor collections. He thought the liabilities are about $15,000, and he could give no idea of the value of the assets.

—A. ZADIG & CO.—A. Zadig & Co., dealers in fancy goods at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, Mott Haven, have given a bill of sale to M. Rosenthal. The business was established twenty-five years ago, was formerly located on the Bowery, and was removed to the present location two years ago. The partners are Adolph Zadig and Robert Palmer. The Sheriff has received an execution against the firm for $108, in favor of Leopold Kramer. A writ of replevin was issued by another creditor, for $182, but was subsequently withdrawn.

—HANS REINHARDT.—Hans Reinhardt, dealer in plumbing supplies at 273 Pearl Street, made an assignment yesterday to Otto H. Droge, giving a preference to Frederick Haas for $3,500. He began the present business on Jan. 1 last, claiming to be worth over $22,000, but Bradstreet's did not give him any rating. He handled tubs and sinks for manufacturers in Trenton, Weehawken, and Brooklyn. At his store it was said yesterday that he had gone out of town for a couple of days on business, and it was not known how much his liabilities were. When he started this business he was President of the Palisade Cottage and Building Company of the town of Union, N. J.

—BENJAMIN GIBERGA.—Louis H. Allen has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Benjamin Giberga of Tellado, Giberga & Co., Cuban shipping and commission merchants of 118 Wall Street, which suspended some time ago, on the application of the Western Electric Company of Illinois, which obtained a judgment against the firm in April last for $15,686. Mr. Giberga was the resident partner, the other two partners residing in Cuba. Mr. Giberga, in his examination, said the firm owed $30,000 here and $90,000 in Cuba, $120,000 in all, which was lost in business transactions in Cuba, mostly by reason of advances to sugar planters. Mr. Giberga was Secretary of the Spanish-American Light and Power Company, but resigned on Dec. 1.

Judgments.

ANDERSON, William J.—A. B. Fletcher.. $77

ABRAHAMS, Adolph and Henry—The German Exchange Bank 1,029

SAME, individually and as D. Abrahams & Sons—Same 7,634

BOEGE, Charles—G. A. Rist 2,025

SAME—F. Fincken 523

BAESELEY, Albert H.—J. E. March.... 415

BATES, Charles S., and John B. Foulke—B. J. Clark 148

BAUM, Sigmund and Edward—Jasper N. Raymond, (two judgments) 13,469

BENNETT, James Gordon—George Prince 595

BURSLEM, Godolphin F.—Park & Tilford. 190

BOEHMER, Frederick C., and R. Keeley—The People of the State of New York.... 500

BLOCK, Aaron, and Bessie Lawrence—Same 500

BURGER, Nellie, and Patrick H. Woods—Same 500

BRANDT, William H., and James J. Benson—F. Lee and another 297

BASELY, Sadie, and Solomon Willinsky—The People, &c 500

BUCKMAN, Howard, and Mary Howard—Same, (two judgments) 600

BELMONTE, Michael, and J. Sapieza—Same 50

BLANKSTEIN, Harris, and Charles Retzky—Same 300

CUNNINGHAM, Peter, and Frank Nasty —Same 1,000

COHEN, Morris, and Abraham Goodstein —Same 300

CANAVATTO, John R., and Peter Porrati —Same 100

COOPER, Delia, and Joseph Morell—Same 1,000

COHEN, Morris, and M. Levine—Same.... 500

COOPER, Delia, and Joseph Morell—Same. 500

COBELLI, Antonio, and Carlo La Maida —Same 1,000

CAHILL, Anna—S. W. Pritz and another. 1,649

CAMPBELL, Jackson R.—C. Killgore..... 65

DOWD, Maggie, and Abraham Goodstein—The People, &c 500

DESSAR, Edward E.—W. E. Derby and another 1,449

DOW, Emma L.—Leonard Sibley..... 2,450

ELERCH, Charles, and M. Mowskowsky—The People, &c 500

EISEN, Julius—C. Arnold, costs..... 23

FRIEDMAN, Abram—P. Cass

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THE SANTA FE CASE THROWN OUT OF THE FEDERAL COURT.

Remanded Back to the Court of Jefferson County, Kan., for Trial—A Hearing Will Be Had at Once.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 7.—In the Federal Court to-day the Santa Fé lost its point of contention, and the case was remanded back to the court of Jefferson County, and will be heard by Judge Myers. The decision was rendered by Judge Foster, and concurred in by Judge Mayer of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

According to stipulations entered into by the attorneys on both sides, the case will now be heard in the District Court of Jefferson County, on the plaintiff's demurrer to the railroad attorney's answer to the original petition. The case will then take the ordinary course of law and will be carried through the District Court, the Kansas Supreme and the United States Supreme Court, on an agreed statement of facts. Pending the final decision it has been agreed that Receiver Marin will not demand possession of the road and will in no way interfere with its management. In other words, by the provisions of this stipulation the case will be tried on law points alone, and the legal fraternity here say it will be the most important as well as the hardest-fought legal battle for years.

Charles Bloodsmith, as attorney for the Union Trust Company of New York, which represents the Santa Fé bondholders, withdrew the cross bill he recently filed in the case, and upon which the temporary restraining order was issued, whereupon Judge Foster rescinded all previous orders made by him in the case, and the suit now goes back to the State court without prejudice.

The answer to the original petition filed Saturday evening at Oskaloosa, by the railroad attorneys, contained six paragraphs, each setting forth a separate cause, as follows:

1. General denial.
2. At the time the new Santa Fé Company purchased the property, not more than 20 per cent. of the stock was owned by aliens.
3. The act upon which the suit was brought was never legally passed by the Legislature.
4. All acts of Congress and State Legislatures under which the Santa Fé claims title are set forth, and this act is alleged to impair the obligations of contracts.
5. If the act did pass, it is unconstitutional.
6. A certified copy of the charter is presented, and it is also shown, according to the last assessment of the State Board of Railway Assessors, that the value of 450 miles of the property affected by the suit is $18,107,480.

According to the heretofore mentioned stipulation, County Attorney Pinney and Attorneys Keeler and Hitt will to-day, at Oskaloosa, file a demurrer to the above answer, and upon this demurrer the case will be heard by the Judge.

ELECTRICITY AS A MOTOR.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Road to Make Use of It.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 7.—While the leading officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will not give the details of the reported three-rail electrical branch between New Britain and Hartford, via Berlin, they admit that the power station is practically assured, and that similar power houses will be constructed in a short time on various branches of the main lines in this State.

President Charles F. Clark of the road was seen at his office in this city this morning. He was asked to make a positive statement relative to the matter and said: "I am not yet prepared to say that work will immediately be begun on the erection of the power station at Berlin, but its erection has been under consideration for some time. An announcement that work will be immediately undertaken may or may not be made within a short time.

"The general policy of the New Haven Road relative to the introduction of electricity as a motive power may be given as follows: Electricity as a motive power is foreshadowed in the last annual statement of the road. On the South Shore Branch of the Old Colony system, the current has been successfully and economically conveyed in a third rail, insulated upon wooden blocks in the centre of each track. The results have surprised experts, and it is now probable that a third rail will be laid at various points upon the company's property during the year to come. Short branches to the centres of business and population may then be constructed from the company's lines."

OREGON SHORT LILNE.

Future of the Road Discussed by Oliver W. Mink.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 7.—Oliver W. Mink, receiver and controller of the Union Pacific, left for New-York yesterday on important business pertaining to the foreclosure of the Oregon Short Line.

"My judgment," said Mr. Mink, just before starting East, "is that the owners of the Short Line property, as reorganized, will operate it as an independent property, though probably not in hostility to the interests of the Union Pacific. It will not materially, affect the existing tariff relations. It will undoubtedly injuriously affect the Union Pacific if the Ogden and Denver gate is opened to all roads. This would let in all competing lines, and the bad effects would be inevitable.

"So far as the Union Pacific lines making up the Union Pacific proper are concerned, the security holders in a great part will deposit their securities with a reorganization committee, which will attempt to advance its plan independent of the plans made or suggested for reorganization of any of the branch line property."

Supreme Court Will Not Interfere.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—An interesting and important litigation respecting street railroad franchises in Cincinnati was ended to-day by the refusal of the Supreme Court of the United States to bring up the decree of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals for review. The particular line involved is that locally famous as "Route No. 8," over the granting of the franchise for which there was much criticism of the municipal authorities. It has been operated by the corporation owning the inclined plane railway at the head of Main Street. The Court of Appeals held that the franchise to operate Route No. 8 expired in 1884, a decision which the Louisville Trust Company, trustee for $500,000 worth of securities, issued upon the basis of that franchise, said would make the investment of $500,000 absolutely useless, and asked that it be passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States before being made final. But that court declined to disturb the judgment of the Court of Appeals.

Want Parsons for Receiver.

Gen. Wager Swayne appeared before Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday as counsel for the mortgage bondholders' committee of the Ogdensburg and Champlain Railroad, and asked that Charles Parsons be appointed as a separate receiver for the corporation. Lawyer Cordoza, in behalf of the leaseholders and judgment creditors, opposed the motion, yer Cardoza, in behalf of the leaseholders

Gen. Swayne urged that the leaseholders and judgment creditors had practically no standing in the proceedings. Lawyer Hornblower, for the committee, said that foreclosure proceedings could be taken at any time and the leaseholders would have no legal right to interfere.

The Ogdensburg and Champlain Railroad was included in a suit brought by the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada against the Vermont Central Railroad and others, and the Vermont courts recently appointed receivers for all the property involved. The appointment of Parsons as receiver is sought in order to take the Ogdensburg and Champlain Railroad out of the hands of the Vermont receivers. Judge Wallace directed counsel to hand in the papers within three days.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Chicago headquarters of the Western Freight and Passenger Associations are to be moved from The Rookery to the Great Northern Building.

—The sale at Versailles, N. Y., of the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine and Beattyville Railroad, under foreclosure of mortgage, may be effected at the third attempt on the 23d proximo.

—The Joint Traffic Association will, after Jan. 1, 1897, withdraw the commodity rates on school books in carloads from Eastern to Western points on the basis of 50 cents per 100 pounds and that the rates will be restored to the basis of official classification.

—Of the incorporation at Lima, Ohio, of the Dayton Northern Railway Company, Joseph R. Megrue said yesterday that it was incorporated for construction just as was the Lima Northern. Mr. Megrue added that the line is not "a Brice move."

—President John B. Parsons of the Chicago West Division Railway is spoken of as selected to be the new General Manager of the Union Traction Company of Philadelphia.

—Changes in the general traffic department of the Southern Pacific Company, in effect Jan. 1, 1897, are C. F. Smurr, General Freight Agent of the Pacific System, to be General Traffic Manager, and J. M. Crawhy, Assistant Freight Agent at Los Angeles, to be General Freight Agent.

—The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad will be completed in March, when the uninished portions between Mena and Horatio, and Manny and Port Arthur will be built. The line will then be a throug link between the Kansas City and Port Arthur, Texas, and Lake Charles, La.

CHARITY FAIR AT ORANGE.

Society People Earnestly at Work in a Good Cause.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 7.—Arrangements are about complete for the big fair for the benefit of the Orange Orphan Home, which will be held in Berkeley Hall on Wednesday and Thursday. The decorations are to be handsome and elaborate, and the society people of this vicinity will turn out in large numbers to help along this charity, which has not had the benefit of a public fair for twenty-five years. The Board of Women Trustees will be assisted by the young ladies of the Auxiliary Society. Features of the fair will be the smoking room for gentlemen; the restaurant, where a course dinner will be served; an exhibition of notable dolls, and the palmistry tent, where fortunes will be told for a consideration. The ladies who will have charge of the various booths are:

Linen and Fancy Work—Mrs. Joseph Harrison, Mrs. William Pierson, Mrs. William N. Stevenson, Mrs. Benjamin Douglass, and Mrs. Joseph W. Stickler, Jr.

Household Articles—Mrs. Stephen W. Palmer, Mrs. L. S. Baker, Dr. Sarah Spottiswoode, Miss Anna Lowrie, Miss Ginevera Freeman, Mrs. Francis A. Gill, Mrs. Frank C. Geiger, Mrs. W. D. Robinson, Mrs. Ernest Napier.

Baby Table—Mrs. Dickinson W. Richards, Mrs. Richard M. Colgate, Mrs. Gardner R. Colby, Mrs. Robert W. Hawkesworth, Mrs. James S. Clark, Mrs. Frank Hill, Mrs. James Marshall, and Mrs. Joseph P. Lloyd, Jr.

Doll Table—Miss Amy L. Stephenson, Miss Field, Miss Williamson, Miss Thompson, Miss Louise R. Pierson, Mrs. Vanderpoel, Miss Bird, Miss Tooker, Miss Morgan, and Miss Moore.

Flower Table—Miss Helen Page, Miss Lilly Page Ely, Miss Gertrude Chur, and Mrs. A. T. E. Kirtland.

Gentlemen's Table—Miss Graves, Miss Elizabeth Loutrel, Miss Schneider, Miss Reynolds, Miss Hallock, Miss Walton, Miss Cushing, and Mrs. William H. Bradshaw.

Candy Table—Miss Margaret T. Yardley, Miss Trent, Miss Freeman, Miss Powles, Miss Clark, Miss Foy, and Miss Joralemon.

Restaurant—Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, Mrs. Henry Graves, Mrs. Cyrus F. Loutrel, Mrs. Theodore F. Wood, Mrs. George Halsey, Miss Ludlow, Miss Franklin, Miss Melendy, Miss Dodd, and Miss Richmond.

COMPRESSED AIR MOTORS.

The Metropolitan Company May Continue Trials Here.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Railroad Company held their annual meetings yesterday and re-elected their Directors.

The Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company will meet to-day, and, as was announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday, will take formal action as to the equipment with the underground trolley of its Fourth and Madison, Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines.

Information comes from Worcester, Mass., where experiments with compressed air were conducted, that the work there has been practically abandoned. Some time ago the Wheelock Engine Company began trials at its works of compressed air and compressed-air motors. Five cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company were equipped there with the motors, and much was expected in the way of revolutionizing street railway power systems. The motor was known as the Hoadley-Knight patent. One of the trial cars was run here for a while, and there were rumors that the Fourth and Madison Avenue cars were to be operated by compressed air. The experiments with this motor are said to have cost $250,000, and there is great disappointment in Worcester because the Metropolitan Traction officials have not considered them a success. It is possible, however, that more experiments may be conducted here.

To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, President Vreeland said: "The Metropolitan Street Railway Company operates several hundred miles of tracks. So, you see, even if a change of power should be made on any parts of the line there would be plenty of room for the trial of any motive power that is worth trying."

POLICEMAN SAVED A BOY.

He Himself Knocked Down at a Crossing in Broadway.

Policeman William Schriever of the Old Slip Station saved a newsboy from being run over by a Broadway Cable Car yesterday afternoon at Fulton Street. The policeman was knocked down and somewhat bruised.

The boy, Henry Fox, ten years old, of 101 Washington Street, started to run across the street in front of Cable Car No. 8 going up town. He would have been knocked down by a down-town car had not Policeman Schriever seized him and hugged him to his breast. The policeman stood holding the lad between the two cars.

The two occupied too much room, and the rear handle of the up-town car knocked the policeman down. He fell on his back, but though rendered senseless, he still held the newsboy clasped to his bosom.

The policeman was picked up and carried into a store, where it was a half an hour before he recovered from the effect of the shock. There was a large swelling on the back of his head, and his left shoulder was painfully bruised. He went to the station house and was attended by an ambulance surgeon. He was then able to return to duty on the crossing.

Fled from the Industrial School.

KEARNEY, Neb., Dec. 7.—Twenty-eight of the largest boys confined in the State Industrial School near here escaped Saturday night. All but fifteen were recaptured yesterday, but those still out are the most desperate, and are believed to be headed for Kansas.

Flint's Fine Furniture

Gifts that Charm.
Dainty Tea Tables, $4.00.

WISH TO HEAR COMPLAINTS

A SOCIETY EXISTS TO ATTEND TO GRIEVANCES FREE.

Aims and Objects of the Club and Business Men Who Form the City Improvement Society.

When the ordinary citizen finds himself confronted by a public or private nuisance he generally moves away from it or suffers in silence. He has had, perhaps, in the past the agreeable sensation of seeing his carefully drawn complaint to some department ignored entirely or else dismissed forever with a curt "The matter will be submitted to the proper authorities."

It will be of interest, then, to him to learn that there is a society in this city that wants all such remonstrances submitted to it. The members are organized for the purpose of pressing complaints, and they do it cheerfully, free of charge. "To promote the improvement and beautifying of the city, and to assist and stimulate the authorities in enforcing the laws relating thereto," are the objects of the City Improvement Society.

This society is now in the fifth year of its existence. It consists of prominent business men, clubmen, and men generally interested in the enforcement of laws looking to the comfort and convenience of citizens.

The objects and aims of the society may be best seen by the prospectus issued by J. C. Pumpelly, its Secretary, in 1894:

"The City Improvement Society is under the management of an Executive Committee, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions received from public-spirited citizens interested in promoting the welfare and improvement of the city.

Novelty of the Bureau.

"The society furnishes a medium, never before existing, whereby residents of New York having any complaints to make, within the scope of its work, can be assured that the same will be presented to the authorities and urged until they receive proper attention. The society is also ready at all times to receive any suggestions relating to the special objects the attainment of which will tend to benefit the public at large."

At the society rooms, 12 East Twenty-third Street, a member explained in detail the work. "This is an organization," he said, "that has no private axe to grind. No one connected with it gains any personal advantage by its operations. It is in no sense intended to bring any one prominently before the public. It must be acknowledged that a society whose expenses consist almost solely of the rent for two rooms and the hire of one clerk does not give any person much of a chance to profit financially.

"The members work harmoniously together for the sole good of the city. This is done by a system of inspection. Whenever a complaint is received at the rooms, we immediately send an Inspector. This Inspector is not a paid employe, but a member. It is an interesting sight to see a clubman or a dignified business man carefully investigating an alleged nuisance in certain parts of the city. Upon the result of this investigation the action of the society depends.

"If the Inspector decides that there is ground for complaint, the society takes action. A letter is written to the proper department, setting forth the complaint fully and carefully. If, after a reasonable time, no answer is received, or no action taken, a personal visitation is made to the negligent official. If this does not suffice, another and still another visit is made. The disturbed department is finally compelled from self-defense to take up the complaint. The whole secret of our success has been that we keep 'hammering' away until officials do notice us.

"Through these methods the society has had more than 4,000 defective sidewalks attended to. It has made many reforms on Vesey Street and Park Row. It has abated the projecting-sign nuisance, and, last of all, made it possible for a person to hire a cab in the city without the probability of his being robbed.

Some of the Things Attended To.

"The scope of our society is very wide. We endeavor to include within it every variety of nuisances met with. The following are some of these bugbears: The illegal disposal of ashes, garbage, or refuse, negligence of contractors and builders in not cleaning up the street after completing the work, foul odors or gases escaping from any factory or gas works, the continuous barking of dogs, the crowing of roosters, or noises made by other animals. When complaint is made that a person is disturbed by such noise, we entertain the complaint, provided the complainant is willing to make affidavit that the noise disturbs him. We wish to be informed when street-car companies do not provide clean and comfortable cars or do not run them at night as required by law.

"We put sidewalk violations in a special class. There are so many petty evasions of the law of sidewalks it is impossible for me to enumerate them all, but here are some: Snow or ice remaining over two hours after a storm; goods, wares, or merchandise obstructing the passageway; dirty sidewalks; illegal signs; skids, bars, or planks placed over the sidewalk without allowing a clear passageway of three feet; illegal awnings; improperly paved crossings and walks.

"We want complaints about street violations. Some of these are: Whenever débris is allowed to accumulate improperly in the street; whenever a corporation does not properly replace the street pavement after tearing it up; whenever the carts or trucks use a street corner as a rendezvous; the improper blockading of a street by building materials; in no case does the Department of Public Works permit more than one-third of the roadway to be used.

"One useful object of the society is its crusade against grasping cabmen. Each licensed vehicle is required to have hung at the back or side in plain view of the passenger a card of rates. These rates are fixed and too well known for me to specify. When a passenger uses such vehicle he knows beforehand just what his charge will be. The society will regard it a favor if any person will send us the number of any cab where this rate card is not prominently displayed. The Police Department has always cheerfully co-operated with us in this reform.

"I have specified at length our aims, but I believe the end to be attained justifies it. The better plan to be pursued in submitting complaints is by letter addressed to J. C. Pumpelly, Secretary, 12 East Twenty-third Street. If, however, a consultation is desired, there is always a member present every Monday afternoon between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock. We want to improve the city, and we will if the people will only give us an opportunity."

He Accuses Jockey Garrison.

"Snapper" Garrison, the famous jockey, is accused by Frank Paget, also a jockey, of having cheated him out of $5 on a race which was run Friday. Garrison is also accused of having conducted an open book in a poolroom at Downing and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn. Paget says that he had a tip that a horse which was running at Iron Hill, Md., would win, and that he backed it for $5 at the odds of 8 to 1. When the horse was announced, so Paget alleges, he asked Garrison for the money, but "Snapper" refused it and offered him only the $5 he had bet. Paget telephoned to the police of the Fourth Precinct, and said that there was a poolroom running at the place. The police investigated, but reported nothing of a suspicious nature. McCue, the proprietor, denied that he was running such a place. Paget intends to prosecute Garrison, and said yesterday that "Mike" Dwyer and Mr. Applegate, a member of The Jockey Club, had promised to support him. Garrison denies the charge and declares that the whole thing is a conspiracy.

Bishop Williams Ill with Sciatica.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 7.—Bishop John Williams, senior Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States, is confined to his home with sciatica, so that all engagements have been canceled. He is able to hear his classes and give his lectures at the Berkeley Divinity School. His episcopal work will be done by Bishops visiting in the State.

EPISCOPAL MISSION WORK.

The Society's Efforts Strongly Commended by Prominent Persons.

The sixty-fifth annual report of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society was presented Sunday night in Grace Church, Bishop Potter presiding. The Treasurer's report gave as the receipts from all sources the sum of $59,284.13, of which $20,083.70 came from collections in churches and the Trinity Corporation grant and $13,335.09 was sent in by individual contributors. The balance was made up of legacies, rents, Thanksgiving and Christmas offerings, and a special contribution of $1,457.80 to the Fresh Air Fund. Addresses in commendation of the work were made by the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. Brockholst Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Mr. Bottome, and Police Commissioner Avery D. Andrews.

Illegal Tacoma Warrants.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 7.—Judge Stallcup, in the Superior Court, decided Saturday that about $800,000 of city warrants, owned in the East, were reissued illegally after once being paid, and that therefore the city was not liable, although the persons reissuing them might be held accountable. The Court refused to allow the warrants to be funded.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...7:11	Sun sets...4:33	Moon sets...8:49	

HIGH WATER DEC. 8.

Sandy Hook	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
10:00 A .M.	10:26 A. M.	.... A. M.
10:41 P. M.	11:08 P. M.	12:15 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 8.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Bovic	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Edam	Amsterdam	Nov. 28
California	Havre	Nov. 28
City of Augusta	Savannah	Dec. 5
El Norte	New Orleans	Dec. 2
Fulda	Gibraltar	Nov. 30
Graphic	Hartlepool	Nov. 28
Iona	Shields	Nov. 21
Kansas City	Swansea	Nov. 24
Knickerbocker	New Orleans	Dec. 2
Lesseps	Shields	Nov. 19
Noordland	Antwerp	Nov. 28
Oceana	Hull	Nov. 22
Olympia	Gibraltar	Nov. 19
Ontario	London	Nov. 23
Orizaba	Havana	Dec. 3
Pauline	Shields	Nov. 18
State of California	Greenock	Nov. 28
Stalheim	Barry	Nov. 20

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

Lampasas	Galveston	Dec. 2
Majestic	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Mississippi	London	Nov. 26
Norwegian	Glasgow	Nov. 27
Spree	Bremen	Dec. 1

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 7
El Monte	New Orleans	Dec. 4
Karlsruhe	Bremen	Nov. 28
Whickham	Gibraltar	Nov. 25

FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

Aslourn	Gibraltar	Nov. 29
Bellaura	St. Lucia	Dec. 8
Gregory	Para	Nov. 29
Lucania	Liverpool	Dec. 5
Merida	St. Lucia	Dec. 8
Patria	Hamburg	Nov. 29
St. Louis	Southampton	Dec. 5
Valencia	Colon	Dec. 4

SATURDAY, DEC. 12.

Santiago	Nassau	Dec. 8
Trinidad	Bermuda	Dec. 10

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Trave	Dec. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Excelsior	Dec. 8	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Gr. Duchesse	Dec. 8	Savannah	Pier 24 N. R.
Alvena	Dec. 8	Gonaives	24 State St.
Yumuri	Dec. 8	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Iroquois	Dec. 9	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Algonquin	Dec. 9	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
New York	Dec. 9	Tampa, Fla.	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Dec. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Mantinea	Dec. 9	Newcastle	22 State St.
San Marcos	Dec. 9	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Werra	Dec. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Dec. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	Dec. 9	Havana	113 Wall St.
Siberian	Dec. 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
El Paso	Dec. 10	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Edam	Dec. 10	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mexico	Dec. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
C. of Augusta	Dec. 10	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Finance	Dec. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Comanche	Dec. 11	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Rio Grande	Dec. 11	Brunswick	Pier 29 E. R.
British Queen	Dec. 12	Antwerp	22 State St.
Ohio	Dec. 12	Hull	22 State St.
Mississippi	Dec. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Venezuela	Dec. 12	Guayra	135 Front St.
Orizaba	Dec. 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Lampasas	Dec. 12	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
El Norte	Dec. 12	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Athos	Dec. 12	Kingston	24 State St.
Harold	Dec. 12	Jamaica	6 State St.
Ontario	Dec. 12	London	22 State St.
Umbria	Dec. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Dec. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Kansas City	Dec. 12	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Creole	Dec. 12	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Alps	Dec. 12	Halifax	24 State St.
Champagne	Dec. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Masdam	Dec. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Dec. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Dec. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
C. of B'm'g'm.	Dec. 15	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Seminole	Dec. 15	Jacks'ville	Pier 29 E. R.
Madiana	Dec. 15	Windward Is.	39 Broadway.
St. Louis	Dec. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	Dec. 17	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Colorado	Dec. 18	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Mohawk	Dec. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Norwegian	Dec. 19	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Hudson	Dec. 19	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ardmore	Dec. 19	Jamaica	24 State St.
Idaho	Dec. 19	London	22 State St.
Sarnia	Dec. 19	Naples	61 Broadway.
Lucania	Dec. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Dec. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Dec. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Hevelius	Dec. 19	Pern'b'co	301 Prod. Ex.
Spaarndam	Dec. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Dec. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gregory	Dec. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Valencia	Dec. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Lahn	Dec. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Dec. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Dec. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	Dec. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New York, Monday, Dec. 7.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp Nov. 23, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 A. M. to-day.

SS Kate Fawcett, (Br.,) Turnebuhn, Huelva Nov. 9 and St. Michaels 21st, with iron ore to order; vessel to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M. to-day.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Bjonness, Demerara Nov. 25, via Delaware Breakwater, with mdse. and passengers to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at midnight yesterday.

SS Rauna, (Nor.,) Hansen, Kingston Nov. 28 and St. Ann's Bay 30th, with mdse. and passengers to the Bush Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, from Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Creole, Gager, Newport News, in ballast to E. S. Allen.

SS Eucla, (Br.,) Edlin, Santos Nov. 6, Victoria 14th, and St. Lucia 27th, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS San Marcos, Risk, Galveston, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Venezuela, Hopkins, Puerto Cabello Nov. 28, Curacao 30th, and La Guayra Dec. 1, with mdse. to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 7:31 A. M. to-day.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond; Michigan, for London; Oneida, for Charleston; Ceylon, for Ipswich; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Newport News; August Korff, for Flushing; Mexico, for Philadelphia.

Spoken.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from London for New York, which put into Falmouth Dec. 6, with the loss of a propeller blade, has been docked for repairs.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—SS Port Philip, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Japan and China for New York, passed Perim yesterday.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New York Nov. 26 for Bremen, passed Dover to-day.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Orsino, (Br.,) sld. from Palermo for New York Dec. 2.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from Stettin, sld. from Christiansand for New York Dec. 3.

SS Picqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Trieste for New York Dec. 4.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Hairby, sld. from Buenos Ayres for New York Dec. 4.

SS Ribston, (Br.,) sld. from Liverpool for New York Dec. 5.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, sld. from Hull for New York yesterday.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlemick, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Coleman, from New York Nov. 7, via Plymouth, arr. at Antwerp Dec. 5.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New York Nov. 21, arr. at Genoa Dec. 5.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, from New York Nov. 26, arr. at Antwerp Dec. 5.

SS Oscar II., (Nor.,) Capt. Arnesen, from New York Oct. 28, arr. at Aden yesterday.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York Nov. 21, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York Nov. 25 for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Collen, for New York, sld. from Bremerhaven at 11 P. M. yesterday.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, for New York, via Gibraltar, sld. from Naples at 10 P. M. today.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 A. M. yesterday.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York, arr. at Hamburg at 3 A. M. yesterday.

SS Gregory, (Br.,) Capt. Pope, for New York, sld. from Barbados Dec. 4.

SS Georgia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, from New York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Columbia, Capt. Vogelgesang, from New York for Genoa, via Gibraltar, arr. at Gibraltar at 8 A. M. yesterday.

SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curel, from New York, arr. at Pauillac to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Trave*, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship New York*, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Britannic*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam,") at 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship State of California, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per State of California";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Gonaives, Port au Prince, and Miragoane, per steamship Alvena, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alvena";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Yumuri; at §3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 11 AM for Mexico, per steamship Mexico, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Mexico.")

FRIDAY.—At 12 M for North Brazil, per steamship Manauense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Athos; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Harald, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Harald";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. §Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Macduff, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. §10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, from San Francisco, close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. §28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Austral

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896, at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.

Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.

New York, November 4th, 1896.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.	

BONDS.
Housatonic Gold 5s 1937
(New York, New Haven & Hartford.)
Utica and Black River Gold 4s . . 1922
(New York Central & Hudson River.)
Philadelphia & Erie Gold 6s . . . 1920
(Pennsylvania Railroad.)
Chic., St. L. & New Orleans Gold 5s . 1951
(Illinois Central.)
Winona & St. Peter Exten. Gold 7s . 1916
(Chicago & Northwestern.)
Buffalo, New York & Erie 7s . . . 1916
(Erie Railroad.)
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North. 5s . 1906
FOR SALE.
Chas. T. Wing & Co.,
18 WALL STREET.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
No. 71 Broadway, New York,
December 1st, 1896.

The undersigned will receive proposals for the sale to them of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of twenty-four thousand four hundred and seventy dollars, ($24,470) in cash, for the Sinking Fund, at the office above named, up to 12 o'clock noon on the 12th day of December.
WILLIAM F. FRICK, } Trustees.
JAMES SLOAN, Jr., }

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and rather weak. Money on call, 1 to 2½ per cent.

During the greater part of yesterday there was practically no business on the Stock Exchange—everybody waiting for the President's message. When that came, all the professional bear speculators became active, and the result was that, with hardly an exception, quotations were forced down. None of the declines so brought about were in any sense important. They were chiefly interesting as showing that the old bear party was still alert and organized for further raiding campaigns.

***

Opportunities for bear effectiveness were opened by the sort of talk which was distributed throughout Wall Street last week by people who affected to know in advance what the message would say. Their proclamations that it would be "pacific" on the Cuban question, and, incidentally, bullish on all stock market conditions, had influence enough to induce many short-waisted traders to load up with stocks, planning to sell out as soon as the message appeared. This incident of the situation was merely a play into the hands of wide-awake bears who now, for the first time in a long while, have a nervous crowd of margin traders to harass.

***

Sugar Trust was again the most active stock traded in, its total being nearly double that of St. Paul, over three times that of Burlington and Quincy, six times that of Rock Island, and with practically a dozen times as many full shares as Reading aggregated. It is not a natural market that shows features like this.

***

The usual quarterly dividends on Sugar Trust stock were declared yesterday while the market was open, and the stock's quotation was rushed up to 116⅝, but it staid there only temporarily, the closing price being about 115. All ordinary indications count for little if millionaire insiders are not taking Wall Street into a new partnership.

***

From every part of the country came continuous reports of business progress and the growth of prosperity. It is taken for granted, of course, that we shall have to stand a good deal of jingoism at Washington for some time to come, however, a fact not encouraging to any conservative business interest. But no sane man really believes that Congressional warriors will do more than talk.

***

Government bonds were unchanged. There was a sale of $1,000 fives, coupon, at 113½.

***

In State bonds, $40,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 7.

***

There were sales on the Stock Exchange of thirty-one shares of American Exchange National Bank stock at 171, and six State of New York at 107.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Laclede Gas	⅞	N. Y. S. & W. pf.	½
Lake Shore	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Maryland Coal pf	2		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Nat. Lead	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅞	N. J. Central	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅝	N. P. pf., wh. iss.	⅝
Chicago Gas	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	P. & R., all in. pd.	½
Chi., R. I. & P.	⅞	St. L. Southwest pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	⅝
Consol. Gas	1⅝	Standard R. & T.	½
Ill. Steel Co.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Union Pacific	1½
Manhattan	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	⅝
Mo. Pacific	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

K. P. con., t. r.	1½	T. C. & I. 1st B.	1
N. P. con., t. r.	1		

BONDS DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & T. Gs.	1	St. J. & G. I 1st, t. r.	1½
Iowa Central 1st	1	Wabash 2d	1
Ohio South. 1st	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1½
Peo. & East 1st	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1@2½ per cent The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 4 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper: Rates, 3½@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good single names four to six months to run.

Clearing House exchanges, $77,988,777; balances, $5,412,337; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $477,053.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 2⅞@3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull, with an easier tendency. Posted rates $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83½@$4.83⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.86½ for demand, $4.86⅜@$4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c premium Boston—10@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally a fraction higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 96; St. Paul, ¼, to 77⅝; Reading, ¼, to 15; Erie, ⅛, to 16⅛; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 52, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15. Declined—Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36¾, and New York Central, ⅛, to 98. British consols declined ⅛, to 111⅝ for money and 112 for the account.

Gold in the open market quoted at 77s 11¼d. The Bank of England gained on balance £7,000. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 5c, and exchange on London, 25f 22½c.

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The same old bear growl comes from The London Statist. It says:

"The immediate future course of the market at London largely depends upon whether or not the bank repays its borrowings. The necessity for maintaining the value of money appears to have passed. The European public shows no disposition to purchase American securities, and there now seems no danger of any further gold outflow to the United States. Whether with cheaper money here there would be a greater demand for American securities has to be proved. According to present indications the increased purchases of American securities, due to cheaper money, would be very slight, and certainly not sufficient to cause gold exports. There are signs that the rates for money in London will soon cause gold imports. The American exchange has already risen, and we are now getting toward the end of the American active export season. Usually American exports greatly diminish in January, and the balance of trade is then against that country. This year it may be found that the balance of trade is against the United States earlier than usual, and that, instead of further gold shipments to that country, gold may soon begin to return. So far as the United States is concerned, therefore, measures for protecting the gold reserve appear no longer necessary."

PROSPERITY FOR THE SOUTH.

Mr. Henry Fink, President of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, was asked yesterday by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the prospects for a business revival in the South. Mr. Fink has just returned from a trip through the southern part of the country, during which he paid particular attention to the present conditions of business and trade. Mr. Fink said:

"So far, business throughout the South has shown very little improvement. But, as to prospects, I think I can safely say that a general and far-reaching betterment is certain. Everybody in the South is very hopeful and very confident.

"I do not believe that all this improvement is going to come immediately. As yet it has hardly started. It will take time for conditions to adjust themselves to the new order of things. And when the betterment begins it will come gradually.

"That will be the safest and the healthiest kind of improvement. There will be no boom, and no one wants to see one. The South has had enough of booms. They never fail to bring with them, as a result, a period of business paralysis. A steady, sure growth of trade is what is coming, and it will result in prosperity and advancement for the South.

"I think you will see railroad business improve from now on, and reports will continue to show increased earnings. For October and November the roads have shown no gains. But it must be remembered that in October and November last year we had excellent business for railroads. Just before the Venezuelan panic all our roads were showing good profits. To compare the past two months, the two months in which the excitement of a Presidential campaign was at its height, with those of last year is unfair.

"But coming reports will, I think, show changes on the increase side. With business gradually improving the earnings of the roads must necessarily pick up. And, like all other lines, railroad business will show steady and gradual improvement.

"Increased earnings for the roads will mean increases surpluses. I do not think there will be any necessity for increased expenditures. Generally the roads are in good condition. I am speaking of Southern lines now. Quite a lot of money has been spent on them in the past few years. In the case of the Norfolk and Western, we have been constantly improving the road and spending money to better its physical advantage.

"That, I think, is so of most of the other Southern roads. They are in a condition where it will not be necessary to increase expenditures in order to put them in good shape. The companies will go on spending money on their lines, but it will not be to any extraordinary amount.

"After the first of the year, I think you will see marked improvement in Southern business conditions. I look for a revival and for good times. I do not believe they will come rapidly, but they will come steadily and surely. The outlook is of the brightest. I do not see any obstacles to bar the coming prosperity."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE OUTLOOK.

Mr. Charles Schumacher of the Stock Exchange house of C. Schumacher & Co. said yesterday concerning the foreign exchange market:

"The sterling exchange market continues to advance, for the one reason that the rates ruling in our money market are very much lower than those in London.

"Make a calculation. Money is now loaning here at 2½ per cent. for sixty days, against sterling exchange collateral. Excellent commercial paper can be bought at 4.83¾. Add to this price sixty days' interest at 2½ per cent., and you have a demand bill in February at a little below 4.86, as against the present spot rate of 4.86¾.

"That is the calculation uppermost in the minds of the people who are speculating in exchange. On its face, it shows a profit—unless the market should decline to 4.86 or below. And I am strongly inclined to believe that the market will decline.

"The more sterling that is accumulated the more certain is the decline when that accumulation has to be sold. Our balance of trade is so very large and exports are so far in excess of imports that I can see nothing ahead but lower exchange rates. Even if next Spring business revives and our imports exceed our exports, we will still have a surplus reserve of sterling sufficient to make up the difference for months to come, and, perhaps, make unnecessary the shipments of gold next Summer.

"If, on top of all this, money in Europe should become abundant enough to induce investors to turn their attention to cheap American stocks, which is quite likely to happen, our position would become stronger still, and a period of cheap exchange the more certain."

STOCK EXCHANGE OPINION.

Woerishoffer & Co. write: "The part of the message to which special interest was attracted was the reference to Cuba and the relation and duty of the United States to Spain and our Cuban neighbors under the circumstances.

"We think all fair-minded people must concede that the President has treated the question with great care, delicacy, and dignity.

"The sympathy of our people with the struggling Cubans is frankly admitted; and the enormous business interests of the people of the United States now jeopardized by the terrible conflict raging there are not magnified, but stated with serious gravity.

"It seems that correspondence is now pending between our Government and Spain wherein the Administration is urging conciliation and peace on some conditions alike just to Cuba and honorable to Spain.

"We think the President's message will forestall any successful attempt at jingo resolutions by Congress, as he is evidently prepared, even during the short life of his Administration, to move in the matter, if just cause is shown for action on the part of the United States."

SKEPTICAL EASTERN FOLKS.

F. H. Pettengill of Colorado Springs, writing of adverse conditions in the mining stock market, says:

These are times when the most contented ones are the curbstone brokers, with offices in their hats. They have nothing to worry about, and comfortably recognize the advantage which they have over their more prosperous brethern of better times. There is another class who are also eminently well satisfied, and not at all affected by adverse conditions. These are the miners themselves, who have passed through the siege of knocking unsuccessfully at the door of Eastern capital, and amid hardships were forced to utilize their own resources and develop their properties themselves, which were industriously hawked about the country and scorned by those who could have well afforded any possible loss that might accrue from an attempt to demonstrate their failure or success. The scorned miner is now the fortunate possessor of a dividend payer, and is enjoying the fruits of his numerous personal sacrifices cloaked in the garb of regular dividends.

I believe that if every mine was forced to depend upon itself and the enterprise of local capitalists, it would be far better in the end. What little amount of money we secure from the East is at an enormous sacrifice, and the profits are quickly absorbed and nothing said of them, but whenever a mining proposition fails, and there is any Eastern capital identified with it, there is an immediate howl about the loss, and the dishonesty of the enterprise, and, in fact, everything that can be invented to cry down mining. Thousands and thousands of dollars are wasted in the pursuit of Eastern capital, and in the majority of cases without results. The most fortunate mining operators have brought about their success through their own efforts, or with the assistance of local capital.

The East will buy a few hundred shares of wildcat stocks, or they will buy a large block of listed stock at $1 per share when it is selling at $1.30 here, and the moment they get it in their possession they throw it back on the original sellers at 25 to 50 cents profit; in other words, ordinary Eastern mining investors will not buy unless they are assured that they are getting the "best of it." They seldom place any confidence in the promoter.

FOREIGN IRON TRADE REVIEW.

"The home demand for manufactured steel and iron continues good," says The London Statist, "and makers have more orders on their books than for many years past. Prices are very steady, and though shippers to a great extent find themselves unable to pay current rates, and profess to think quotations will come down if they continue to hold off, this view of the situation seems hardly justified. Those who hold it will probably see fit before long to alter their opinions, which are probably more the result of circumstances than of conviction. With the increased cost of ore and fuel, and a rise in wages imminent, prices seem more likely to advance than recede. Moreover, although ordinary merchant business has been somewhat disorganized by the rapid rise in values and freights, and has not yet had time to adjust itself to these new conditions, there is a certain amount of foreign business which is little affected, if at all, by such factors—the purchases, for instance, of foreign States, railway companies, and municipal and other corporations. These just now are fairly extensive. The Imperial Japanese Railways have just made purchases of several thousand tons of rails, the order for which, however, went to America to Messrs. Carnegie; eighteen locomotives have been placed with two Glasgow makers, and a considerable quantity of bar iron has been bought in Staffordshire. An Indian railway company at the present time is in the market for 17,000 tons of cast iron sleepers and 2,000 tons of wrought iron tie bars; also for 700 tons of other permanent-way accessories, so that, one way and another, there is a greater volume of business doing than some reports would lead one to suppose."

WALL STREET TALK.

The Chicago speculators who have been dabbling in Whisky Trust stocks have suddenly abandoned their deal, leaving a number of Wall Street friends to get out as best they can. The latter, however, profess to be in no wise discouraged.

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Union Pacific lost yesterday all it gained on Saturday. People who talk most bearish on this stock are known to be heavily long of it and hopeful that the present session of Congress will do something helpful for the property.

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For the first time in many months Mr. Philip D. Armour is quoted as an outspoken bull on Western railroad properties.

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Reports received by George J. Gould from railroad managers throughout the Southwest encourage him to say:

"The business outlook has a far firmer undertone than people generally suppose. We are sure soon to have an industrial and commercial revival which will even outrank the famous good times of 1879."

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There is a lively row in a stock market pool organized just before election to deal in a maximum of 30,000 shares at a time. It was planned to have the pool identified neither with the bull nor the bear side, and a conspicuous trader and manipulator was put in charge of the deal.

At the close of last week he made his first monthly statement. The pool has dealt in something like 400,000 shares of stock—aggregate of transactions in and out—and now has its capital tied up on the long side of three stocks, Union Pacific at 10, General Electric at 33, and Sugar Trust at 117.

No money has been made beyond what was required to pay commissions—which, of course, the manipulator himself has pocketed. He thinks there should be another month's campaign. Most of his associates don't think so. They are indignant, and some of them are even clamoring for an investigation, insisting that the pool must be closed up right away.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	..
Alb. & Chesapeake Canal 7s	106½	110
American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders' Company	34	39
Atlantic Mutual '96 scrip	106	..
Barney & Smith common	10½	13½
Boston & New York Air Line pf	102	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	202
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	111	114
‡Broadway Surface 2d	103½	105½
Brooklyn City Railroad	173	173½
Brooklyn Bath & West End 6s	66	70
Brooklyn Elevated	5	8
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	104
‡Buffalo Crosstown 5s	..	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76	78
Celluloid Company stock	60	..
Central & South American Telegraph	119	121
Central Cross-Town	200	..
Central of Ga. R. R. consol. 5s	88	90
Central Park, North & East River	155	165
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110½	..
Chicago & Northern Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Columbus Gas	69½	72½
Commercial Cable Company stock	167½	169½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	70	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	37
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	..	85
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	14	16½
Consolidated Ice pf.	75	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96	98
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & B. R. R.	..	170
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. 1st 5s	111¼	..
‡D. D., E. B. & B. 5 per cent. scrip	100	102
Edison Electric Ill. of Brooklyn	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	345
Ensley Land Company	¼	1½
Equitable Gas Company of New York	209	212
Fort Wayne Gas stock	82½	86½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 5s	86	88
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	..	57
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	112	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	68	..
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	112	115
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	62
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	88½	91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	6
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	28	..
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	101	..
Hoboken Ferry stock	50	55
‡Hoboken Ferry 5s	94	97
Hudson River Telephone stock	55	60
‡Indianapolis Gas stock	129	134
Indianapolis Gas 1st	103½	104½
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	70	75
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
†Iron Steamboat	2½	5
†Iron Steamboat 6s	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	..	38
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	90
Kings County Elevated R. R. stock	2	5
Kings County Traction	40	43
Knickerbocker Ice Company	90	..
Lafayette Gas stock	84	89
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	80	89
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	62	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	72	75
Lorillard Company pf	103	106
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., C. & I. 6s	102	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	9	13
†Madison Square Garden 2d	69	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	104	..
Memphis Taxes Dist. 6s, 1915	108	..
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	..
Met. West Side 1st 5s (of Chicago)	60	63½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12	14
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company pf.	55	60
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
Mutual Gas Company of New York	245	250
National Wall Paper stock	..	80
‡New Orleans Pacific 1. g. stubs	¾	2

	Bid.	Asked.
New Orleans Pacific 1. g. bonds	20	..
N. J. & N. Y. R. R.	2½	5
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	48¼	48¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	77	77½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	105½	106½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	96	96¾
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	47½	50½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	122	125
N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. stock	117	..
N. Y. Loan & Improvement stock	45	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	..
New York Air Brake Company	14	..
New York Biscuit Company 6s	104	104
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	2	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	158	..
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	105	110
‡North Hudson County R. R. 5s	101	..
‡N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	83	..
‡Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	195	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	67	72
Pennsylvania Coal	325	335
Pitts., Shenango & L. E. R. R. stock	15¾	18¾
P., McK'port & Y. R. R. 6 p. c. stock	120	125
Postal Telegraph & Cable	92½	94½
Pratt & Whitney	3	10
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	..	65
Retsof Mining Company bonds	39	45
Richmond St. Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st	82	86
Rochester Gas & Elec. Co. common	32	37
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	70	80
Second Avenue Railroad stock	145	155
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	108
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	188	195
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	85	..
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61½
Standard Gas	86½	88
Standard Gas pf.	109½	111½
†Standard Gas 1st	110	..
•Standard Oil Trust	252	253½
‡Steinway Railway 6s	110	113
Terre Haute & Indianap. R. R. Co.	..	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Company 1st	92	..
Texas & Pacific Coal stock	..	48
Third Avenue Railroad	162¼	163¼
‡Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	7	11
Trenton Potteries	..	12
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	45
Trow Directory pf.	30	..
Union Ferry stock	62	65
†Union Ferry 5s	101	103½
‡Union Railway 1st 5s	101½	..
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	..	102
Union Typewriter	7	9
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	85½	88½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	67½	74
†Union Electric Light & Power 1st	72	77
Wagner Car Company	155	160
Western Gas Company	63	65
‡Western Gas Company bonds	90	93
Worcester Traction	19	20
Worcester Traction pf.	92	95
Worthington Pump pf.	75	78½

•Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	334	334	334
4th week Nov.	$71,983	$90,155	$79,384
Month	299,453	300,510	264,613
From July 1	1,537,849	1,372,423	1,396,807

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—

Mileage	576	576	576
4th week Nov.	$33,154	$35,068	$35,771
Month	115,239	125,819	124,749
From Jan. 1	1,482,154	1,566,692	1,464,452

C. C., C. & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	1,850	1,850	1,850
4th week Nov.	$296,143	$336,736	$388,018
Month	1,003,853	1,202,631	1,202,728
From July 1	5,468,985	6,223,071	5,836,238

DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN—

Mileage	334	334	334
4th week Nov.	$23,570	$24,204	$25,638
Month	86,072	89,706	89,674
From Jan. 1	1,045,974	1,052,169	999,779

GEORGIA & ALABAMA—

Mileage	362	265	265
4th week Nov.	$28,100	$26,338	.....
Month	90,682	63,666	45,020
From Jan. 1	428,622	251,919	.....

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—

Mileage	637	637	637
4th week Nov.	$53,268	$55,520	$57,820
Month	184,150	196,373	192,271
From Jan. 1	2,340,709	2,272,078	2,201,651

MEXICAN NATIONAL—

Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
4th week Nov.	$131,030	$118,955	$117,807
Month	432,922	348,581	363,253
From Jan. 1	4,565,913	3,961,012	3,892,439

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Mileage	2,060	2,023	1,723
4th week Nov.	$292,716	$297,774	$382,925
Month	1,096,947	957,052	1,228,851
From July 1	5,407,956	4,886,395	5,260,236

OHIO RIVER—

Mileage	215	215	215
4th week Nov.	$17,828	$21,328	$14,262
Month	73,957	91,397	61,127
From Jan. 1	887,799	806,567	637,084

WEST. NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—

Mileage	643	643	643
4th week Nov.	$69,700	$92,000	$86,000
Month	250,200	314,000	288,000
From July 1	1,430,822	1,568,875	1,556,700

GREAT NORTHERN for November—

St. P., M. & M. I'd l's.	$1,648,388	$1,936,679	$1,601,017
East. R'y of Minn.	213,936	234,419	203,132
Montana Central	153,973	144,766	159,215
Total system	$2,016,299	$2,315,866	$1,963,364
From July 1—			
S. P., M. & M. I'd l's.	$8,228,984	$8,166,551	$7,027,407
East. R'y of Minn.	1,040,542	948,196	778,289
Montana Central	810,197	671,908	701,142
Total system	$10,079,725	$9,786,956	$8,512,828

UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF for Oct—

Gross earnings	$346,310	$332,813	$296,752
Oper. expenses	194,129	208,635	205,884
Net earnings	$152,181	$124,178	$90,868
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	$2,517,118	$2,511,778	$2,293,036
Oper. expenses	1,976,884	1,968,240	1,848,468
Net earnings	$540,234	$543,538	$444,568

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

LACLEDE GAS LIGHT CO. OF ST. LOUIS—			
Net for Nov.	$77,550	$91,450	$81,080

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Fifth Avenue Bank has declared the regular dividend of 20 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., payable Jan. 2.

—The Commercial Cable Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent., payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 26.

—The Southern Railway Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 14. Transfer books will close Dec. 15 and reopen Jan. 5.

—The Guaranty Trust Company will pay Dec. 4 the interest due Dec. 1 on the trust certificates for Duluth and Manitoba Railroad first mortgage bonds, Dakota Division.

—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2. Transfer books will close Dec. 16 and reopen Jan. 4.

—Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co. announce that they offer, at a price to net 4.30 on the investment, the Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, secured by first mortgage on the Lexington Avenue cable road and branches, together with expensive and valuable real estate.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The local market was firm and very dull, until the last hour, when it weakened somewhat and became more active. The Traction stocks were featureless all day, and closed at about ⅛ difference from Saturday. In the specialties there was good buying of Pennsylvania Heat common, which gained ½, and the preferred was in good demand, at 21. Welsbach lost ½ to 47; Storage preferred 1 per cent., to 30½; Storage common ¾, to 28½, and Choctaw ¼, to 8. The balance of the list was stationary, except Lehigh Valley, which was in demand, at one time showing a gain of ⅞, to 32⅞, but closed offered at 32½. At the close the general market was steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Traction	18	18¼	18	18¼
Cambria	43¾	44	43½	43¾
Choctaw	8	8¼	7½	7¾
Con. Trac. stock	..	25½	..	25½
Elec. Storage	27½	28½	28¾	29¼
Elec. Storage pf.	..	30½	30½	81
Electro-Pneumatic	½	⅞	¼	⅝
Hestonville	..	50	50¾	52
Hestonville pf.	59⅞	60	..	60
Hunt. & B. T.	24	25	24

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Dec. 7, 1896.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	152	16	Adams Express	148	149	148	149	.....
12	14	5	American Cotton Oil	12	12	12	12	.....
51	53	252	Am. Cotton Oil pf	52	52	51½	51½	— ½
108	110	45	American Express	110	110	110	110	.....
13⅜	13½	4,288	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅞
30¼	32	419	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	31½	31½	31	31	.....
115¼	115¼	36,358	American Sugar Refs.	116¼	116⅝	115	115¼	— ⅞
103	103¾	83	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	103⅛	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛	.....
90	91½	19	Am. Tea & Cable Co	91	91	91	91	.....
74	74¼	4,712	American Tobacco	75	75	73⅞	74⅜	— ¼
23	25	4	Ann Arbor pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	.....
14	14⅜	2,645	At., T. & S.F., all'g pd.	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
22⅜	23	5,575	At., T. & S. F. pf	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	14⅝	600	Baltimore & Ohio	15	15	14½	15	— ⅛
105	105⅝	110	Bay State Gas	10½	10½	10½	10½	+¼
92	92½	294	Brooklyn Union Gas	92	92	92	92	— ¼
68	...	50	Bur., C. R. & North	70½	70½	70½	70½	.....
48½	49¼	435	Canada Southern	49¾	49¾	49	49	— ¼
55½	56	200	Canadian Pacific	56	56	56	56	.....
16¾	17	2,230	Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17¼	16	17	— ⅛
78	78¼	12,450	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	78¾	78⅞	77⅜	78	— ⅜
75⅞	...	8,282	Chicago Gas	76½	76⅝	75⅝	75⅞	— ⅛
5	6	200	Chicago Great Western	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
74⅜	74½	18,845	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	75	75⅝	74¼	74⅜	— ⅝
105½	105¾	700	Chicago & Northw.	106⅝	106⅞	105½	105¾	— ¼
149	...	25	Chi. & Northw. pf	149	149	149	149	.....
68⅜	68⅝	6,190	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	69¼	69¼	68⅜	68⅜	— ⅞
28½	29	1,910	C., C., C. & St. L.	30⅛	30½	29	29	— ¼
...	...	127	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	84	84	84	84	.....
4	5	200	C. & H. C. 3d In. pf.	5	5	5	5	.....
17½	18	400	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	17½	17¾	17½	17½	— ¼
159⅜	160½	1,750	Consolidated Gas Co.	161	161	160	160⅜	—1⅜
126	128	26	Delaware & Hudson	128	128	126¼	126¼	.....
43½	44	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	44	44	44	44	.....
15	15½	410	Erie	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
34½	35⅜	147	Erie 1st pf	35	35	35	35	.....
32½	32⅝	4,114	General Electric	33	33⅜	32½	32½	— ...
45	48	130	Illinois Steel Co.	47⅝	47⅞	47⅜	47⅞	— ½
8¼	8½	100	Iowa Central	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¼
24	24⅛	3,840	Laclede Gas	23½	25½	23½	23⅝	+ ⅞
154⅜	156	455	Lake Shore	155	155	155	155	+ ½
49⅛	50	5,040	Louisville & Nashville	50⅝	51	49⅜	49⅞	— ⅝
⅜	½	100	Louis., N. A. & Chi.	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
1½	1⅝	200	L., N. A. & Chi. pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
95¼	95½	12,735	Manhattan Con.	96⅝	96⅝	95¼	95½	—1¼
45	55	100	Maryland Coal pf.	52	52	52	52	+2
109¾	110¼	130	Metropolitan Traction	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ½
28½	29	720	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	28⅞	29¼	28½	28½	— ½
22	22¼	425	Missouri Pacific	22⅝	22¾	22	22	— ½
22¼	24	1,800	Mobile & Ohio	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
24½	24⅞	329	National Lead Co.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
15	16	100	National Linseed Oil	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
103	103½	1,150	New Jersey Central	103½	103½	103	103½	— ½
95¼	95¾	22	New York Central	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	.....
12	12¾	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	12½	12½	12½	12¾	— ¼
10	10¼	100	N. Y., Sus. & Western	10	10	10	10	+ ¼
26½	27	207	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
5	5¼	25	North American	5	5	5	5	.....
14½	14⅞	100	N. P. Coal Co. pd.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
23⅞	24½	150	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
33	33½	520	N. P. pf., wh. iss.	33⅞	34	33¼	33¼	— ⅝
10	11	50	Ontario Mining	10	10	10	10	.....
15½	15⅞	475	Ontario & Western	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
37½	40	18	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	.....
25¾	26	220	Pacific Mail	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25⅞	.....
28¼	28½	6,760	Pt. & R., all in. pd.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	14¾	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
...	...	100	St. Joe & Gr. Is.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	.....
5⅛	5⅜	200	St. L. & San Fran.	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	.....
37	38	108	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	37	37	37	37	+ ½
13¾	14½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13⅜	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....
10	11	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅝
47¾	48¾	660	St. Paul & Omaha	48½	48½	48	48	— ¾
126	130	50	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	130	130	130	130	.....
11¼	11⅜	220	Standard R. & T.	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ½
16½	17½	200	Southern Pacific	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
10⅝	10¾	1,950	Southern Railway	10⅝	10⅝	10	10⅜	— ⅛
29⅝	29⅞	7,491	Southern Railway pf.	30⅜	30½	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
28½	28¾	1,737	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28¾	29⅜	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
9½	9⅝	257	Texas Pacific	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10	10¼	25,470	Union Pacific	11	11⅜	10	10	—1½
6⅛	6¾	300	United States Cordage	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
12	12⅛	2	U. S. Cordage pf.	12⅜	12⅜	12¾	12¾	.....
9⅝	9⅞	50	United States Leather	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	.....
61½	62⅝	1,070	U. S. Leather pf.	62	62½	61¼	61½	— ½
25½	26	259	United States Rubber	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
80½	81½	247	U. S. Rubber pf.	81⅞	81⅞	81½	81½	— ½
6¾	7¼	310	Wabash pf.	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	— ⅛
16½	16⅞	375	Wabash pf.	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	.....
86¼	86⅜	9,215	Western Union Tel.	87	87¼	86¼	86⅜	— ⅜
8	8¼	2,810	Wheeling & L. E.	8½	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
30	32	140	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ⅜
Sales.....		204,002						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s 1,000 74½
Atch T o & W 1st 27
A., T & S F gen 4s 3,000 79¼ 6,000 79⅝ 26,000 79¾ 500 79
30,000 79⅝
24,000 79
Adjustment 4s 4,000 42⅛ 10,000 42½ 28,000 42⅝ 10,000 42
5,000 41¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 1,000 116¾
Brooklyn R T 5s 5,000 79 7,000 79⅝ 7,000 79¾
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 3,000 105⅞ 2,000 105¾
Bur. C R & N 1st 500 104½
Canada So 1st gtd 2,000 110
Canada Southern 2d 2,000 s20F 105
Cent of N J gen 5s 5,000 s3 118½ Registered 1,000 116
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911 18,000 118½
Ches & Ohio con 5s 3,000 107½ Registered 1,000 107
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s 1,000 97¾
15,000 98
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 2,000 74¾ 5,000 74⅞
Chi, B & Q cons 7s 5,000 118
Chi G L & C Co 1st 5,000 95
Chi & N W coup gold 7s 1,000 115½ 8,000 115¾
S F deb 5s, 1933 1,000 109¼
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 11,000 104⅜ 5,000 104⅝
C, St P, M & O cons 1,000 126⅝
Chi & W Ind G M 5,000 116
C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s 3,000 93
Col Coal & Iron 6s 10,000 98½
Col, H V & Tol G M 6s 1,000 86
Col, H V & Tol 5s 1,000 88
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 1,000 85 3,000 85½ 2,000 85 5,000 84½
Den & Rio Grande 4s 3,000 90¾
Det, Mac & Mar L G 6,000 18
Dul, S Shore & A 5s 34,000 100
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s 5,000 90½
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s 10,000 s3 106¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st 1,000 110
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s 10,000 106 2,000 106¼
25,000 106
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000 99⅜
Erie gen lien 3-4s 2,000 65¼
Erie 4s prior bonds 10,000 92¾
Int & Gt Nor 1st 5,000 116½
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 5,000 96½
L S & M So 2d coup 5,000 118
Total sales.....

Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 9,000 70 5,000 70½ 27,000 70 3,000 70½ 6,000 70½ 17,000 70¾ 79 4,000 92½ 1,000 93
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st 5,000 116⅛ 2,000 116
Long Island G M 4s 7,000 76½ 5,000 76½ 4,000 76⅝ 3,000 76½ 2,000 76⅝ 1,000 76½
Louis & Nash 5s 90
Louis & Nash G M 6s 1,000 116½
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st 4,000 117
Mexican Int. 1st 4s 10,000 72⅜
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 2,000 s20F 97¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 82¼
Mo, K & T 2d 2,000 59½
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 5,000 68⅞
Nash, C & St L 1st 10,000 120¼
N Y & Nor 1st 5s 10,000 118
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 1,000 89
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s 5,000 101
Nor & West 100-year 5s, Nos. above 10,000 1,000 64
Nor Pac 1st 6s 2,000 115¼ 5,000 115⅜
J P M & Co certfs 5,000 115¼
Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented 55,000 117
Nor Pac 2d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented 13,000 78
Nor Pac col trust notes, J P M & Co certfs 47,000 95½
Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented 59,000 54⅜
200,000 54⅞
10,000 55¾
Nor Pac prior lien 4s, when issued 5,000 85
500 85¼
7,000 85
500 85¼
7,000 85
1,500 85¼
5,000 85¼
5,000 85⅛
1,000 85
1,000 85
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued 10,000 51⅝
10,000 51½
Ohio Southern 1st 1,000 94½
Ohio Southern G M 4s 20,000 17½
Oregon R & N 4s 1,000 79¾
Peo & Eastern 1st 3,000 75
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 1,000 48⅛
10,000 48¼
10,000 48
10,000 48¼
10,000 48
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 10,000 36½
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st 1,000 101¼
3,000 101½
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 30,000 81⅜
1,000 81⅝
11,000 81⅞
10,000 81¾
25,000 81⅝
15,000 81⅝
4,000 81⅝
Pitts & West 1st 1,000 73¾
Rio Grande West 1st 3,000 76½
4,000 76¾
4,000 77
3,000 76½
2,000 76⅝
5,000 76½
Rome, W & Og cons 1,000 116½
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000 48½
St L & S F G M 6s 10,000 110
St L, & S F 4s 4,000 66½
2,000 66¾
26,000 66
5,000 66¼
10,000 66⅜
San An & Ar Pass 4s 5,000 57
5,000 57¼
5,000 57
So Pac of N M 1st 10,030 105½
Southern Ry 1st 5s 5,000 91⅜
8,000 91½
1,000 91¼
1,000 91¾
10,000 s3 91½
Standard R & T 6s 3,000 78
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st 5,000 89
Tex & N O cons 5s 5,000 94¼
7,000 94
Tex & Pac 2d inc 5,000 22
Third Av 1st 5s 1,000 122
Union & Del 1st 5s 1,000 100
Union Pac 6s, 1897 5,000 103
Union Pac 1st, 1808, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups 5,000 102¾
Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes 22,000 100
6,000 100¼
12,000 100½
1,000 100¼
6,000 100½
U P, D & Gulf 1st 10,000 37
5,000 37½
1,000 37
Wabash 1st 5s 4,000 106½
10,000 106⅜
14,000 106½
1,000 s3 106⅝
Det & Chi ext 2,000 97½
1,000 97¼
Wabash 2d 5s 19,000 72
5,000 71
2,000 72½
West Shore gtd 4s 15,000 107 Registered 500 105¾
500 105¾
10,000 105½
10,000 105¾
50,000 105⅝
24,000 105½
W N Y & P 1st 1,000 106½
W N Y & P inc 6,000 13½
10,000 13¼
Wis Cent Co 1st trust receipts 9,000 39
5,000 38½
Total sales.....

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65½@65¾. Sales of 10,000 ounces at 65¾.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 530,097.87 ounces of silver bullion, against which 530 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 520 green.

Bar silver in London, 29⅛d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,963,933
Imports for same period	79,743,781
Net imports	$28,779,778
Net exports to date, 1895	61,771,929
Net exports to date, 1894	60,664,055
Net exports to date, 1893	9,082,055

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at 1.15, 500 Brunswick at .20, 400 Creede and Creek consols at .14, 50 Consolidated California at 1.50, 200 Mount Rosa at .15, and 500 Pharmacist at .15.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DISAPPEARING GUN Carriages.—Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., November 9, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1896, when they will be publicly opened, for supplying the Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, with twelve, more or less, 8-inch Disappearing Gun Carriages, of either model 1894 or model 1896. Bids should be made for furnishing all the carriages of either model 1894 or of model 1896; and also for furnishing a portion, (not less than four,) of model 1894 or of model 1896. Blank forms on which proposals must be made, and all information required by bidders, can be had upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, 537 Congress St., Portland, Me., Nov. 17, 1896.—Sealed proposals for constructing gun displacements at Fort Constitution, N. H., will be received here until 3 P. M., Dec. 10, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. A. N. DAMRELL, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Dec. 2, 1896.—Proposals for building gun and mortar batteries at Key West, Fla., will be received until 2 P. M., Dec. 28, 1896, and then publicly opened. For information, apply to W. H. H. BENYAURD, Lieut. Col., Engrs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95	..	Del., L. & W.	158½	161	New Cent. C.	6	8
4s, r., 1907	109	109½	Den. & R. G.	12	13	New England	..	45
4s, c., 1907	110½	111	D. M. & Ft. D.	9	9½	N. Y. & N. H.	179	183
4s, r., 1925	119¼	120	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1925	119¾	120	D., S. S. & A.	4½	5	1st pf.	68	75
5s, r., 1904	113⅞	113½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	8½	10½	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
5s, c., 1904	113¾	113¾	Ed. El Ill. of N.Y.	101	102	2d pf.	27½	30
Currency 6s, 1897	90½	..	Erie 2d pf.	20	22	N. Y., L. & W.	116	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..	Ev. & T. H.	29	32	Norfolk & So.	65½	70
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..	Ev. & T. H pf.	43	50	Nor. & West. all		
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102	..	Erie T. & T.	66	68¾	in. paid.	11	11¾
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	..	Gt. Nor. pf.	120	123	Nor. & W. pf., all		
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	..	Harlem	287	300	in. paid.	16¾	17¾
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	..	Homestake	34	..	Ohio Southern	..	6
			Ill. Central	93	95	Oregon Imp., r.	½	1½
Albany & Sus.	175	..	Iowa Central pf.	28	30	Oregon R. & N.	15	24
Alt. & T. H.	57	62	Joliet & Chi.	155	..	Oregon S. L. & U.		
Am. Coal	100	125	Kan. & Mich.	5½	8	N., all in. paid.	15	17
Am. Tob. pf.	101¼	105	Keok. & D. M.	3	4	Peo. & Eastern.	5	8
Ann Arbor	8	12½	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	Peo., D. & E.	2	3
At. & Pac.	⅝	⅞	Keokuk & W.	30	45	P., C., C. & St. L.		
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10	Laclede G. pf.	68	70	pf.	49	55
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	L. E. & W.	18½	19½	P. F. W. & C.	180	..
Brooklyn R. T.	21	21¼	L. E. & W. pf.	70½	73	Pull. P. C. Co.	158½	158
Brunswick Co.	⅞	1	Long Island	55	56	Quicksilver	1¾	2
Buff., R. & P.	21	21½	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	Quicksilver pf.	10¼	12
Buff., R. & P. pf.	57	65	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115	Rens. & Sar.	182	186
Central Pacific	15⅜	16¼	Manhattan Beach	5	8	R., W. & O.	116	118
Chi. & Alton	160	..	Mexican Central	7½	9	St. L. S. W.	4¾	5
Chi. & Alt. pf.	163	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	..	21
Chi. & E. Ill.	43	50	Michigan Central	92	94	St. P. & Dul. pf.	75	87
C. & E. Ill. pf.	93	101	Minn. & St. L.	19½	20	St. P. M. & M.	111	114
C., M. & St. P.	130	131	Mo., K. & T.	13½	14	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	..	Morris & Essex.	163	167	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	National Lead pf.	88⅝	89¼	Third Avenue.	161	163
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	..	National Starch	6	7	U. P., D. & G.	2¼	3
Col. Fuel & Iron.	24½	26	Nat. St. 1st pf.	58	66	U. S. Express.	40	45
C., H. V. & T. pf.	52	60	Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25	U. S. Cord. gtd.	24	25
Consol. Coal	34	39				Wells-F. Express.	95	100
						West. Union Beef.	5	7½
						Wis. Central	2¼	2½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,570	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅞	14⅛	13⅜	13⅜
17,230	Am. Sug. Refs.	116¼	117⅜	114⅞	115
260	Am. Tobacco	75⅛	75⅛	73⅞	74
270	At., Top. & S. F.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
1,890	Chicago Gas	76⅝	76⅝	75¾	75¾
1,590	Chi., R. I. & P.	69½	69½	68⅝	68⅝
7,860	Chi., B. & Q.	79	79¼	77⅞	77⅞
11,540	Chi., M. & St. P.	75	75¾	74¼	74⅜
50	Cent. of N. J.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
10	Chi. & N. W.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
410	General Electric	33¼	33⅝	32¾	32¾
700	Louis. & Nash.	50⅝	50⅞	49¾	49⅞
860	Manhattan	96⅜	96⅜	95½	95½
20	Mo. Pacific	22½	22½	22	22
50	Northern Pacific	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
10	Nor. Pac. pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½
3,820	P. & R., all in. paid	29¼	29¾	28⅝	28⅝
220	Southern Ry.	10	10½	10	10¼
40	Southern Ry. pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
10	Tenn. Coal & I.	29½	29¼	29¼	29¼
100	U. S. Rubber	26	26	26	26
640	Union Pacific	11¼	11½	10¼	10¼
1,080	Western Union.	87	87	86¾	86⅝
100	Wheel. & L. E.	8½	8½	8½	8½
50,330					

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	At., T. & S. F. gen.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
2,000	Brook. R. T. 5s.	79	79	79	79
5,000	Rio G. W. 1st.	76½	76½	76½	76½
10,000	West Shore 4s.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
$21,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Transactions on the Chicago Exchange were confined in the main to purchases of bonds for investment account. There is little or no trading by speculators, and as a consequence the variations in prices are hardly worth noticing. The demand for bonds shows no abatement, and a heavy business is being done outside the Exchange over the counters of dealers in this class of securities.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New York, report closing prices as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	66	68	66	68
Cal. & Chi. C. & D.	14	15	14½	15½
Chi. Brew. & Malt	35	36	35⅜	36
Chi. P. & P. Co.	40	50	40	50
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	49	51	49	51
C. S. S. R. T. (Alley L.)	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Chi. City Railway	223	226	223	225
Chicago Telephone	170	174	170	175
Diamond M. of Ill.	120½	121	120½	123
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	21⅞	22	21½	21⅝
Metropolitan Elevated	15	15½	15½	16⅛
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	14	15½	14	15½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf.	36	36½	36	37
New York Biscuit	56½	57	56¾	57½
North Chi. St. R. R.	208	210	208	210
National Railway	105	106	105	106
Street's West. St. C. L.	14½	16	14½	15½
Street's W. St. C. L. pf.	53	60	55	62
West Chi. St. R. R.	93	94	93½	94½
Western Stone	56	60	..	..

BONDS.

Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s.	98½	99½	99	99½
Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s.	106½	109	106½	109
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s.	55	56½	56	56¼
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s.	33	36	33	35
Chi. City Ry. 4½s.	100	100¾	100	100½
Chi. Board of Trade 5s.	102	103	101½	102¾
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 6s.	92½	93	92⅝	92⅞
Consumers' Gas L. 6s.	83	85½	83	85½
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s.	73	73¾	73	73½
Metropolitan Elevated 5s.	58	59⅜	59½	60
N. Chi. City Ry. R. 4½s.	99½	100	99½	100
N. Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	102½	103	102½	103
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s.	100¾	102	101¼	101¾
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s.	96¼	97	96	97½
Chicago Edison 6s.	117½	119	117½	119

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury, and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on Dec. 7, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$118,158,273
Gold bullion	52,536,306
Total	$170,694,597
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,988,329
Balance	*$132,706,250
Standard silver dollars	$373,159,079
Silver bullion	773,840
Total	$373,932,919
Net outstanding silver certificates	355,660,203
Balance	18,272,716
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,194,890
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	111,026,390
Total	$121,221,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	121,221,280
United States notes	73,049,131
Net outstanding currency certificates	39,955,000
Balance	33,094,131
Treasury notes of 1890	$40,405,385
National bank notes	13,394,203
Fractional silver coin	14,503,440
Fractional currency	132
Minor coin	1,077,283
Deposits in National banks	15,874,184
Bonds and interest paid	288,184
Total	$85,042,793
Less National bank 5 per per cent. fund	8,571,916
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,311,573
Disbursing officers' balances	26,596,103
Post Office Department account	2,541,772
Miscellaneous items	2,273,098
Total	$43,294,464
Balance	41,748,329
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$225,821,427

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$412,731	$2,767,557	$59,896,777
Internal revenue	661,862	2,963,498	67,486,242
Miscellaneous	95,934	672,383	10,657,860
Total	$1,170,526	$6,303,390	$137,953,880

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$951,000	$951,000	$49,969,754
War	432,000	639,000	24,253,469
Navy	172,000	430,000	15,876,836
Indians	66,000	284,000	5,493,012
Pensions	500,000	4,946,000	65,453,772
Interest	20,000	83,000	18,383,488
Total	$1,380,000	$7,333,000	$178,930,335
Excess of expenditures over receipts	209,471	1,029,609	40,976,455

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$55,780	$233,780	$1,741,465
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	21,890	185,957	3,249,415

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	National Bank Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$470,461,292	$86,427,178	$556,888,470
This fiscal year	45,172,321	6,388,868	51,661,189
This month	184,139	63,530	247,669
This day	29,601	23,590	53,491

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $661,862; from customs, $412,731, and miscellaneous, $241,714.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $467,750.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and Treasury offices for the week ended Dec. 5, was 549,249, and for the corresponding period last year was $12,399. The shipment of fractional silver coin for the month of November was $1,019,309, and for the corresponding period last year was $1,166,431, and from Dec. 1 to Dec. 5 aggregated $151,400.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks

VIEWS OF SOROSIS WOMEN

LEADING MEMBERS OF THE CLUB DISCUSS EDUCATION.

Practical versus Theoretical Knowledge for American Girls—European Culture in Art, Music, and Other Branches.

Sorosis came yesterday to the educational platform in the annual round of topics which she follows from year to year. The meeting was held in the ballroom of the Waldorf.

Under the direction of Mrs. Miriam Mason Greeley, Chairman of the Committee on Education, five bright women of Sorosis told what they knew on the subject.

Sorosis had, as usual, first enjoyed the luncheon with which she fortifies herself for her monthly intellectual effort, and had had also, as usual, a short entertainment before the discussion of the day began. Mary C. Bell sang a "Love Token," accompanied by Henrietta C. Tuthill, and Lydia Wood told some interesting things about "The Little Singer" in a way so agreeable that she was obliged to give an encore.

"So American women require the benefit of foreign study to complete a well-rounded education?" said Mrs. Greeley in presenting the question of the day.

"There is nothing unduly venturesome or strange," she went on, "in our young women of to-day supplementing a college course with special study in some chosen department at a foreign university. Oxford and Cambridge, in England; the Surbonne, in Paris, and the Polytechnicum, in Berlin, now stand open to American women. In two cases they were opened—reluctantly at first—to the dignified, persistent knocking at their gates of the American girl."

Miss Annie Beaston, the clever Shakespearean scholar, spoke of the development of the individual. "When our young men and women as a class leave college," said Miss Beaston, "do they love learning? We have our institutions filled with all the equipments for studying science, but do we see our students who attend them filled with awe and holy wonder as they gaze at them? With all the cumbrous machinery are they really educated?"

Then Miss Beaston drew a picture—idealized a little, perhaps—of the little red schoolhouse, without the modern educational convenience, but where there was sympathy between teacher and scholar. The lesson which it took weeks to master was thoroughly learned.

"Away with extracts and deductions," she said. "Away with things planned to cram the mind with facts. It is not a question of Europe or America, but how best to draw out the latent power of the individual."

"Europe is the fountain head of music," said Mrs. Laura Ayer Lombard, speaking of a musical education. "Musicians cannot obtain salary or position in this country without a reputation gained by study abroad."

Miss May Florence Park spoke of education in relation to practical affairs. The printer had put it "political" affairs on the programme. Miss Park's investigations led to the conclusion that women require practical knowledge on American lines in channels where their sympathies or necessities lead them.

"Students of art in America are practically self-taught," said Mrs. J. Wells Champney, speaking of art education.

"France is the most artistic nation in the world. There are 8,000 artists in Paris, the art capital. French artists receive American students with great warmth, and introduce them to their private life, which is exceedingly pleasant. The moral or immoral influence in Paris is the same as in any large city. The Americans in Paris have the reputation for favoring strong religious tendencies. The American Art Association and American Girls' Club can be heartily indorsed."

MME. CALVE ARRIVES.

She Says She Has Saved Her Voice for Americans.

Mme. Emma Calvé arrived here yesterday morning on La Champagne. She comes to fill her engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House. A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES saw her in the afternoon at the Plaza Hotel.

"Oh, I'm delighted to be back," she said enthusiastically. "I was dreadfully ill coming over. We had a rough time."

She laughingly said it was perhaps due to her illness that her friends tell her she is thinner than last Spring.

"I'm delighted to have them say so," she exclaimed, "but I am afraid to say it myself. I fear there is not enough difference for boasting."

In reply to a question, she said she had done nothing in the line of her art since leaving here last Spring.

"I spent all the time on my farm in South France," she said. "You see, I saved my voice for America. The Americans shall have the best I can give. I am going to save myself for them always hereafter. There is no place like America.

"'My new rôles? I will have two, 'Faust' and 'L'Africaine.' I am anxious to sing Marguerite, and have been looking forward to it. Of course, I've been studying these parts as well as Massenet's opera, 'Sappho.' It is a great work, better than 'Carmen.' I shall bring it out next Spring in the Opéra Comique in Paris."

She was asked if Mme. Eames would sing in "Carmen" with her Friday night.

"Of course," she said. She smiled and clasped her hands rapturously. "We couldn't do without her. Très charmante, très jolie et intelligente! She is so beautiful, so great an artist. I am delighted to sing with her again!"

The reporter told her that Mme. Eames had said the same thing about her. She smiled broadly.

"The natural and proper thoughts of good artists," said she.

"Wagner!" she continued. "I hear all are going wild over Wagner. All are studying him. I love and adore his music. It is the greatest in the world. Because I love and adore it I will not attempt to sing Wagner in any other than his own tongue. As I do not know German, I must put it off awhile yet."

Mme. Calvé showed a charming exuberance in her conversation, which was carried on through Mlle. de Woiska, a friend who has been with Mme. Calvé in France. Her father lived in this country once, and she comes here to see America and write about it to the French newspapers. Incidentally she acts as Mlle. Calvé's interpreter, for the prima donna says she does not yet understand enough English to venture upon its use in talking to strangers.

NEED OF MORE SCHOOL ROOM.

Strong Resolutions on the Subject by Good Government Club "B."

At a recent meeting of Good Government Club "B" the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this club express to the honorable Board of Education its deep concern at the failure to provide school accommodations for the neighborhood with a rapidity commensurate with the growth of the population, as a result of which the schools of the Twenty-fifth School District are greatly overcrowded, and yet many children are kept out of school altogether; and that it urges the board to purchase property, without delay, and to erect with the greatest possible speed a primary school to accommodate 1,500 children; and, inasmuch as it is certain that with the natural growth of population another grammar school will be required in the district (Twenty-fifth School District) in two or at the most three years, this club urges the board to take steps now for the erection of another grammar school also.

Resolved, That this club petition the honorable Board of Education to open night schools in the buildings of Grammar Schools Nos. 54 (male) and 88, (female.)

CAUSED BY THE CUBAN WAR.

The Troubles of the Spanish-American Light Company.

The Spanish-American Light and Power Company, whose office is at 113 Wall Street and plant in Havana and Matanzas, Cuba, is having a hard time on account of the war in Cuba. It is a New York State corporation, incorporated in 1883 with a capital stock of $2,000,000, which has since been increased to $4,000,000, and represents a consolidation of five gas and electric light companies in Cuba. It had a monopoly of the gas and electric lighting in Havana and Matanzas, and before the war broke out the gross earnings, it is said, reached about $1,000,000 a year. Since then these have been considerably reduced and the company is behind on its interest payment to bondholders, but has been paying up as fast as it could obtain the money to do so.

It was disclosed yesterday in the appointment of a receiver for Benjamin Giberga, who had been Secretary of the company for a while, but who had resigned on Dec. 1, that the company had defaulted on the interest due Nov. 1. The trouble, it is said, is due to the unsettled condition of affairs in Cuba, and particularly because the City of Havana will not pay the company what it owes for light. The amount is said to be $300,000. The works of the company in Havana are in operation without interruption. Expenses have been cut down as much as possible. Earnings have been greatly reduced, as many of the wealthy citizens have left the city, and payments are made to the company by its customers in paper money, which is at considerable discount. Finances would be all right, it is claimed, if the City of Havana would pay up.

In the meantime friends of the company are trying to arrange with the bondholders and the latter have been asked to accept a reduction of interest from 4 to 3 per cent. on a portion of the bonds. The President of the company is Walter S. Johnson and the Treasurer Henry P. Booth.

LEGAL NOTES.

In granting an injunction on behalf of Le Boutillier Brothers, restraining Edward L. Lucatos and others, from occupying, as they have been doing, the stoop line of the sidewalk on West Twenty-third Street, just easterly of plaintiff's premises, Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court holds that the obstructions maintained and caused by the defendants interfere with the free passage of the public, and amount to a public annoyance and nuisance. The defendants have permission from the owners of the adjoining premises to sell flowers within a part of their stoop line, but as the whole space between the buildings and the curb is open and devoted to use, or used by the public as a sidewalk, the stoop line having been obliterated and practically abandoned, Justice MacLean decides that the owners of that building could not occupy the place so made public in front of their premises, to carry on any part of their own traffic and cannot authorize any one else to occupy it to the annoyance of the public or to the prejudice of their neighbors.

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The right of a property owner to maintain an action to recover the amount of an assessment for street improvements which he paid on being notified that in case of default in the payment the land would be sold, was announced by the Court of Appeals last week in the case of John Poth against the Mayor, &c. The assessment was for regulating and grading First Avenue between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Ninth Streets. After paying $3,541.89, Mr. Poth sued for its repayment to him on the ground that the assessment, which was confirmed by the Supreme Court in 1885, was void, as the improvement, or the greater part of it, at least, was commenced and the expenses incurred under an arrangement between the city officers and the contractor, and that it was so far illegal that it could not become the basis of any legal assessment on the property sought to be charged. The work was finally completed under another contract, which was concededly legal, but the court holds that where it appeared that the tax or assessment is made up of different items or elements all blended together, the property owner might resist the payment of the whole. The provisions of the consolidation act that no assessment shall be vacated or reduced except to the extent that it has been increased by fraud or substantial error, and that the portion which is equivalent to the fair value of the improvement shall not be disturbed for any cause, are held to have no application to a common-law action to recover back the whole amount paid under compulsion on a legal assessment.

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The final result, announced yesterday, of the protracted litigations over the general assignment, made nearly nine years ago, by Harris Ginsberg, jewelry merchant, illustrates most forcibly, as was stated by Justice Russell in his decision upon a motion to confirm the report of the referee, "the confusion which may be produced by a departure from the governing rules of law at the outset of a transaction, and the expensive lesson which may have to be learned by the parties to a fraud." Ginsberg, by a fraudulent arrangement with his brother-in-law, a lawyer, named the latter as his assignee, and he was also to get $1,000 for services as counsel, the expectation being that after the assignment, an arrangement could be made with the creditors by payment to them of a moderate percentage. But the stock was quickly attached by some of the creditors, in suits to set aside the assignment, and then these creditors secured the removal of the assignee and the substitution of another. As a result of the litigations, some of the creditors received nothing, while others, through attachment suits, forced the payment of a large percentage. Justice Russell decides that the lawyer assignee who was removed must account for the amount of jewelry taken by him for services as counsel, and as it was his active participating agency which produced the cause that justified the levy of the attachments, he must be held liable for the damages to the other creditors from the taking of jewelry worth over $10,000 under these attachments, as they affirmatively arose from his own wrongful act. He is to be credited, however, with moneys received from attaching creditors on compromise of suits brought against their indemnitors on the bond, and also the percentage which the attaching creditors, who had released their claims, would have received on their proportion of the dividend with the other creditors. As the assignee was the cause himself of the attack upon the assignment, Justice Russell says it was his personal duty to indemnify these creditors against the consequences of his own wrong, and the amount of these expenses is of serious importance.

National Congress of Mothers.

Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst, Mrs. William L. Wilson, Miss Morton, Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, Mrs. H. W. Fuller, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, and Miss Janet E. Richards will arrive here to-day from Washington, and will be the guests of Mrs. Hearst at the Hotel Waldorf for two days. They will come here in the interests of the National Congress of Mothers, which is to be held in Washington in February, 1897. They will be glad to confer with educators, ministers, officers, and members of clubs and others, and will receive this evening and to-morrow evening from 8 to 11 o'clock those who may be interested in this movement. As the reception will not be formal in character, no cards will be issued.

No Decision on Gas for Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen discussed the gas contract at its regular meeting yesterday afternoon, but, as usual, did nothing toward a solution of the problem. Alderman Leich began the discussion by introducing a long resolution which had for its object a three years' contract with the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. The resolution was defeated, being sent to the Committee on Electricity and Gas by a vote of 26 to 2. During the discussion the Aldermen practically agreed that gas at $1.25 per 1,000 feet for the first year is inevitable.

AQUARIUM OPEN THURSDAY

MANY CURIOUS FISH TO BE SEEN AT CASTLE GARDEN.

Inhabitants of the Sea and Lake, Both Big and Little, Rare and Common, Will Be on View.

The aquarium in old Castle Garden will be opened to the public on Thursday, Dec. 10. Work on it is almost completed, and painters were yesterday putting the finishing touches on pools and tanks, in some of which fish have been living for two years, awaiting the speculative curiosity of the public or the studious observation of scholars.

Dr. T. H. Bean, Superintendent of the aquarium, and L. B. Spencer, who has charge of the "Balanced Aquaria," or that part of sea life which hangs, like a stopped pendulum, between the animal and vegetable kingdom, showed the collection yesterday and explained its most interesting features.

In the large pools in the centre of the building are two hair seals and turtles, together with some of the larger species of fish, such as the sturgeon, skate, and angler. It is intended to have a white whale, 14 feet long, in the largest pool, which is 6 feet deep and 38 feet in diameter. This whale will be put in next Spring. In the meanwhile some big loggerhead turtles, the largest weighing 100 pounds, are occupying the pool.

The two hair seals have a pool to themselves. They are very comical fellows, a female of uncertain age and a male of six months. They are not the fur seal, as that species would not live in New York. Some specimens of the great Norwegian seals, which are as docile as lambs, will be added next year.

The sturgeons in another pool are not the pride of their family. They are graceful and interesting enough, but they are small. The largest is only four feet long. Dr. Bean said that he expects to have some as long as seven and ten feet, which will be worth looking at.

In the other central pools are turtles, black bass, skates, and anglers, who are only transient occupants, and must soon make room for sharks, porpoises, and whales.

Little Fish in Little Tanks.

The smaller residents of the sea, lakes, and rivers are kept in tanks ranged around the walls, both on the main floor and in the gallery. In these tanks are seventy-eight species of fish, from the German (really Asiatic) carp to the lordly trout and majestic salmon, or from the midget sea horse and shrimp up to the gigantic, sprawling angler.

Almost every species of trout may be studied here—the spot, the hybrid, the brown, the rainbow, the golden, the lake, the sunapee, the cross of lake and river trout, and the speckled beauty of the mountain streams. The trout of the Sunapee Lake, in New Hampshire, were caught with the hook, and were so beautiful that the angler sent them to the Aquarium. They were cut by the hook, but soon recovered, and are perfect beauties now. This species of trout has never been exhibited before.

On the back of one of these trout a small piece of fungus was noticed. Dr. Bean explained by saying that when the fish was brought to the aquarium he was bruised, and when put in Croton water fungus at once formed over the bruised place. The spores of fungus are in the Croton water, and when fish are brought from the lakes and rivers and put into fresh-water tanks, they soon become covered with fungus. When that is the case the fish have to be treated to a salt-water bath. Sea water is turned into the tank, and the fungus rapidly disappears. The fungus in the Croton water, it should be stated, while injurious to fish, is not unwholesome to persons.

Among the comical-looking fish are the sea raven, angler, mutton fish, eel pout, and skate. The sea raven is so lazy that Dr. Bean found one upon whose head a colony of little hydroids had settled down in content. The hydroids look like furze, but under a miscroscope are seeen to have a very distinct and quite active life. The doctor put the sea raven with the hydroid colony in a bottle of alcohol and sent him to England as a great curiosity.

A Fish That Fishes.

The angler is so interesting that he deserves a chapter or a book to himself. The sailors know him as "all-mouth," because of the immeasurable capacity of that organ. His name "angler" is due to the fact that he regularly fishes for his prey. He has two long tentacles, at the end of which is an appendage like a bait. The angler settles himself in a good place, opens his capacious jaws, dangles the bait over the yawning abyss, and waits. A fish comes up and begins investigating the bait, the jaws close—the inquisitive fish is bagged.

The whitefish is another unique treasure of the Aquarium. These are the only specimens, it is believed, that are on exhibition. The United States Fish Commission had some at the World's Fair, but they died in a few days. The ones at the Aquarium were caught in Canandaigua Lake.

The "balanced aquaria," of life between the animal and the vegetable, is of especial interest. It is intended to devote this department to the use of students. Of course, the public will not be denied, but few will appreciate the great interest of the collection without special study. Here are found the hermit crab, that lives in somebody else's shell; the shrimp, which is the most easily domesticated of the residents of the water; the spider crab, the polyps, living in its coral shell; the myriad variety of sea anemone, the tiny hydroids, and the quaint goby. One should carry a microscope if he wishes to appreciate or even see some of these midgets of the water.

There are already in the Aquarium 78 species of fish, 125 animal forms, and 12 species of aquatic plants, 9 of which are from fresh water and 3 are marine plants.

The Aquarium will be opened to the public on Thursday, and will then be kept open from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. every day of the week, except Sunday and Monday. After New Year's it is thought that it will be kept open on Sundays also.

The Snow Contract Awarded.

The contract for the removal of snow and ice for this season was yesterday awarded by Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring to G. M. Furman of 1 Broadway, whose bid was 42 cents per cubic yard. He appeared at the Street Cleaning Department yesterday with his sureties, and Col. Waring awarded the contract to him subject to the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Mr. Furman, it is stated, is connected with the Barber Asphalt Company, whose carts cannot be used for their usual business during a snowstorm or while the snow is on the ground, although they can be readily used during such periods for the removal of snow. Last year Herbert Tate had the contract, at the rate of 56 cents per cubic yard.

Commissioner Parker's Case.

There was a conference yesterday between Mayor Strong and Elihu Root relative to the charges against Police Commissioner Parker. There has been a rumor that Mr. Root had advised the Mayor that there was a doubt whether Commissioner Parker could be dismissed under the charges preferred, and it was also said yesterday that the Mayor had been advised that the best way out of the difficulty is to let the charges drop.

The Mayor was asked if charges had been drawn for presentation to the Governor, with a recommendation that Mr. Parker be dismissed.

"No, Sir," said the Mayor.

"Will any action be taken?"

"Not just yet," was the reply.

GOFF TO THE GRAND JURY.

Charges the Members to Lay Aside Prejudice and Class Distinction.

The Grand Jury for the December term was sworn in yesterday by Recorder Goff in Part I., General Sessions. In his charge the Recorder made reference to the memorial of the labor organizations that representatives of the workingmen be appointed on Grand Juries. The memorial could not affect the present Grand Jury, for the reason that it was selected a year ago.

The Recorder said that the increase of crime made the work of the jury unusually heavy.

"There is one thing I wish to impress on your minds," said he, "and that is that you are selected from the great body of citizens, and not from any particular class. There is no distinction with reference to social, business, or financial standing. If, on account of social position you entertain any prejudice against any person or class of persons, you must put that feeling aside when in the jury room, and must do impartial justice to all. The question of locality of residence must not be considered by you. You represent all the people in all parts of the city."

The following are the members of the Grand Jury: Charles T. Wills, builder, 156 Fifth Avenue, chosen foreman; Theodore D. Wolsey, merchant, 26 Front Street; Henry Hofheimer, flowers, 634 Broadway; Thomas A. Bronson, drugs, 54 Cedar Street; Joseph W. Gibson, publisher, 757 Broadway; Matthew C. Borden, dry goods, 117 Duane Street; Hugh D. Auchincloss, merchant, 22 William Street; Hiram S. Armstrong, retired, 147 West Seventy-third Street; J. S. Isaacs, secretary, 2 West Fourteenth Street; Seth W. Johnson, manufacturer, 78 Wall Street; Edward R. Satterlee, broker, 62 William Street; William Baldwin, advertiser, 150 Fifth Avenue; John W. Cochrane, importer, 375 Broadway; Thomas H. Newman, retired, 7 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Edward W. Davey, merchant, 408 Broome Street; Schuyler Quackenbush, banker, 38 Broad Street; Charles C. Tyler, merchant, 80 Franklin Street; William T. Salter, retired, 16 West Nineteenth Street; Charles Duggin, retired, 310 Madison Avenue; Charles W. Roxbury, teas, 93 Front Street; Channing M. Britton, manufacturer, 1,681 Broadway; Augustus W. Peters, President, 60 Broadway, and Samuel H. Vandewater, real estate, 67 Liberty Street.

SCHOOL IN THE TOMBS.

A Public Course of Instruction for the Boy Prisoners.

A school for the boy prisoners in the Tombs was opened yesterday morning, with David Willard of the University Settlement, in Delancey Street, as instructor. The chapel on the top floor of the boys' prison has been fitted up with school desks, and until further notice a few hours each day will be devoted to the instruction of the boys in such branches as may be deemed most advisable.

Forty-four youthful prisoners assembled in the improvised schoolroom yesterday at 9 o'clock A. M. They all manifested an animated interest in the proceedings, and in reply to questions by Mr. Willard most of them expressed a desire to learn. There were some who could neither read nor write, and many who could read a little, but could not write. After looking the boys over, Mr. Willard decided to divide them for the time being into two classes, and yesterday he gave an hour's time to each class.

After brief talks on the advantages of knowledge, and also on the importance of hygienic precautions, Instructor Willard put each class through a course of Swedish calisthenics. This feature of their schooling the boys enjoyed very much. Mr. Willard was unable to decide, with one day's experience, just what course of instruction would be best to follow. No text books have as yet been provided, but it is likely books for primary instruction in reading and writing will be in use within a few days. No regular course of lessons will be adopted until after the boys have had two or three weeks of training.

The money with which to carry on this school will be derived from the public educational fund, and not from private contributions, as has been reported. The officers of the Tombs Prison are in cordial sympathy with the work, and they believe that much good will be done by Mr. Willard's teachings among the boy prisoners, especially the younger ones. The boys now in the Tombs range in age from sixteen to twenty-one years. There was but one officer in the room during the school hours yesterday, and no disorderly spirit was manifested.

GRAND JURY DISCHARGED.

Several Indictments Found in Hudson County—Freeholders Criticized.

The Hudson County Grand Jury for the September term was discharged yesterday by Judge Lippincott. Several indictments were handed up, but they were not read. Rumor said they were against the Freeholders and several persons connected with the building of the new City Hall in Jersey City.

They made three presentments. The first referred to election frauds. The jury said it had considered charges made against election officers in the Fourth Ward of Hoboken and the First Ward of Jersey City. No fraud was found, but the present system of registration and voting, it was said, offers excellent opportunity for fraud.

The second presentment related to the sale of liquor on Sundays. The jury was satisfied that the law was violated, yet the evidence was not such as to warrant indictment.

The third presentment stated that an examination of the accounts of the Democratic Board of Freeholders showed that there were not sufficient funds on hand to meet outstanding accounts, and also that a number of persons were carried on the payrolls who had never been regularly appointed. The methods of the Freeholders were condemned as unbusinesslike and the Freeholders themselves as careless, negligent and indifferent.

New School for Brooklyn.

The new schoolhouse in East Twenty-eighth Street, Vanderveer Park, Brooklyn, was opened yesterday morning. The school is a branch of School No. 90, in East Broadway, Flatbush, and will be under the supervision of Principal Jeremiah Townsend. Miss Mary Ward will be in charge. She will be assisted by Miss Florence Redall, Miss I. S. Vagts, Miss Clara L. Keysner, and Miss Mary M. Darbes. The school is a primary one, and the children of Vanderveer Park will be admitted first, afterward the overflow from School No. 90. The classes will begin to-morrow.

Will of Henry Herrmann.

The will of Henry Herrmann was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. He died Nov. 30 at 230 East Fifteenth Street, leaving an estate valued at $1,000,000. To Caesar Hass of Evansville, Ind., he left $5,000. The residue of the estate is divided equally between the testator's widow, Rose Herrmann, and his two sons, George and Oscar.

Passengers on the Trave.

Among the passengers booked for the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, which will sail to-day for Southampton and Bremen, are Mr. and Mrs. B. Arnold, John M. Longyear, Dr. A. W. Maynard, O. Pappenheim, and Mrs. Harris Phelps.

To Repair Madison Avenue Bridge.

At a meeting of the Park Board yesterday it was voted to award the contract for the repairs on the Madison Avenue Bridge to Augustus Smith, the lowest bidder, whose bid was $6,470.

PRAYERS FOR PRESIDENTS

MR. MOODY THINKS THOSE IN AUTHORITY ARE ABUSED.

The Evangelist's First Sermon on "The Return of Our Lord"—His Answer to Those Who Want His Photograph.

Evangelist Moody gave his first sermon on "The Return of Our Lord" yesterday morning in Cooper Union before a well-filled house. He will preach this morning on the same subject. The Rev. Dr. Harsha led the meeting in prayer and the choir sang several hymns.

Before beginning his sermon, Mr. Moody introduced two colored men, who were sitting on platform seats. They were the only survivors of the brigantine Mary T. Kimball of Mobile, which was lost in the Caribbean Sea in September, and their names are James Jeffers and Elijah Cash. Their story was told in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning.

"Here is a man," said the evangelist, "who wishes to give thanks to God for saving him from the perils of the sea." Jeffers told the story of the rescue of himself and Cash, and he uttered a fervent prayer of thanks. Cash also knelt down and prayed.

Mr. Moody referred to the opening of Congress and asked the congregation to pray for those in authority. "I often think," said he, "that those in power are abused too much, and I wonder that any one is willing to take office at all. It is a shame the way President Cleveland has been abused. He has been a good President during his terms of office, and I believe it has been a matter of conscience with him how he best could serve the country. The man who is to succeed him is also a good man. Let us pray for him also. We have a good country—the best I have ever seen. Let us, therefore, pray for those in authority."

The Return of Christ.

Getting to his subject, Mr. Moody said: "I firmly believe that Christ will return again. The world was once purified by water, and I believe it will be again purified by fire. I believe it is going to grow better and better until it will draw Christ down."

The preacher quoted passages from the New Testament regarding the return of Christ. There were 318 such references in it, he said. "The world can sneer at us," he added, "for believing that the Lord will come. It has been sneering for 6,000 years. Let us keep on in our belief; let us not give in to sneerers and scoffers. When you get your heart filled with the glorious hope that Christ may come at any moment, then you have got something worth living for."

Mr. Moody said he was frequently amused by people wanting his photograph and a sketch of his life. "I tell them I was born in the flesh in 1837, born in the spirit in 1856, and I cannot say whether the flesh is going to die or the spirit is going to live forever."

The Half-Hour Song Service.

The hall was again filled in the afternoon to hear Mr. Moody speak on "Christ as a Shepherd." The singing for the half hour previous to the sermon was particularly good, and the audience joined in with a will. Mr. Sankey opened with the hymn, "Evening Prayer." Then he played "When the Mists Have Rolled Away," while Mr. Burke sang it. The audience took up the chorus. Announcing the next hymn, "Shelter in the Time of Storm," Mr. Sankey said that the author of it, V. J. Charlesworth of London, was present on the platform. The writer of the one which followed, "Though Your Sins Be as Scarlet," Miss Fannie J. Crosby, was introduced at a recent meeting. Messrs. Sankey and Burke sang it in duet.

Mr. Moody stated he had received a letter from an anxious mother whose son was troubled about believing the divinity of Christ. She asked prayer for him. Evangelist Henry B. Hudson offered prayer, and "Saved by Grace," another of Miss Crosby's hymns, was sung by the entire congregation. Then Mr. Moody made a prayer asking "that those who come in contact with us may not think of us, but of our Master whom we represent. Bless the rescue missions, O Lord, and may many who enter them this week be saved and become trophies of Thy mercy."

Mr. Sankey having led in singing "Loyalty to Christ," a few remarks were made by Mr. Moody, recommending cottage work. "There are thousands of people," said he, 'who cannot go to church if they wanted to. Women with families—little children. It would be a good thing to get people together in their kitchens—needn't wait to dress, but start right in." Mr. Burke sang alone "The Homeland."

Then the sermon began. Evangelist Moody took his text from Ezekiel xxxiv., 11: "I will search my sheep and seek them out, saith the Lord God." He read twenty-one things which the Shepherd does for His sheep, and commented on some of them as he went along. "I will deliver my sheep" was one of them. "He is able," said the preacher, "to deliver the drunkard or the victim of any one sin. He came to destroy the works of the devil and set at liberty the captives." "I will bring them to their own land," "I will strengthen them," "I will save my flock" were also given.

Only One Saviour.

"A young convert was once asked the question: 'How is Christ divine?' After a pause he stammered out: 'He saved me.' That's good proof that He is divine. Call on John the Baptist, Abraham, or Moses, and see if they can save you. Put them all together, from Abel down, and they cannot save one. Keep that in mind—He is the Saviour. Men are looking to churches to save them. All the churches in the world cannot save a soul. A man came to me and said that he was addicted to swearing and couldn't stop it, but that he went to confession, and that made it all right. It doesn't make it all right. You won't find a priest who will tell you that he can bring you to heaven if you don't give up your sins. All the priests and Popes from Peter down couldn't do it. Nor could any Protestant minister, and I throw in the Jewish synagogues as well.

"Some one asked me what I thought of divorce. I don't have much sympathy with divorcing religion from morals. Some people have lots of religion, but no morals. Some people say they won't give up their religion for me. I don't want them to; give up your sins. You must get married to the teachings of Jesus Christ. You cannot divorce morals from religion."

Mr. Moody came to another of the things which the Shepherd does—"I will set up one shepherd." "They think they have got a good many shepherds. A man says he is a Jew, and belongs to the oldest religion. I go clear back to Adam. I think I can trace my line straight back to Adam better than I can to a monkey. Read up your own life and then that of Adam, and you will see that you are twin brothers.

"There is a tidal wave coming over the country to bring the rich and poor together. Then we will hear no more about capital and labor. We will get them mixed up together. Our great danger is in putting our trust in ourselves or in some church or creed instead of getting right to the Master Himself."

A Story as a Moral.

Mr. Moody told a story of a man in Manchester who had a dog that he boasted was a fighter. He was showing him to some friends, but the dog wouldn't fight for him. Angered at the animal, he threw him into a lion's cage, which he was passing. But the lion adopted the dog, and kept him there a year. The owner of the dog wanted to take him home again, but no one dared approach the cage, so the dog was allowed to remain. It was seen that the lion was able to take care of him. "My friends," said the preacher, "the Lion of the tribe of Judah is a match for all the devils in hell, and if you will just fly to Him you are perfectly safe. The only man who ever conquered this world was the Son of God, and if I have Him with me, I have power. I am tired of hearing of 'Reform! Reform!' I have been listening to it until I am sick. What we want is regeneration through Christ." Many persons here exclaimed, "Amen!"

The meeting was closed with benediction by the Rev. David Mitchell of Jersey City.

PROVIDENT LOAN SALES.

A Sale of Unredeemed Pledges Yesterday Brought $3,077.90.

Jewelry and household bric-à-brac, held on unredeemed pledges by the Provident Loan Society of New York, were placed on sale yesterday at the auction room of William B. Norman, 238 Fifth Avenue. It was the third lot sold by the society since it began business under a special charter of the Legislature as an aid to the destitute.

The property sold consisted of 685 lots, comprising diamond finger and ear rings, fans, opera glasses, toilet sets, silverware, watches, and kitchen, bedroom, and parlor furniture. Three hundred and fifty articles sold yesterday brought $3,077.90, and the remainder, which will be sold to-day, will, in the opinion of the society, bring about as much more. The highest bid for any one article was $155 for a three-stone diamond bracelet. A pair of solitaire diamond earrings were sold for $107. A bidder who made her purchases under the name of "Mrs. Bing of Brooklyn," bought about $1,000 worth of the articles sold yesterday.

The wedding rings offered brought an average price of $5 each. Secretary Otto F. Bannard of the Provident Loan Society said that not very long ago a "professional" visited nearly all of the pawnshops in the city pawning wedding rings that were so cleverly plated as to pass for solid gold. There were half a dozen of these rings in the collection sold yesterday, marked in the catalogue "not guaranteed."

Several lots of silverware and jewelry were redeemed before the sale opened yesterday. Not more than half a dozen ticket holders attended the sale. The crowd in the auction room was largely made up of pawnbrokers and dealers in second-hand goods, who bid cautiously after careful examination of the goods.

"The society," said Secretary Bannard, "is proving a great benefit to the poor who will not, however great their need may be, patronize the regular pawnshops. The society does not seek to make a profit, but simply to aid the distressed along business lines. Six per cent. is the maximum limit of earnings desired on its capital stock of $100,000, and the society pays 5 per cent. on a bond issue of the same amount. The society proposes soon to establish branch offices in the tenement districts for the greater accommodation of the poorer classes."

The articles disposed of at the present sale have been held since Feb. 1, and many even longer, to give the ticket holders every chance to redeem. When a pledge is sold, the surplus, after deducting the amount of the original loan with interest and 15 per cent., the cost of the sale, is returned to the ticket holder. In the two preceding sales there has been a surplus. The amount realized from this sale will about make the society even.

EXPERTS TALK OF EPILEPSY.

Little Progress Made Yesterday in the Barberi Murder Trial.

In the Barberi trial yesterday the prosecution called expert witnesses to testify in rebuttal.

Owen J. Ward, physician at the City Prison, testified that while the prisoner was in the Tombs her health was good and that she had not required his services.

Dr. A. McLane Hamilton described in technical terms various forms of epilepsy. He said that epilepsy insanity was a derangement of the brain and a state of imbecility, in which epilepsy was a feature. An epileptic might be perfectly responsible. An epileptic could at times judge between right and wrong. Loss of memory followed epilepsy. An epileptic could not remember the details of a crime at the time it was committed and forget them absolutely a year later. During an attack of epilepsy there was a suspension of the powers of the mind. Homicidal violence was frequently found in epileptics who had had frequent attacks.

The noon recess was extended some time, owing to District Attorney Fellows's death, but Judge Gildersleeve denied a motion to adjourn, explaining the urgency of the business before the court.

Dr. Hammond took the stand, and Mr. Lauterbach put a hypothetical question, the reading of which took half an hour. Mr. Lauterbach then asked the witness the following question:

"Assuming all those facts to be true, what was the natural condition of the person to which the facts refer?"

Mr. House and Mr. Hymes then began their objections to various parts of the hypothetical question.

An hour was taken up in making alterations and eliminations, after which Dr. Hammond replied that, assuming all the facts to be true, he should not consider the person referred to in a mental condition to be able to discriminate between right and wrong, or competent to control her actions. Court then adjourned.

FOUR CAMELS SHOT.

Strange Rites at Coney Island Over Their Execution.

Peculiar rites, which have been performed often on the Sahara, were enacted yesterday on the chill sands of Coney Island. They were weird and strange enough to excite deep interest in the motley crowd which gathered to witness the unusual ceremony.

Four sick camels were killed to end their misery. These animals have been among the attractions of the "Streets of Cairo," which exhibited during the Columbian Fair at Chicago and latterly at Coney Island. They had been well fed and comfortably housed, as they represented a heavy sum spent for their purchase and transportation. But they brought from their country the germs of a dread disease, the camel mange. The disease was developed some time ago. Veterinarians could do nothing to relieve them. In their condition they were dangerous to other beasts, and even to man. It is reported that several other animals and one or two men have already contracted the disease and are undergoing treatment for it.

The Arab and Algerian villagers turned out to witness the end of their pets. With pipes and drums, cymbals and horns, they marched in procession to the place of death. Fatima, the Egyptian, danced a strange, weird measure, while the Arabs moaned and wailed with genuine sorrow. When the weird rites were concluded, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals calmly shot the four animals.

SAYS HE WAS SENT TO BEG.

Brooklyn Boy Accuses His Parents—Wants to Go to School.

Conrad Newcomb, who said that he was thirteen years old and lived at 2,383 Fulton Street, went to St. Malachy's Home, corner of Atlantic and Van Sicklen Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and asked to be placed in the institution. He told Sister Rose that his father, who was formerly a gripman on the Gates Avenue line, had sent him out to beg two days before, and that he had not slept for two nights.

"I won't go home," said he, "because I want to go to school."

Sister Rose sent him to the Seventeenth Precinct Station, and an officer was sent out to investigate his story. It was learned that Mr. Newcomb has been out of employment for some time, and that the family is very poor.

Mrs. Newcomb denied that either she or her husband had sent their son out to beg. Late in the afternoon, Mrs. Newcomb went to the station to bring Conrad home, but when he saw her he began to cry and refused to go. An officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will look into the case.

NEWSPAPERS THEIR THEME

NEW YORK MINISTERS TALK OF THE IDEAL DAILY.

Some of Them Condemn the Sunday Editions and Others Dwell on the Good Accomplished by the Press.

New York clergymen discussed "The Ideal Newspaper" yesterday morning at the conference of Ministerial Associations in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Albert Erdman presided, and said the "Ideal newspaper of Corbett and Hammerstein and Ingersoll cannot be the newspaper for the Christian home." He introduced the Rev. David J. Burrell, who made the principal address.

"All the morning newspapers," said Dr. Burrell, "are Sabbath breakers. The Sunday newspaper is unnecessary, is issued in violation of Divine law, and is disreputable, in some cases unspeakably so."

He also declared that the Sunday newspaper was objectionable because it robs employes of needed rest, because newsboys break the commandment in selling the Sunday paper. It breaks up home life, said the speaker, and what appears in it is unfit to read. The choice between all the newspapers of this city, in his opinion, was but a choice of the least of many evils.

Dr. Burrell described the sort of newspaper he deemed the people ought to have. He said it must give the news, but be clean and wholesome, and must not write scandal, vice, and crime.

The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur said he believed the Sunday newspaper had come to stay, and he added: "I don't think we ought to indulge in indiscriminate criticism." He said some of the daily newspapers were doing good, and were necessary to the progress of the times, but he thought more space ought to be devoted to religious events and news interesting to Christians. He was in favor of appointing a committee to call on some leading newspaper and see if it would adopt the ideas of the association.

The Rev. H. A. Stimson said the readers were responsible for the tone of the newspapers. "We church people must accept our share of the responsibility," he declared. He said the newspapers were tremendous agencies for good when they tried to be.

"Look at what THE NEW YORK TIMES did in the Tweed affair," he said, and this remark was loudly applauded. The attitude of the press during the recent election was cited as another example